

Vol.(9),No.(2) JUNE 2014

SJIF:3.735 / ICV:4.32

ISSN: 2305-9346

www.ijst-jo.com



# International Journal for Sciences and Technology



Volume 9. No. 2/ June 2014 / ISSN: 2305-9346

# A Refereed Scientific Journal Since 2006

مجلة علمية محكمة منذ عام 2006

# Issued By:

The International Centre for Advancement of Sciences and Technology

IJST contact Information: P.O. Box 2793 Amman 11953 Jordan Tel. +962796543469

E-mails: info@ijst-jo.com / ijst.jordan@yahoo.com

URL: www.ijst-jo.com

#### Al-Shammari, Abdul-Jabbar N.

(Editor-in- Chief)

Professor of Microbiology / Faculty of Pharmacy / Royal University for Medical Sciences (RUMS) / P.O. Box 2793. Amman 11953 Jordan shammari@ijst-jo.com

#### Abbas, Jamal A.

Professor of Plant Ecophysiology / College of Agriculture / Kufa University / Iraq phdjamal@yahoo.com

#### Abdul- Ghani, Zaki G.

Professor of Microbiology / Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences / Amman Private University / Jordan zaki abdulghani@yahoo.com

#### Abdul- Hameed, Hayder M.

PhD in Environmental Engineering / Environmental Engineering Dept./ Faculty of Engineering/Baghdad University/ Iraq
hayderalmunshi@yahoo.com

#### Abdullah, Ahmed R.

PhD in Cancer Immunology and Genetics /Biotechnology Research Centre / Al- Nahrain University / Baghdad / Iraq ahmedrushdi1970@yahoo.com

#### Al - Banna, Anton S. A

Professor in Microbiology and Virology/ Faculty of Veterinary Medicine/ Baghdad University / Iraq albanaantoon@yahoo.com

#### Al- Dabbagh, Riadh H.

Professor of Engineering Hydrology/ UAE riadhdabbagh@yahoo.com

## Al- Daraji, Hazim J.

Professor of Avian Reproduction and Physiology / Animal Resources Dept./ College of Agriculture / Baghdad University / Iraq prof.hazimaldaraji@yahoo.com

## Al-Douri, Atheer A. R

PhD in Microbiology/Faculty of Veterinary Medicine/ Baghdad University/ Iraq aaldouri96@yahoo.com

### Al- Jashami, Najim A.

Professor of Nuclear Material Sciences / Dept. of Physics / College of Sciences / Kufa University / Iraq

na phys@yahoo.com

#### Al- Mashaykhi, Akram Othman

PhD in IT / Amman Arab University for Graduate Studies / Jordan akram.othman@gmail.com

#### Al- Murrani, Waleed K.

Professor of Genetics and Biostatistics / University of Plymouth/ UK profmurrani@yahoo.com

#### Al- Noor, Taghreed H.

Professor of Chemistry / Dept. of Chemistry / College of Education – Ibn Al- Haitham / Baghdad University / Iraq drtaghreed2@gmail.com

#### Al- Sagur, Ihsan M.

Professor of Parasitology/ Faculty of Sciences / Baghdad University/ Iraq drihsanalsagur@yahoo.com

#### Al- Shamaony, Loai

Professor of Biochemistry / Faculty of Pharmacy / Misr University for Sciences and Technology / Egypt

loaialshamaony@yahoo.com

#### Al- Shebani, Abdullah S.

PhD in Dairy Sciences and Technology / Food Sciences Dept./ College of Agriculture / Kufa University / Iraq
Agrifood43@yahoo.com

#### Alwachi, Sabah N.

Professor of Physiology / Biology Dept./ College of Sciences/ Baghdad University/ Iraq sabahalwachi@yahoo.com

#### Birasal, Narayan R.

PhD in Zoology / KLE Society's GH College Haveri / India nrbirasal@gmail.com

#### Khamas, Wael

Professor of Anatomy and Histology / College of Vaterinary Medicine / Western University of Health Sciences / Ponoma -California/ USA wael\_khamas@yahoo.com

#### Mohammed, Ramadhan H.

PhD in Geology / College of Sciences / Duhok University / Iraq ramadhan56 2000@yahoo.com

# Sharma, Sunanda

PhD in Veterinary Medicine / Dept. of Veterinary Obstetrics and Gynecology / College of Veterinary & Animal Science / Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences dr.sunanda sharma@rediffmail.com

#### **Editorial Board Secretary Pharmacist. Nansi Elian**

Amman- Jordan
ijst.jordan@yahoo.com

# **FORWARD**

IJST is coming for you all today in its second issue of volume nine for year 2014, as our deep belief in continuing the steps we began since nine years ago.

The last year, IJST had gained a successful achievement when it owned an international indexed value issued by Indexed Copernicus International and scored ICV: 4.32, which increased the prestigious level of the journal to the international scientific society, as Indexed Copernicus is considered one of the high standard level indexing organizations for scientific journals all around the world. As many colleagues and researchers asked about this factor and how does it represent as an impact factor for IJST, I prefer to give you brief description of ICV.

'Index Copernicus' (IC) is a web-based research infrastructure since 1999, which provides essential tools for scientists, research administrators and government agencies. Index Copernicus™ (IC) also provides an interactive and reliable scientists' evaluation system. IC performs multi-parameter analysis of scientific output and research potential, both of individual scientists and research institutions. Particular scientists are assessed according to sixteen scientific activities, including, but not limited to: experience, innovation potential and aspect of scientists' professional activity and produce Individual Annual Performance reports and Publication Activity Analysis expressed in the universal language of mathematics. Index Copernicus (IC) is a worldwide gateway to complex scientific information. Index Copernicus Value (ICV) is calculated by the following formula:

Where TBS represent the Total Basic Score and IF (called Impact Factor) represents the ratio of impact. Journals indexed in one of the databases: Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Science Citation Index Expanded, Art and Humanities obtain the ICV = 9 points. This system is aimed at: Journal editors, academic-level researchers, government agencies, clinical practitioners, librarians and information and reprint providers. IC Journal Master List (JML) is a journal indexing, ranking and abstracting system. This service helps a journal to grow from a local level to a global one as well as providing complete web-based solution for small editorial teams. This service accepts peer-reviews and tracks manuscripts online and builds up relations with authors, reviewers and readers as well as increasing the international awareness of a journal. The Index Copernicus team has begun the evaluation of scientific journals in 2013. The purpose of the evaluation is to give scientific journals score, which will have an impact on the scores of scientific articles published in these journals. We are expecting that our Journal will raise its IC value for 2013 as IJST is officially listed with the methodology of the IC Journals Master List.

IJST had the honor to welcome new editorial board members from India, Dr. Birasal & Dr. Sharma, who joined the editorial board in 2014, which is another step toward the internationality of IJST.

Finally, on behalf of the International centre, I would like to express my special thanking to the Editorial Board Secretary for her faithful efforts in managing the scientific, design, technical and administrative aspects of the Journal and for preparing this issue for final printing and publishing.

Editor-in-Chief IJST Abdul Jabbar Al- Shammari

# The Referees for this Issue

#### Prof. Abdul- Jabbar N. Al- Shammari

Faculty of Pharmacy, Royal University for Medical Sciences (RUMS). Jordan

#### Dr. Abdullah Sh. M. Al- Shebani

Dept. of food sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Kufa University. Iraq

#### Prof. Ahmed M. Abdul-Lettif

College of Sciences, University of Karbala. Iraq

## Dr. Amer Al- Sarraj

College of Pharmacy, Royal University for Medical Sciences (RUMS). Jordan

# Prof. Bashar R. Al- Shreidah

National Centre for Agricultural Researches . Jordan

#### Dr. Dawood S. Al- Azzawi

College of Pediatrics, Diyala University. Iraq

#### Dr. Harith F. Al- Mathkhouri

College of Sciences, Baghdad University. Iraq

#### Prof. Iqbal S. Al- Shebany

Faculty of Pharmacy, Royal University for Medical Sciences (RUMS). Jordan

#### Prof. Jamal A. Abbas

Faculty of Agriculture, Kufa University. Iraq

#### Dr. Khalid Al- Azzawi

Faculty of Pharmacy, Al- Isra University. Jordan

# Prof. Mahmoud M. Othman Matar

College of Medicine, Al-Najah National University. Palestine

#### Dr. Mohammed A.M. Al- Hajaj

College of Sciences . Basra University. Iraq

# Dr. Mohammed Al- Bedri

Faculty of Allied Medical Sciences, Royal University for Medical Sciences (RUMS). Jordan

#### Dr. Ramadhan H. Mohammed

College of Sciences, Duhok University. Iraq

#### Prof. Taghreed H. Al- Noor

 $College\ of\ Education\ for\ Pure\ Sciences,\ Ibn\ Al-\ Haitham\ ,\ Baghdad\ University\ .\ Iraq$ 

### Prof. Waleed Al- Murrani

University of Plymouth, United Kingdom

# Prof. Zaki G. Abdul- Ghani

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Amman Private University. Jordan

<sup>\*</sup> The referees and advisory group below are listed according to alphabetical order, with deep appreciation for all.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

\* Articles in this issue are listed below according to field specialties order, starting by English section and followed by Arabic section.

# (I) ENGLISH SECTION:

		$\mathbf{IRF}$

AGRICULTURE	
Effect of pruning and spraying Grofalcs and Zeatin on some vegetative characteristics and quality of fig tree cv. "Waziri" ( Ficus carica L.)  Abbas M.S. Al- Hameedawi, Ali H. Jasim & Nada S. A. Al- Mousawy	7-11
BIOCHEMISTRY	
Impact of oxidative stress on global DNA methylation in sperms of infertile men Mayssaa A. Al- Hilaly, Estabraq A. Al-Wasiti & Anam R. Al-Salihi	12-17
Serum iodine and lipid profile in patients with thyroid diseases Samer A. Muhi & Mohammad D. Abdulhuassain	18-21
COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING	
Applied DWT Haar Filter to secure FHSS signal  Jameela L. Abid	22-28
DAIRY SCIENCES	
Isolation of $\beta$ -lactam resistant streptococcus pyogenes (GAS) from soft cheese in Baghdad markets Nadia I. Abdulaal	29-31
ENGINEERING	
Stabilized synthesis of nanoparticle Gamma-Alumina at 1200 °C extracted from Iraqi kaolin Fadhil A. Rasin, Intisar A. Hamad & Marwa A.M. Hassan	32-37
FOOD SCIENCES	
Heavy Metals in Canned, Fresh and Frozen Fish from local Iraqi Markets Salim Al- Tamimi & Sundus H. Ahmed	38-42
MEDICINE	
Awareness regarding self-care practices in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients attending Diabetic center of AL Mustansyria University  Maral F. Thabit, Shaimaa H. Mahmood & Yousif Abdul Raheem	43-49
Indications and outcomes of Intra Cytoplasmic sperm injection attempts in Al -Sader Fertility Center in Al-Najaf Governorate during 2012  Maral F. Thabit, Ghusoon A. Shaker & Raed Al-Gareawy	50-55
Respiratory distress of newborn infants in Baqubah-Diyala- Iraq Dawood S. H. Al- Azzawi & Nebras G. Jasem	56-60

77-80

# **MICROBIOLOGY**

Molecular evaluation of antibiotic resistance in clinical isolates of Salmonella enterica serovar Typhi from Iraq Atheer A R. Al- Douri, Harith J. F. Al-Mathkhury, Maha F. Almelan, Modhafar Q. Saber, Kifah A. Jasim & Abdul Jabbar N. Al-Shammari	61-65
Virulence Characterization of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> isolates from patients with chronic sinusitis  Hiba T. Al- Hamashee	66-71
PHYSICS	
The effect of Carbon layer thickness on the electrical and optical properties of Si-CNT Junction  Anwar M. Ezzat, Bassam M. Mostafa & Mohammed M. Younis	72-76
PHYTOCHEMISTRY	
Evaluation of in- vitro antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of cumin seed Salwa Khudadad, Sundus H. Ahmed & Mohammed K. Mousa	77-80

# (II) قسم الدراسات والبحوث العربية – ARABIC SECTION

	الطب البيطــــري
84-82	دراسة تصنيفية لأتواع القراد المتطفل على الأبقار في محافظة الأنبار عز الدين عطية البيار
	علـــوم البيئــة
91-85	تقييم فعالية مستخلصات رايزومات الزنجبيل في إزاحة الجذور الحرة المتولدة عن مادة DPPH محمد خليل موسى، سندس حميد أحمد، عبد القادر هادي
97-92	تلوث المياه المعبأة بالفطريات وتحديد علاقتها بالاستعمال المتكرر للعبوات البلاستيكية أمير خضير عباس ، اليمان عباس خلف ، عصام شاكر حمزة ، سلمان عبود حمود ، فرقد فرحان عبد الحميد ، سارة خطاب اسماعيل
102-98	معالجة بعض الفطريات السامة المعزولة من المياه العراقية بالمحتوى الفينولي الكلي لمستخلصات نبات السسعد Cyperus rotundus وبطرق استخلاص متنوعة صبا رياض خضير الطائي، لبيب أحمد الزبيدي، إنعام نوري علي
108-103	العلوم الزراعيــــة استجابة نبات القرنفل .Dianthus coryophyllus L للرش بمستخلص الخميرة الجافة وفيتامين C في صفات النمو والإزهار في صفات النمو والإزهار جمال احمد عباس، مشتاق طالب حمادي الزرفي، صفاء نمير الفتلاوي
14 -109	الكيمياء الدوائيية الفعالية التثبيطية للمستخلص الكحولي لقشور وبذور نبات Cydonia oblonga السفرجل على نمو بعض الأتواع البكتيرية الممرضة رنا على حسن سلمان

# **ENGLISH SECTION**

Effect of pruning and spraying Grofalcs and Zeatin on some vegetative characteristics and quality of fig tree cv. "Waziri" (Ficus carica L.)

# Abbas M.S. Al- Hameedawi (1) Ali H. Jasim (2) and Nada S. A. Al- Mousawy (3)

(1) Faculty of Agriculture / Kufa University (2) Faculty of Agriculture / University of Baylon (3) Teacher Institute of Al- Qadisyah / Republic of Iraq

#### ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted in a private Orchard at Abbasyia, Najaf Governorate during the growing seasons of 2011/2012 on fig cv. Waziri . The branches aged one year old were pruned at level of (25,50 %) and subjected to spraying Grofalcs and Zeatin at concentrations of 250 mg/L for the two growing seasons .Results showed that pruning treatments, spraying Grofalcs and Zeatin treatments and their interactions caused a significant increase GA3, IAA, Zeatin, total chlorophyll in leaves, total yield of tree, total soluble solids, vitamin C, and fruit firmness, while caused decrease in fruit fall and fruit cracking percentage compared with control treatment . There were significant effects between treatment . Treatment of pruning of branches aged one year old as 50% + spraying Grofales and Zeatin, in concentration 250 mg/L gave a significant effect and the best results for the two years of experiment.

Keywords: pruning, Grofalcs, Zeatin, Fig.

# الملخص باللغة العرببة

تم إجراء تجربة في أحد البساتين الخاصة في ناحية العباسية في محافظة النجف للموسمين 2011 و 2012 على أشجار التين صسنف وزيسري حيث قصرت الأفرّع بعمر سنة للموسمين بنسبة ( 25 و 50 %)، وكذلك نم رش الأشجار بمادة Grofalcs و الزيانين بتركيز 250ملغم/ للرّ لكل منهما بصورة مفردة أو مشتركة في منتصف شهر آذار ، وقد أظهرت النتـــائج أن معـــاملات التقلـــيم ورش مـــادة Grofalcs و الزيــــاتين والمعاملات المشتركة بينهما أدت إلى زيادة معنوية في محتوى الأوراق من GA3 و IAA و Zeatin والكلوروفيل الكلي و حاصـــل الأشـــجار الكلي وصفاته النوعية التي هي نسبة المواد الصلبة الذَّائبة الكلية وفيتامين C وصلابة الثمار، كما لوحظ انخفاض في النسّبة المئوية لتساقط الثمار وتشققها قياسا بمعاملة المقارنة . وكانت هناك فروقا معنوية بين المعاملات التي تفوقت عليها المعاملة (تقليم الأفرع بعمر سنة بنسبة 50% + رش مادة ( Zeatin + Grofalcs) بتركيز 250 ملغم/ لتر لكل منهما ) في أغلب الصفات بإعطائها أفضل النتائج لموسمي التجربة.

#### INTRODUCTION

Fig trees are deciduous fruits that belong to genus " Ficus " and related to the Family " Moraceae ". it is believed that its origin is Arabian Peninsula and Spread to the subtropical regions. Fig fruits are affected by a number of physiological damages, and the foremost damage is crack, which its ratio increased due to the increase in periods of irrigation

As a result of one conducted study, it was noticed that the spraying of GA3 concentration (50 and 100 ppm) on fig trees cv. Aswad Diyala at depressed period reduced the proportion of fruit cracking and increased the firmness, leaf area, total chlorophyll, and percentage of carbohydrate. These results had matched the results of Byers et. al. when apple trees cv. Styman sprayed with GA3 concentration of 200 mg/L, which resulted in reducing cracking rate to 24.35%, while this ratio reached to 50.61% in the fruits of control treatment (2).

Another study resulted that spraying of GA3 at concentrations of (100 and 150 ppm) on pear trees in Egypt had increased the vegetative growth and fruit firmness (3).

Al- Dulaimi observed that pomegranate trees cv. Salami when applied at 200 mg/ liter GA3 increased total soluble solids, total sugar, vitamin C and reduced percentage of cracking compared with control treatment (4). Al - Noumani found that spraying local apple after 50 days from full bloom with Grofales at concentrations of (200, 300 and 400 ) mg/L resulted in reduction of percentage of fruit dropping and cracking and increased total soluble solids, total sugar, vitamin C and firmness at ripening (5). Al- Hmeedawi et. al. noticed that spraying fig tress cv. "Waziri" after one week from rest period of fruits with Zeatin at concentrations of ( 100, 150 mg/L) caused a significant increase in the leaf area, content of leaves of total chlorophyll, hormones, IAA, GA3, and Zeatin compared to control treatment (6). . Al- Uajjani noticed that the pruning of fig trees cv. Aswad Diyala at levels (25 and 50 )% and spraying fig tress with BA at concentrations (100,150 mg / L ) reduced the proportion of fruit cracking, percentage of dropping fruit and increased the total percentage of carbohydrate, total soluble solids, vitamin C and firmness of fruits compared with control treatment (7). Al - Hmeedawi and Al -Numani found that pruning trees of Fig cv. Aswod Diala at percentages (20,40 and 60)% increased the total soluble solids, total sugar, vitamin C, percentage of carbohydrate and firmness of fruits and reduced the type of cracking and total cracking on ripe fruits (8).

The current study aimed to investigate the effect of using pruning, Grofalcs and Zeatin on vegetative growth and fruits quality during ripening of fig trees cv. "Waziri.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The experiment was conducted in a private farm at Abbasiya / Najaf Governorate for years 2011 and 2012 seasons on fig trees cv. Waziri, 36 at same size and growth trees were selected with 10 years old were that planted on (5 x 5 m.). They were watered every five days, and fertilized by Nitrogenous and phosphatic in two periods during March and May of each year at a rate of 500 g. per tree, as well as by manur for the two years. The experiment included 12 treatments with three replicates. The sample was selected according to Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD), and the results were statistically analyzed according to LSD test at the probability level of 5% (9). The branches at age one year old were pruned at levels of (25 and 50 %) in 15th January 2011 and 2012 and the other trees were subjected to spraying with Grofales(discs of GA3 50% from the production of Green river company- India ) and Zeatin at concentration of 250 mg/L for each in 15<sup>th</sup> March for both seasons. Spraying was done at early morning until wetness was full addendum. Tween 20 was added at concentration of 1cm3/L . as spreader material. The experiment involved the following 12 treatments:

- 1- control treatment ( was not subjected to pruning or sprayed with tap water).
- 2- Pruning the branches aged one year old were pruned at level of 25 %.
- 3- Pruning the branches aged one year old were pruned at level of 250 %.
- 4- Grofalcs as foliar sprays at concentration of (250
- 5- Zeatin as foliar sprays at concentration of (250) mg/L.
- 6- (Grofalcs + Zeatin) as foliar sprays at concentration of (250) mg/L
- 7- P 25 % + Grofalcs as foliar sprays at concentration of (205) mg/L.
- 8- P 25 % + Zeatin as foliar sprays at concentration of (250) mg/L.
- P 50 % + Grofales as foliar sprays at concentration of (250) mg/L.
- 10- P 50 % + Zeatin as foliar sprays at concentration of (250) mg/L.
- 11- P 25 % +( Grofalcs + Zeatin ) as foliar sprays at concentration of (250) mg/L.
- 12- P 50 % +( Grofalcs + Zeatin ) as foliar sprays at concentration of (250) mg/L.

The following measurements were done:

1. GA3, IAA and Zeatin in leaves( mg / Kg dry weight) according to (10). 2. Total chlorophyll in leaves mg / 100g according to (11).

Ten normal fruits were selected randomly in the 1st July for both years 2011, 2012 from each tree for quality determination. The juice was extracted and the total soluble solids were determined by hand refractometer. Total and reducing sugar % and vitamin C mg /100 ml of Juice were determined according to (11). Firmness was measured on two sides of each fruit with an Effegi penetrometer (Model NI, McCormick Fruit Tech, Yakima, WA) fitted with an 11.1mm tip. The percentage of total cracking was calculated during the July and August for both seasons.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### The contents of GA3, IAA, Zeatin, and total chlorophyll in leaves

Tables (1 and 2) show that pruning at levels of (25 , 50 % ) and spraying Grofales and Zeatin and combination treatments resulted in increase the contents of GA3 , IAA , Zeatin and total chlorophyll in leaves, with the highest rates (31.47, 24.83, 27.22) mg/ Kg dry weight and (23.15,19.11, 17.37) mg/ Kg dry weight and ( 122.44 and 121.99 ) mg / 100 g in the treatment (P 50% + (Grofales + Zeatin )250 mg/L ) in comparison to the lowest values (15.80, 15.62, 13.17) mg/ Kg dry weight and (17.36, 16.47, 12.96) mg/ Kg dry weight and ( 113.21 and 151.43 ) mg / 100 g ) in control treatment for the 2011 and 2012 growing seasons respectively. Above mentioned treatments led to the root system in absorption the nutrients elements in which some of them are parts of chlorophyll which led to increase its quantity in comparison control treatment . This process increases photosynthesis an activate plant growth which led to enhance hormones synthesis (12).

# The percentages of dropping, total cracking and total yield of fruits fig.

Tables (1 and 2) show that pruning at levels of ( 25, 50 %) and spraying Grofales and Zeatin and combination treatments led to reduce the percentages of dropping and cracking of fruits and increase total yield of trees significantly compared with the control treatment that gave the lowest values (9.33 %, 16.00 %, 17.45 Kg/ tree), (11.10 % , 13.64 % , 19.45 Kg/ tree ) , while the lowest percentages (3.65 %, 5.09 %), (4.00 %, 4.46 % ), and the highest yield (23.50 Kg/ tree and 24.76 Kg/ tree ) in the treatment (P 50% + (Grofalcs + Zeatin )250 mg/L ). The pruning and spraying with Grofalcs and Zeatin led to increase in the content of leaves from growth hormones and total chlorophyll, these led to increase the length and number of branches and carbohydrates in fruits .These factors were due to decrease the percentage of dropping and cracking of fruits and then increasing production of

# Total soluble solids, vitamin C, and firmness of fig fruits

Pruning and spraying with Grofales and Zeatin in single way or combination has led to significantly increase in the percentage of total soluble solids, vitamin C and firmness of fruits for the both seasons compared with the control treatment. The highest significance results were recorded with treatment (P 50% + (Grofalcs + Zeatin ) 250 mg/L ), that gave

the highest percentages of total soluble solids, vitamin C and firmness of fruits, they were (19.43 %, 9.03 mg / 100 ml Juice and 0.374 Kg/cm $^2$ ) and (19.07 %, 8.78 mg / 100 ml Juice and 0.428  $Kg/cm^2$ ) comparison with (17.23 %, 8.18 mg/ 100 ml Juice and 0.361 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) and (16.53 %, 7.50 mg / 100 ml Juice and  $0.370 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$ ) in control treatment for the two year of study, respectively. Increasing fruits from total soluble solids, vitamin C and firmness of fruits which results through pruning due to the fact that this compound reduce vegetative growth and thus encourages the accumulation of carbohydrate materials in fruits leading to increase the contents of these materials (13).

#### **CONCLUSION**

It could be concluded from this experiment that, pruning and spraying trees with Grofalcs and Zeatin in single way or combination led to increased in the content of leaves from GA3, IAA, Zeatin, total chlorophyll ,and the content of fruits from total soluble solids, vitamin C, Firmness of fruits and total yield of trees and reducing percentage of dropping and cracking of fruits compared with control treatment for both growing seasons.

International Journal for Sciences and Technology / ICV: 4.32 - SJIF: 3.735

Table (1): Effect of pruning and spraying with Grofalcs and Zeatin on vegetative growth and fruits quality of fig fruits cv. Waziri for seasons 2011and 2012

	GA3 in leaves mg/kg Dry weight	IAA in leaves mg/kg Dry weight	Zeatin in leaves mg/kg Dry weight	Total chlorophyll mg / 100g	% dropping fruit	% Total cracking	Total yield Kg/ tree	% Total soluble solids	Vitamin C mg / 100 ml Juice	Firmness Kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
Control	15.80	15.62	13.17	113.21	9.33	16.00	17.45	17.23	8.18	0.361
P 25%	17.03	18.00	14.71	114.90	8.60	14.23	19.30	17.55	8.29	0.375
P 50%	19.13	18.68	14.89	116.59	7.72	13.64	19.69	17.79	8.35	0.385
Grofalcs 250 mg/L	23.30	20.37	15.56	117.75	5.37	9.58	20.12	18.00	8.50	0.389
Zeatin 250 mg/L	20.48	16.59	25.86	117.43	6.75	10.25	20.87	18.22	8.53	0.382
(Grofales + Zeatin )250 mg/L	22.71	21.16	18.98	119.36	5.13	8.39	22.20	18.15	8.41	0.380
P 25% + Grofalcs 250 mg/L	26.45	21.96	24.67	11818	5.81	8.73	19.90	18.50	8.71	0.385
P 25% + Zeatin 250 mg/L	22.65	17.37	20.29	118.84	5.11	9.43	20.52	18.89	8.54	0.377
P 50% + Grofalcs 250 mg/L	27.92	22.80	21.78	119.93	4.88	7.84	22.63	18.95	8.80	0.384
P 50% + Zeatin 250 mg/L	23.30	19.32	26.95	120.62	4.60	8.69	21.46	19.01	8.69	0.405
P 25% + (Grofalcs + Zeatin )250 mg/L	28.08	22.71	26.90	119.80	4.18	6.65	22.82	19.19	8.85	0.370
P 50% + (Grofalcs + Zeatin)250 mg/L	31.47	24.83	27.22	122.44	3.65	5.09	23.50	19.43	9.03	0.374
L . S. D. 0.05	0.66	1.12	0.30	0.49	0.51	0.78	0.61	0.12	0.05	0.009

Table (2): Effect of pruning and spraying with Grofalcs and Zeatin on vegetative growth and fruits quality of fig fruits cv. Waziri for seasons 2011and 2012

	GA3 in leaves mg/kg Dry weight	IAA in leaves mg/kg Dry weight	Zeatin in leaves mg/kg Dry weight	Total chlorophyll mg / 100g	% dropping fruit	% Total cracking	Total yield Kg/ tree	% Total soluble solids	Vitamin C mg / 100 ml Juice	Firmness Kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
Control	17.36	16.47	12.96	115.43	11.10	13.64	19.45	16.53	7.50	0.370
P 25%	17.98	17.09	13.48	115.89	9.83	11.20	20.21	16.91	7.89	0.377
P 50%	18.09	17.35	14.09	116.26	8.42	9.42	20.89	17.21	7.94	0.379
Grofalcs 250 mg/L	21.90	18.00	14.46	116.95	6.54	7.34	22.34	17.43	8.00	0.384
Zeatin 250 mg/L	18.83	17.59	15.70	117.05	7.18	9.57	20.52	17.20	8.11	0.388
(Grofalcs + Zeatin )250 mg/L	22.45	18.16	15.98	118.68	6.00	6.39	22.81	18.00	8.15	0.390
P 25% + Grofalcs 250 mg/L	20.37	18.28	14.64	119.32	6.31	623	21.65	17.88	8.36	0.382
P 25% + Zeatin 250 mg/L	19.26	17.71	16.22	119.50	5.87	8.14	20.96	18.52	8.30	0.389
P 50% + Grofalcs 250 mg/L	22.75	18.43	15.48	119.77	5.62	6.81	23.16	17.91	7.99	0.395
P 50% + Zeatin 250 mg/L	20.89	17.90	16.83	119.85	4.13	7.08	23.40	18.67	8.50	0.399
P 25% + (Grofalcs + Zeatin )250 mg/L	22.89	18.84	17.24	120.48	4.22	5.33	24.28	18.90	8.67	0.415
P 50% + (Grofalcs + Zeatin )250 mg/L	23.15	19.11	17.37	121.99	4.00	4.46	24.76	19.07	8.78	0.428
L . S. D. 0.05	0. 21	0.23	0.13	0.36	0.75	0.91	0.84	0.12	0.07	0.011

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Ibrahim AM. (1996). Deciduous Fruit, Growth and Production . PhD. Thesis. College of Agriculture, University of Alexandria. Egypt.
- 2. Byers RE.; Carbough DH. and Presley CN. (1990). Stayman Fruit cracking as surfactants, plant growth regulators and other chemicals . J. Amer.Soc. Hort. Sci. 115 (3): 405 -411.
- 3. Abo-Zaid AN. (2000). Plant Hormones and Application. Agricultural Arabic Home for Publishing. Cairo. P. 61-72.
- 4. Al- Dulaimi RM. (1999) . Influence of some Factors effects on the splitting of pomegranate fruits . Ph.D. Thesis . Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture. University of Baghdad. Iraq. 5. Al-Numani RMH . (2013). Effect of spraying with Salicylic acid and Grofalcs on physical and chemical characteristics of local apple fruits. J. Alphart Agric. Sci. 5 (1): 34 – 39.

- 6. Al- Hmeedawi AM.; Al- Numani R M. and Al-Shemmery WHM. (2012). Effect of Pruning and spraying Zeatin on vegetative characteristics and biochemical containing of Fig cv. Kadota ( *Ficus carica L.*). J. JO. Agric. Sci. 8 (3): 500 510
- 7. Al- Uajjani ZA . (2011) . Effect of Pruning and spraying of some of regulators on growth and yield of fig trees ( *Ficus carica L* . ) c . v . Aswad Diala . Ph.D. Thesis . Department of Horticulture. College of Agriculture. Kufa University. Iraq.
- 8. Al- Hmeedawi AM. and Al-Numani RM. (2012). Effect of Pruning and spraying with Paclobutrazol and Zinc sulphate on fruits quality of fig cv. Asowd Diala and percentage of cracking. IJST. 7 (4):5-10
- 9. Al- Rawi KM. and Khalf Allah AM. (2000). Design and Analysis of Agricultural Experiments. College of Agriculture. Mosul University. Iraq.
- 10. Nuray E.; Ergon E.; Fatih N. and Atilla Y. (2002). Auxin (Indol-3-acetic acid), Gibberellic acid (GA<sub>3</sub>), Abscisic acid (ABA) and Cytokinin (Ziatin) production by some species of Mosses and Lichens. Turk . J . Bot . 26: 13-18.
- 11. Association of Official Analytical Chemist (A.O.A.C) (1985) . Official Methods of Analysis .  $13^{th}$  ed. APAC . Washington . U. S. A.
- 12. Jundi H M .(2003). Physiology of tree fruits. Agricultural Arabic Home for Publishing .Cairo. p. 107-123.
- 13. Ferguson L.; Michailides TJ. and Shorey HH. (1999). The California Fig Industry. University of California. U.S.A. p. 148-156.

# Impact of oxidative stress on global DNA methylation in sperms of infertile men Mayssaa A. Al- Hilaly (1) Estabraq A. Al-Wasiti (1) and Anam R. Al-Salihi (2)

(1) Dept. of Chemistry and Biochemistry/ College of Medicine / Al- Nahrain University/ Baghdad (2) Dept. of Anatomy / College of Medicine / Al- Nahrain University / Baghdad / Republic of Iraq

#### **ABSTRACT**

Oxidative stress is one of the potential causes of male infertility. It is responsible for defective sperm functions in 30-80% of infertile cases. While OS is accepted as a significant pathology, there is currently inadequate knowledge for the exact effect and role of oxidative damage on sperm DNA methylation in male infertility. Therefore, our study investigated the effect and role of oxidative damage on DNA methylation by measuring the levels of global DNA methylation in the sperms of infertile men.

Global DNA methylation was estimated by immunocytochemical method in 30 fertile men and 30 infertile patients at The Higher Institute of Infertility Diagnosis and Assisted Reproductive Techniques /Al-Nahrain University, Baghdad, Iraq, between November 2012 and June 2013. It was found that the mean of global DNA methylation was significantly lower in sperms of infertile men compared to fertile controls (P< 0.0001), indicating more DNA damage was observed in sperms of infertile men which reflected the increased OS in that sperms. And there was no statistical significant correlation between global DNA methylation and sperm parameters. Our results suggested that oxidative stress related damage to sperm DNA impedes the process of methylation in infertile men which potentially adversely effecting reproductive outcomes.

Key words: DNA methylation, Male infertility, Oxidative stress, Reactive oxygen species, Spermatozoa

#### الملخص باللغة العربية

تعتبر قوة الأكسدة من أحد العوامل المهمة والمسئولة عن ضعف وظائف النطاف في 30-80 % من حالات عقم الرجال ، لكن لا توجد معرفة كافية ودقيقة عن تأثير ودور هذه القوة على تمثيل الحامض النووي في العقم عند الرجال ، وعلى هذا الأساس صممت هذه الدراسة لاستكشاف تأثير ودور زيادة قوة الأكسدة على تمثيل الحامض النووي عن طريق قيّاس مُستوى تمثيل الحامض النووي الشامل في نطاف الرجال العقيمين . تم قياس مستويات تمثيل الحامض النووي الشامل بطريقة الفحص المناعي الخلوي على 30 رجلا ممن يشكون العقم و 30 رجلا من الأصحاء، المؤكدة خصوبتهم . جمعت نماذج النطف من المعهد العالي لتشخيص العقم والتقنيات المساعدة على الإنجاب/ جامعة النهرين في مدينة بغداد للفترة من شهر تشرين الثاني 2012 ولغاية حزيران 2013 .

وقد أظهرت نتائج هذه الدراسة انخفاضا ملحوظا عند مستوى دلالة (P<0.0001) ) في معدل تمثيل الحامض النووي الشامل في نطاف الرجال العقيمين مقارنة مع نطاف مجموعة السيطرة، مما يدل على زيادة تلفُ الحامض النوويّ والناتج من زيادة قوة الأكسدّ في نطاف مرضى العقم. كما لم يظهر ارتباط معنوي بين مستوى تمثيل الحامض النووي الشامل ومعلمات النطف . وفَّى ضوء ما تقدم من نتائج ، يستنتج أن لزيادة قوة الأكسدة دور في تلف الحامض النووي عن طريق تثبيط تمثيل الحامض النووي في نطاف مرضَّى العقم .

#### INTRODUCTION

Infertility is inability of a sexually active, noncontracepting couple to achieve pregnancy in one year. Male reproductive function is found to be deficient in 50% of infertile couples. It considers a major contributory factor to infertility (1). One of the important causes of male infertility has been identified is oxidative stress (OS) (2), which can be occurred when the balance between the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and the inherent antioxidant capacity of any system is distorted (3). ROS are a group of highly reactive chemical molecules consisting of one or more unpaired electrons, which derived from oxygen metabolism. They have ability to react with any molecule leading to structural and functional changes with subsequent cellular damage (4, 5).

Virtually every human ejaculate is considered to be contaminated with potential sources of ROS. Spermatozoa (especially, defective or immature) had been shown to be one of the main sources of ROS (6).

Under physiological conditions, spermatozoa produces small amount of ROS which are needed for sperm maturation, capacitation, acrosome reaction and oocvte fusion (7-9), but excessive ROS leads to sperm dysfunction. It is increasingly recognized that ROS production in semen is of concern because of the potential for pathological effects at high levels on sperm quality and function (7.10).

Spermatozoa is particularly vulnerable to OS due to its capacity to generate ROS and its cytoplasm contains low amounts of antioxidants. The main targets of OS in spermatozoa are the plasma membrane and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) (11-

Normal sperm development leads to chromatin structure in which DNA is fully resistant to denaturation (14). OS is associated with defects in chromatin structure such as DNA strand breaks and gene mutations which can severely reduce fertility. ROS can modify DNA structure through oxidation, methylation, hydrolysis and mismatch of the DNA

Methylation of DNA is one of the major epigenetic mechanisms that regulate genomic activities. In spermatozoa, methylation confined to cytosine bases which mainly occurs at cytosine-phosphate-guanine (CpG) sequences (16,17). It is a biological process in which a methyl group is added to the 5th carbon of the cytosine (5MC) position methyltransferase enzymes (DNMTs). The addition of methyl group changes the biophysical characteristics of DNA result in inhibiting the recognition of DNA by some proteins and permits the binding of others (16).

This covalent modification of multiple sites on DNA is a heritable and reversible controlling gene expression, maintaining genome integrity (17). It is involved in regulation the development and spermatogenesis in mouse and mammals. In human, abnormalities of DNA methylation would result in apoptosis and have been linked to infertility, cancer and growing number of diseases (18-21).

Evidence indicated that infertile men possess more sperm DNA damage than do fertile men and this damage may adversely affect reproductive outcome (22, 23). Oxidative attack is associated with increased DNA damage and alterations in DNA methylation (24). Excess ROS leads to formation of DNA base adducts such as 8-hydroxyl-2-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) and O<sup>6</sup>-methylguanine. These products interfere with the DNA stability to act as substrates for DNMTs. The presence of 8-OHdG in CpG dinucleotide sequences induces alterations in cytosine methylation while O<sup>6</sup>-methylguanine strongly inhibits methylation of adjacent cytosine residue, ultimately leads to global DNA hypomethylation (25, 26).

Hypomethylation of specific chromosomal domains has been linked to chromosomal instability (27). Investigators have reported that aberrant sperm DNA methylation, principally in the form hypomethylation is more commonly seen in infertile men compared to their fertile counterparts. Also many studies have linked hypomethylation in men with a reduction in IVF pregnancy rates (28, 29).

The aim of the current study was to investigate the link between seminal oxidative stress and methylation of sperm DNA and the subsequent effects on sperm parameters.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

# Study design and sample selection

A case-control study was employed. Thirty infertile men and 30 fertile (controls) were studied, their age range from 25-40 years.

The infertile men had unable to conceive despite more than 12 months of unprotected intercourse and had at least one defect in sperm parameters either in concentration, motility or morphology, and consulting for infertility diagnosis and treatment at The Higher Institute of Infertility Diagnosis and Assisted Reproductive Techniques /Al-Nahrain University, Baghdad, Iraq. All men included in the control group were apparently in general good health with normal sperm parameters and had proven paternity in the last 12 months. Semen samples from all 60 men were collected from that institute between November 2012 and June 2013. Inclusion and exclusion criteria for selecting the study sample were as follows:

Inclusion Criteria: Men of fertile woman couples living together with regular unprotected coitus for a reasonable period of time but not less than one year and without contraception. The smokers and those with testicular varicocele were included in this study.

Exclusion Criteria: Subjects with chronic diseases, genital infections, those currently on any medication or antioxidant supplementation, leukocytospermia and azoospermia were excluded from this study.

Study consent: All participants giving written informed consent for their involvement. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Al-Nahrain University / college of Medicine, Baghdad, Iraq.

#### Sample collection and preparation

All semen samples were produced by masturbation into sterile cups after 3 days of sexual abstinence. Semen samples were allowed to liquefy at least for 30 min at room temperature before analysis. Semen analysis was performed according to WHO guidelines (2010) to obtain sperm concentration, motility and morphology. Sperm concentration was expressed as x10<sup>6</sup>/ml of semen whereas motility and morphology were expressed as percentage. The total motility results reported as the sum of progressive and non- progressive motility. Sperm morphology was scored using WHO criteria. Sperm sample was classified as normozoospermic if sperm concentration was  $\geq 15 \times 106$ / ml, sperm total motility was ≥ 40% and sperm normal morphology  $\geq$  30%.

After liquefaction, a portion of semen was centrifuged at 300 rpm for 10 min to enable removal of seminal plasma, followed by washing the sperm twice in Dulbecco's Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) (JRH Biosciences, Kansas, USA). Sperm were then resuspended in 1 ml of PBS and smeared on poly-L-lysine coated slides for fixation and later global DNA methylation analysis.

#### Assessment of sperm global DNA methylation

Measurement of sperm global DNA methylation was made using the immunocytochemical 5methylcytosine staining technique (30). After fixation of cells with ice-cold methanol for 10 min at -20 □C and permeabilized for 1min at -20 □C in ice-cold acetone. Cells were then incubated with a monoclonal primary specific antibody against 5methylcytosine (5MC) (5MC-CD, abcam) at a dilution of 1:50 in 1% BSA (bovine serum albumin) (BAS Girona, Spain) in PBS in a humidified chamber for 1 h at room temperature. After rinsing 3 times in PBS, sperms were incubated with Fluorescein polyclonal goat anti-mouse IgG (DyLight® 488, abcam) at a dilution of 1:50 in 1% BSA in PBS for 1 hr at room temperature in the dark. The slides were then rinsed in PBS 3 times in the dark and mounted in aqueous-base mounting medium (DPX)(Syrbio). The degree of global DNA methylation was determined by measuring mean value of the fluorescence and expressed as a percentage of the total methylated DNA assessed on at least 200 cells per slide. The primary antibody step was omitted on the negative control slides. Furthermore, all measurements were conducted on a single microscope (BEL, Italy) at a set fluorescent light exposure intensity.

#### **Statistical Analysis**

Data were analyzed by statistical packages of SPSS 18.0 (statistical packages for social sciences-version 18.0, LED Technology, USA). Data of both groups (fertile and infertile) were expressed as mean ± standard error of mean (SEM). Student-t-test was used to compare values from both groups. Spearman correlation was used to correlate percentages of global DNA methylation with sperm parameters and the r (correlation coefficient) was calculated with its p value. P values < 0.05 considered statistically significant.

#### RESULTS

The basic anthropometric parameters of sample are shown in table (1). No statistical significant differences were observed in terms of age and body mass index (BMI) between infertile and fertile study groups.

Table (1): Basic anthropometric parameters of studied men; All values are expressed as mean ± standard error of mean, (minimum-maximum) and analyzed using the student t-test.

Parameter	Infertile n=30	Fertile n=30	P value
Age (years)	$30.97 \pm 0.87$ (25 - 40)	$32.03 \pm 0.84$ (25 - 40)	0.832
BMI* (kg/m²)	$27.34 \pm 1.07$ $(18.6 - 42.9)$	$26.29 \pm 0.77$ $(21.2 - 40.4)$	0.356

<sup>\*</sup> BMI= body mass index

Table (2) depicts sperm quality parameters for both the fertile and infertile groups. As men with male factor infertility were recruited into the study, it was expected that the infertile group would have lower sperm quality than the fertile controls. The mean of percentages of DNA methylation was significantly lower in sperms of infertile men compared with fertile group (p < 0.0001). No statistical significant correlation was observed between the percentages of global DNA methylation and sperm parameters (concentration, total motility and normal morphology). Table (3).

Table (2): Comparison of sperm quality between the infertile and fertile study men groups. All values are expressed as mean ± standard error of mean, (minimum-maximum) and analyzed using the student t-test

Sperm quality parameters	Infertile n=30	Fertile n=30	P value
Sperm concentration (10 <sup>6</sup> /ml)	$42.13 \pm 5.95$ (4.0 - 120.0)	$56.20 \pm 5.80$ (25.0 - 151.0)	0.096
Sperm total motility (%)	$37.57 \pm 3.23$ $(0 - 75.0)$	$70.07 \pm 1.13$ (55.0 - 85.0)	< 0.0001
Sperm morphology (normal forms, %)	$20.13 \pm 1.78$ $(0 - 38.0)$	$37.53 \pm 1.20$ (30.0 - 66.0)	< 0.0001
Sperm global DNA methylation (%)	$8.9 \pm 0.4$ (4.2-12.1)	$22.4 \pm 1.6$ (12.5-40.3)	< 0.0001

Total motility= progressive and non-progressive motile sperms,  $p \le 0.05$ significant

Table (3): The value of Pearson's correlation coefficients calculated between percentages of DNA methylation and sperm parameters

Sperm parameter	DNA Methylation (%)
Sperm concentration (10 <sup>6</sup> /ml)	0.195
Sperm total motility (%)	-0.310
Sperm morphology (normal forms, %)	-0.101

Total motility= progressive and non-progressive motile sperms

#### DISCUSSION

Sperm DNA integrity is an essential requirement to achieve fertilization. The methylation pattern of cytosine residues at CpG sites is crucial for maintaining the epigenetic code in human cells (16, 31). Several studies had suggested that ROS attack DNA in sperm nucleus causing modification at CpG sequence, altering the site selectivity of cytosine methylation induced by maintenance DNMTs enzyme. Furthermore, the sperms of infertile men are more likely to express aberrant DNA methylation patterns (29, 32).

The results of this study had showed that oxidative damage inhibited methylation in the sperms of infertile men, while abnormalities in the methyl donor pathway in the sperms of fertile controls did not appear to play a significant role in DNA methylation. Our results were in accordance with many studies that showed a decreased DNA methylation in the sperms of infertile men in comparison to that controls (29, 33, 34), but were in contradiction with Manning et al. who did not find any difference in the methylation pattern according to sperm characteristics (35).

Also our results were consistent with reports that found a statistically significant negative correlation between sperm DNA fragmentation and sperm DNA methylation (28, 36). Interestingly, Tavalaee et al. explained their results by suggesting hypomethylated sperms may be more prone to DNA damage, while normally methylated DNA may be less susceptible to the damage (36). We are unaware of any evidence supporting the concept that the methylation protects DNA from apoptosis or oxidative damage; the two principal mechanisms of sperm DNA damage and infertility (37, 38).

Oxidative stress (OS) affects a significant proportion of infertile men and is widely believed to be the primary cause of sperm DNA fragmentation, so it is likely that oxidative DNA damage played some role in DNA hypomethylation reported in the earlier studies (37, 39, 40). However, the link between sperm oxidative DNA damage and hypomethylation may best be confirmed by studies correlating the generation of 8-OHdG with sperm DNA methylation (37).

The clinical implications of impaired sperm DNA methylation are presently uncertain. Animal studies have been shown that chemically blocking sperm DNA methylation results in reduced sperm fertilizing capacity, altered embryonic gene expression and an increase in pre-implantation embryonic loss (41). Aitken and De Iuliis had speculated that aberrant sperm DNA methylation may lead to epigenetic defects that adversely affecting the health of next generation of children (39). Also Houshdaran et al. had suggested that if erasing the initial methylation pattern in epigenetic reprogramming does not occur correctly; there is a possibility of epigenetic defects in the sperm that would ultimately affect male fertility (42).

The results of this study showed that there was no statistical significant correlation between global DNA methylation level and sperm parameters which were consistent with Ankolkar et al. results (43), but were inconsistent with Jouannet et al. who identified a significant positive correlation between sperm concentration, motility and morphology with sperm DNA methylation (44). The effect of methylation factor in male infertility was more evident if did not consider the methylation level by itself. And it seems the male prognostic factor important for an in vitro fertilization (IVF) attempt. Therefore, measurement of DNA methylation level could be a new approach to appreciate the ability of spermatozoa to fertilize and develop a normal embryo (37).

#### **CONCLUSION**

Oxidative stress related damage to sperm DNA impedes the process of methylation in infertile men which potentially adversely effecting reproductive outcomes

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Dohle GR.; Jungwirth A.; Colpi G.; Giwercman A.; Diemer T. and Hargreave TB. (2007). Guidelines on male Infertility. European Association of Urology. Pages: 6, 27, 51.
- 2. Bucak MN.; Sariozkan S. and Tuncer PB. (2010). The effect of antioxidants on post-thawed Angora goat (Capra hircus ancryrensis) sperm parameters, lipid peroxidation and antioxidant activities. Small Ruminant Res. 89(1): 24–30.
- 3. Kefer JC.; Agarwal A. and Sabanegh E. (2009). Role of antioxidants in the treatment of male infertility: a review. Int. J. Urol. 16:449–457.
- 4. Kumar R.(2007). Necessity of nuclear and mitochondrial genome analysis prior to ART/ICSI. Ind. J. Biochem. Biophys. 44: 437–442.
- 5. Kothari S.; Thompson A.; Agarwal A. and Du Plessis SS. (2010). Free radicals: Their beneficial and detrimental effects on sperm function. Indian J. Exp. Biol. 48: 425-435.
- 6. Choudhary R.; Chawala VK.; Soni ND.; Kumar J. and Vyas RK. (2010). Oxidative stress and role of antioxidants in male infertility: a review. Pak. J. Physiol.6(2): 54-59.
- 7. O'Flaherty C.; De Lamirande E. and Gagnon C. (2006). Positive role of reactive oxygen species in mammalian sperm capacitation: Triggering and modulation of phosphorylation events. Free Rad. Biol. Med. 41:528-540.
- 8. De Lamirande E. and O'Flaherty C. (2008). Sperm activation: role of reactive oxygen species and kinases. Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 1784:106–115
- 9. Gonc FA.; Barretto LSS.; Arruda RP.; Perri SHV. and Mingoti GZ. (2010). Effect of antioxidants during bovine in vitro fertilization procedures on spermatozoa and embryo development. Reprod. Dom. Anim. 45(1): 129–135.
- 10. Chaudhari AR.; Das P. and Singh R. (2008). Study of oxidative stress and reduced glutathione levels in seminal plasma of human subjects with different fertility potential. Biomed. Res. 19(3): 207-210.
- 11. Prabhakaran SA. and Sikka SC. (2007). Clinical relevance of oxidative stress in patients with male factor infertility: Evidence-based analysis. AUA. Upd. Ser. 26: 1–12.
- 12. Agarwal A.; Makker K. and Sharma R. (2008). Clinical relevance of oxidative stress in male factor infertility: an update. Am. J. Reprod. Immunol. 59: 2–11.
- 13. Hesham N.; Moemen LA. and Abu Elela MH. (2008). Studying the levels of malondialdehyde and antioxidant parameters in normal and abnormal human seminal plasma. Aust. J. Basic Appl. Sci. 2:773-778.
- 14. Gillan L.; Evans G. and Maxwell WM. (2005). Flow cytometric evaluation of sperm parameters in relation to fertility potential. Theriogenol. 63: 445-457.
- 15. Sharma RK.; Said T. and Agarwal A. (2004). Sperm DNA damage and its clinical relevance in assessing reproductive outcome. Asian J. Androl. 6:139–148.

- 16. Klose RJ. and Bird AP. (2006). Genomic DNA methylation: the mark and its mediators: a review. TRENDS Biochem. Sci. 31(2): 89–97.
- 17. Schaefer CB. (2007). Epigenetic decisions in mammalian germ cells. Sci. 316(5823): 398–399.
- 18. Jackson L. (2001). Loss of genomic methylation causes p53-dependent apoptosis and epigenetic deregulation. Nat. Genet. 27: 31–39.
- 19. Li JY.; Lees-Murdock DJ.; Xu GL. and Walsh CP. (2004). Timing of establishment of paternal methylation imprints in the mouse. Genom. 84:952-960
- 20. Baylin SB. (2005). DNA methylation and gene silencing in cancer. Nat. Clin. Prac. Oncol. 2 (1): 4–11. 21. Damelin M. and Bestor TH. (2007). Biological functions of DNA methyltransferase 1 require its methyltransferase activity. Mol. Cell. Biol. 27: 3891–3899.
- 22. Zini A.; Boman JM.; Belzile E. and Ciampi A. (2008). Sperm DNA damage is associated with an increased risk of pregnancy loss after IVF and ICSI: systematic review and meta-analysis. Hum. Reprod. 23: 26638.
- 23. Sigman M. and Zini A. (2009). Semen analysis and sperm functions assays: What do they mean? Semin. Reprod. Med. 27:115–123.
- 24. Lim SO.; Gu JM. and Kim MS. (2008). Epigenetic changes induced by reactive oxygen species in hepatocellular carcinoma: methylation of the Ecadherin promoter. Gastroenterol. 135 (6): 2128–2140. 25. Valinluck V. (2004). Oxidative damage to methyl-CpG sequences inhibits the binding of the methyl-CpG binding domain (MBD) of methyl-CpG binding protein 2 (MeCP2). Nucleic Acids Res. 32(14): 4100–4108
- 26. Franco R. (2008). Oxidative stress, DNA methylation and carcinogenesis. Cancer Lett. 266 (1): 6–11.
- 27. Ogino S.; Kawasaki T. and Nosho K. (2008). LINE-1 hypomethylation is inversely associated with microsatellite instability and CpG island methylator phenotype in colorectal cancer. Int. J. Cancer. 122(12): 2767–2773
- 28. Benchaib M. (2005). Influence of global sperm DNA methylation on IVF results. Hum. Reprod. 20(3): 768–773.
- 29. Marques CJ. (2008). Abnormal methylation of imprinted genes in human sperm is associated with oligozoospermia. Mol. Hum. Reprod. 14(2): 67–74.
- 30. Sano H. (1988). Detection of heavy methylation in human repetitive DNA subsets by a monoclonal antibody against 5-methylcytosine. Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 951:157-165.
- 31. Cocuzza M.; Sikka SC.; Athayde KS. and Agarwal A. (2007). Clinical relevance of oxidative stress and sperm chromatin damage in male infertility: An evidence based analysis. International Braz. J. Urol. 33(5): 603-621.
- 32. Valinluck V. and Sowers LC. (2007). Endogenous cytosine damage products alter the site selectivity of human DNA maintenance methyltransferase DNMT1. Cancer Res. 67: 946–950.
- 33. Benchaib M.; Ajina M.; Lornage J.; Niveleau A.; Durand P. and Guerin JF. (2003). Quantitation by image analysis of global DNA methylation in human

- spermatozoa and its prognostic value in in vitro fertilization: a preliminary study. Fertil. Steril. 80 (4): 947-953.
- 34. Kobayashi H. (2007). Aberrant DNA methylation of imprinted loci in sperm from oligospermic patients. Hum. Mol. Genet. 16(21): 2542-2551.
- 35. Manning M.; Lissens W.; Liebaers I.; Van Steirteghem A. and Weidner W. (2001). Imprinting analysis in spermatozoa prepared for intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI). Int. J. Androl. 24: 87–94.
- 36. Tavalaee M.; Razavi S. and Nasr-Esfahani MH. (2009). Influence of sperm chromatin anomalies on assisted reproductive technology outcome. Fertil. Steril. 91(4): 1119–1126.
- 37. Tunc O. and Tremellen K. (2009). Oxidative DNA damage impairs global sperm DNA methylation in infertile men. J. Assist. Reprod. Genet. 26:537–544.
- 38. Asbagh FA. (2010). Relation of serum and semen malondialdehyde and total anti-oxidants with sperm parameters in infertile men. Am. J. Immunol. 6 (3): 43-49.
- 39. Aitken RJ. and De Iuliis GN. (2007). Origins and consequences of DNA damage in male germ cells. Reprod. Biomed. 14(6): 727–733.
- 40. Tremellen K. (2008). Oxidative stress and male infertility: A clinical perspective. Hum. Reprod. 14: 243–258.
- 41. Pathak K. (2008). Effect of tamoxifen treatment on global and insulin like growth factor 2-H19 locus-specific DNA methylation in rat spermatozoa and its association with embryo loss. Fertil. Steril. 91(5): 2253–2263.
- 42. Houshdaran S.; Cortessis VK.; Siegmund K.; Yang A.; Laird PW. and Sokol RZ. (2007). Widespread epigenetic abnormalities suggest a broad DNA methylation erasure defect in abnormal human sperm. PLoS One. 2: e1289.
- 43. Ankolkar MM.; Warke H.; Salvi V.; Mokashi NK. and Balasinor NH. (2013). DNA methylation analysis at imprinted locus and global methylation in spermatozoa of normozoospermic individuals of idiopathic recurrent spontaneous miscarriage. Epigenet. Chromatin: Interactions and processes. 6(1): 12-15.
- 44. Jouannet P.; Chalas C. and Jammes H. (2008). IGF2 and H19 methylation in sperm of infertile men. Inserm. Institut. Cochin. U567, CNRS UMR 8104. Epigenetics in ART, Eshre Campus, Lisbon.

# Serum iodine and lipid profile in patients with thyroid diseases

# Samer A. Muhi and Mohammad D. Abdulhuassain

Al- Yarmouk Teaching Hospital / Baghdad /Republic of Iraq

#### ABSTRACT

Serum iodine is an important trace element in synthesis of thyroid hormone .Many thyroid diseases were shown to be associated with changes in serum iodine. Furthermore, lipids have been showed to change in thyroid disorders. The current study is conducted to evaluate the level of iodine, total cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL-cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol in sera of patients with thyroid dysfunction to find relationship between these parameters and thyroid diseases.

The study sample was composed of 48 patients with newly diagnosed hypothyroidism, 52 patients with newly diagnosed hyperthyroidism and 50 healthy individuals as pathological control who are attending Al-Yarmouk Teaching Hospital/ Baghdad during the period between October 2010 to April 2013 .T3, T4, TSH, cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL-cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol tests were done for the groups of the sample.

Results showed that there were significantly increase in total cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL-cholesterol and LDL – cholesterol in patients with hypothyroidism while there were significantly decrease in patients with hyperthyroidism. Serum iodine was significantly decreased in both hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism.

The study concluded that thyroid dysfunctions alter the levels of lipid profile and serum iodine.

Key words: Serum iodine, lipid profile, thyroid disease

#### الملخص باللغة العربية

يعد اليود من العناصر الضئيلة المهمة في تكوين هرمون الغدة الدرقية، إذ إن هناك العديد من أمراض الغدة الدرقية يصاحبها تغيرات في مستوى اليود ، كما أن مستويات الدهون تتغير في حالات اضطرابات الغدة الدرقية.

سعت الدراسة الحالية إلى تقبيم مستوى كل من: اليود، الكولسترول، الدهون الثلاثية، الدهن البروتيني عالي الكثافة والدهن البروتيني مــنخفض الكثافة في أمصال المرضى المصابين باضطراب الغدة الدرقية للكشف عن العلاقة بين هذه الدلائل الكيميائية واضطرابات الغدة الدرقية.

شملت عينة الدراسة 48 مريضا من المصابين بهبوط الدرقية و52 مريضا من المصابين بفرط الدرقية جميعهم من المشخصين حديثا بالإضافة إلى 50 من الأشخاص الأصحاء كمجموعة سيطرة جميعهم من المراجعين لمستشفى اليرموك التعليمي في مدينة بغداد للفترة من تــشرين الأول 2010 ولغاية نيسان 2013. تم قياس كل من هرمونات الغدة الدرقية، الكولسترول، الدهون الثلاثية، الدهن البروتينـــي عـــالي الكثافــة والـــدهن البروتيني منخفض الكثافة لمجموعات الدراسة.

أظهرت تنائج الدراسة بأن هناك زيادة يعتد بها في مستويات كل من الكولسترول ، الدهون الثلاثية، كولسترول الدهن البروتيني عالي الكثافة والدهن البروتيني منخفض الكثافة لدى المرضى المصابين بهبوط الدرقية بينما كان هناك اخفاض يعتد به في الدلائل أعاره لدى المرضى المصابين بقرط الدرقية، وبهذا تستتتج الدراسة أن مستويات الدهون تكون المخفضة في حالتي فرط وهبوط الدرقية، وبهذا تستتج الدراسة أن مستويات الدهون تكون منخفضة في في طالدرقية وتزداد في هبوط الدرقية، أما مستويات البود فتقل في كلتا الحالتين.

#### INTRODUCTION

Thyroid gland is the largest pure endocrine gland in the body, it is the most important gland for metabolism regulation (1). Thyroid gland is a butterfly-shaped organ composed of two cone like lobes or wings connected by isthmus (1). Thyroid gland situated on the anterior side of the neck lying against and around the larynx, trachea extend inferiorly to the fourth -sixth tracheal ring (2). Thyroid gland is weighting 2-3 grams in the neonate and 16-18 grams in adults (3).

Cholesterol is unsaturated steroid alcohol containing four rings (A, B, C and D), cholesterol has single side chain C-H side chain similar to fatty acid in its physical properties (4).

Triglyceride contain three fatty acids attached to glycerol molecule by ester bonds, there were no charge group or polar hydrophilic group making it very hydrophobic and virtually water insoluble (5).

HDL is the smallest and most dense lipoprotein particle, synthesized by both liver and intestine. The function of HDL is transfer of cholesterol from tissue to the liver (6).

LDL primarily contains apo B-100, and more cholesterol rich than other lipoprotein .LDL are the major lipoprotein responsible for the delivery of exogenous cholesterol to peripheral cell (7).

Thyroid disorder known to influence lipid metabolism, alteration in thyroid function result in changing in composition and transport of lipoprotein (8).

Iodine is a trace element that are essential for life, required in the body for synthesis of thyroid hormone in thyroid gland (9). Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) stimulate thyroid gland to increase uptake of the iodine from the blood by active process (10).

# PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients: the study sample was composed of 48 patients with newly diagnosed hypothyroidism, 52 patients with newly diagnosed hyperthyroidism and 50 healthy individuals as pathological control, who were attending AL-Yarmouk Teaching Hospital during October 2010 to April 2013. The patients were diagnosed clinically and by hormonal studies. Tests of T3, T4, TSH, total cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL, LDL and serum iodine were done for all those groups.

Blood Sampling: blood was allowed to coagulate at room temperature and then centrifuged for 10 minutes at 3000 rpm. The resulting sera were separated and placed in a test tube, which was then stored in refrigerator to be kept for use.

Methods: for measuring T4,T3, and TSH by vidas instrument, using ELFA technique (Enzyme Linked Fluorescent Assay).

Triglyceride, total cholesterol, HDL and LDL were determined colorimetry. Serum iodine measurement was done by using HPLC device (high performance liquid chromatography).

#### Statistical analysis

Data expressed as mean ± SD. Unpaired Student's ttest used to evaluate differences between the groups. For all tests, a two-tailed  $p \le 0.05$  considered statistically significant. All calculations were made using Excel 2003 program for Windows.

#### **RESULTS**

The serum cholesterol values were significantly increased in hypothyroidism (282±28.5 mg/dl) and significantly decrease in hyperthyroidism (98.8±12.9 mg/dl) when compared with the result of healthy individuals (130±15.6 mg/dl) as shown in table (1).

Table (1): The comparison of cholesterol of sera of hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism and healthy individuals. (Mean ± SD)

Group	No.	Serum cholesterol mg/dl
Healthy individuals	50	98.8±12.9
Hyperthyroidism	52	130±15.6*
Hypothyroidism	48	286±28.5**

<sup>\*</sup>P= 0.001 for comparison between hyperthyroidism and healthy individuals.

The serum triglyceride values were significantly increased in hypothyroidism (393±20.4)mg/dl and decreased hyperthyroidism(70±26.4)mg/dl when compared with the result of healthy individuals(120±25)mg/dl as shown in table (2).

Table (2): The comparison of triglyceride in sera of hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism and healthy individuals (Mean ± SD)

Group	No.	Serum triglyceride mg/dl
Healthy individuals	50	120 <b>±</b> 25
Hyperthyroidism	52	70 <b>±</b> 26.4*
Hypothyroidism	48	393 <b>±</b> 20.4**

<sup>\*</sup>P= 0.001 for comparison between hyperthyroidism and healthy individuals

<sup>\*\*</sup>P= 0.001 for comparison between hypothyroidism and healthy individuals

<sup>\*\*</sup>P= 0.001 for comparison between hypothyroidism and healthy individuals.

The serum HDL values were significantly increased in hypothyroidism (64.4±12.8) mg/dl and significantly decreased in hyperthyroidism (32.8±3.9) mg/dl when compared with healthy individuals (43.5±5.6) mg/dl as shown in table (3).

Table (3): The Comparison of serum HDL in the sera hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism and healthy individuals (Mean ± SD)

Group	No.	Serum HDL mg/dl
Healthy individuals	50	43.5±5.6
Hyperthyroidism	52	32.8±3.9*
Hypothyroidism	48	64.4±12.8**

<sup>\*</sup>P = 0.001 for comparison between hyperthyroidism and healthy individuals

The serum LDL value were significantly increased in hypothyroidism (135±25.2) mg/dl significantly decreased in hyperthyroidism (44.5±8.5)mg/dl when compared to the value of healthy individuals (70±15.2)mg/dl as shown in table (4).

Table (4): The Comparison of LDL in the sera for hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism and healthy individuals  $(Mean \pm SD)$ 

Group	No.	Serum LDL mg/dl		
Healthy individuals	50	70.5±15.2		
Hyperthyroidism	52	44.5±8.5*		
Hypothyroidism	48	135±25.2**		

<sup>\*</sup>P= 0.001 for comparison between hyperthyroidism and healthy individuals

The serum iodine values were significantly decreased in hypothyroidism (40±13.8) ng/ml and significantly decreased in hyperthyroidism(45±7.5) ng/ml when compared to the result of healthy individuals (80±12.6)ng/ml as shown in table (5).

Table (5): Show the Comparison of serum iodine in the sera hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism and healthy individuals (Mean ± SD)

Group	No.	Serum iodine (ng/ml)		
Healthy individuals	50	80±12.6		
Hyperthyroidism	52	45±7.5*		
Hypothyroidism	48	40.7±13.8**		

<sup>\*</sup>P=0.001 for comparison between hyperthyroidism and healthy individuals

#### **DISCUSSION**

Iodine is essential element in human life, without sufficient amount of iodine in the diet, the body unable to synthesize thyroid hormone (11). These hormones regulate metabolism in every cells of the body and play a role in virtually all physiological function (11). Dietary iodine is converted into iodide ion before its absorption the iodide is bio-available and absorbed totally from food and water (11).

The iodide is used by thyroid gland for synthesis thyroid hormones and kidney excrete iodine in the urine, therefore the excretion of iodine in the urine is good measure of iodine intake (12).

In the current study, the serum iodine was decreased in hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism. The reason for decrease iodine might be due to changing in secretion of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) from the anterior pituitary, which plays a role in transport of iodine from serum to thyroid gland against concentration gradient by active process (13).

Hypothyroidism is a common metabolic disorder in the general population especially in older women (14). Level of total cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol tend to increase as the thyroid function decline and hypothyroidism is constituent cause of secondary dyslipidemia (15).

Decreased thyroid function is accompanied by reduced activity of hydroxyl methyl glutarate-CoA reductase (HMG-CoA) which is rate-limiting enzyme in synthesis of cholesterol (16).

Total cholesterol, triglceride and LDL were increased in patients with hypothyroidism, this may due to decreased LDL-receptor activity, resulting in decrease catabolism of LDL and IDL (17).

Despite increased activity of HMG CoA-reductase level of cholesterol tends to decrease in patients with hyperthyroidism due to increase bile excretion and mainly due to increase LDL receptor gene expression resulting in enhanced LDL receptor -mediated catabolism of LDL (18). Furthermore, HDL are also decrease in patient with hyperthyroidism due to increase transfer cholesterol ester from HDL to VLDL and increased HDL mediated catabolism (19).

<sup>\*\*</sup>P= 0.001 for comparison between hypothyroidism and healthy

<sup>\*\*</sup>P=0.001 for comparison between hypothyroidism and healthy individuals.

<sup>\*\*</sup>P=0.001 for comparison between hypothyroidism and healthy individual.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Thyroid dysfunctions alter the levels of lipid profile and serum iodine.

Lipid profile affected indirectly with the activity of thyroid gland while serum iodine level was low in thyroid dysfunctions

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Cunnigham JC. (2002). Textbook of veterinary physiology . 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. P. 230-235.
- 2. Shan Z Y. (2005). Effect of iodine intake on school children thyroid disease and intelligence in the rural area .Clin. Med. J. 116:1518-1522.
- 3. The thyroid gland in endocrinology: An integral approach by Stephan Nussey and SAFFRON white head 920010.
- 4. Sergest JP.(2000). Structure and function of apolipoprotein A-1 and HDL. Curr. Opn. lipidol. 11:105-115.
- 5. Mead JR.; Irvin SA. and Ramj DP. (2002). Lipoprotein :structure, function ,regulation and role in disease. J. Mol. Med. 80:753-769.
- 6. Morgan J.; Carey C. and Licofff R. (2004). HDL ;subfraction and risk in coronary artery diseases. Curr. Atherosc. Rep . 6:359-365.
- 7. Warnick GR.; McNamara GR. and Bogges CA. (2006). Polyacrimide gradient gel electrophoresis of lipoprotein subclasses .Clin. Lab. Med. 26:803-846.
- 8. Duntas LH. (2001). Thyroid disease and lipid .Thyr. 12:288-293.
- 9. Dunn JT. and Dunn AD. (2001). Update on intrathyroidal iodine metabolism. Thyr. 11:407-414. 10. Spitzweg C . (2000). Thyroid iodine transport .Thyr. 1094:321-330.
- 11. Xiaochun T.; Zhongyan S. and Yanyan C. (2011). More than adequate intake iodine increase subclinical hypothyroidism. Europ. J. Endocrinol. 164:943-950.
- 12. Zimmermann MB.; Jooste PL. and Pandav CS.(2008). Iodine deficiency disorder Lancet. 372:1251-1262.
- 13. Shomon M. (2014). Iodine and thyroid disease. Literature Review. Available at: http://fwgnfl.com/2014/04/
- 14. Rizos CV.; Elisaf MS. and Liberopoulos EN. (2011). Effects of thyroid dysfunction on lipid profile. Open Cardiovas. Med. J. 5:78-84.
- 15. Sunada V.; Sangeeta S. and Prabhakar B. (2012). Study of lipid profile in hypothyroidism. Int J. Bio. Med. Res. 3(1):1373-1376.
- 16. Melpomeni P.; Grigoria B. and George D. (2011). Lipid abnormalities and cardiovascular risk in patients with overt and subclinical thyroid disease. J. Lipids. 9-15.
- 17. Soliman GA. (2013). Effects of hyperthyroidism on lipid profile, adiponectin and liver function tests. Biochem. 9:14-17.
- 18. Guffat D.; Durand D. and Graulet B. (2006). Regulation of VLDL synthesis and secretion. Liver Rep. Nut. 36:375-389.

19. Jansen J.; Friessemen EC. and Milici C. (2005). Thyroid hormone transport in health and disease. Thyr. 15:757-768.

# Applied DWT Haar Filter to secure FHSS signal

#### Jameela L. Abid

Al- Mansour Medical Technical Institute / Baghdad /Republic of Iraq

#### **ABSTRACT**

As known in wireless LANs, the frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS) systems have traditionally been applied in low data rate applications where needs to secure the transmitted/received signals. In this paper we have discussed a synchronous coherently detected FHSS signal. The sequence generator has been implemented to select the frequencies for transmission or reception. We have implement a one of wavelet family filter (Haar) in both transmitter and receiver sides, in the receiver inverse wavelet is used.

Key words: Spread Spectrum, FHSS, Discrete Wavelet, Haar Wavelet, inverse Wavelet

# الملخص باللغة العربية

كما هو معروف في الشبكات المحلية اللاسلكية، وباستخدام أنظمة الطيف الترددي وتحديداً في إشارة القفز فإن التطبيقات لإشارات نقل البيانات تحتاج إلى حماية في الأنظمة المرسلة والمستقبلة.

#### INTRODUCTION

Most of the wireless local area networks (WLANs) used optical or radio technologies to transmit and receive signals through the air. One of the wireless radio technologies know as Spread Spectrum modulation has its origins and used especially in the military field. There are a lot of advantages of Spread Spectrum technologies, one of the advantage is transmission security, resistance to interference from other radio sources, redundancy, resistance to multi-path and fading effects, etc. In addition, the Spread Spectrum systems can coexist with other radio systems, without need to be disturbed by their presence and without disturbing their activity. In the security, the encoding and decoding of the signal is an important. There are two popular types of Spread Spectrum modulation techniques: Frequency Hopping (FHSS) and Direct Sequence (DSSS) (1). The current paper suggests using one of filters of Wavelet "Haar" in the transmitter, and inverse the signal which has been implemented with wavelet in receiver side.

#### **METHODS AND APPLICATIONS**

#### **Implementation of Spread Spectrum**

The main goal of proposed application is to secure signals in synchronous coherently FHSS signal. Spread spectrum is used to modulate the signals digitally, which increases the transmit signal bandwidth to a value much larger than is needed to transmit the underlying information bits. However, there are many signaling techniques that are used to increase the transmit bandwidth such as coding and frequency modulation.

The modulation of the spread spectrum is done by using spreading code and this based on the data of signal, on other hand, the dispreading in receiver side is done by correlating the received signal with a synchronized copy of the spreading code (2,3).

#### Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum

In frequency hopping spread spectrum, the carrier frequency of data that has been modulated sinusoidal carrier considered as periodically changed over bandwidth. The hopping frequency is increased by the factor of N, and hopping is typically done based on pseudo random manner. One of the important applications based on frequency hopping which makes interception and jamming more difficult in military fields, besides that, in commercial applications, has applied to reduce the impact of particular co-channel which has interferer. The hopping signal can be represented as:

$$h(t) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} p(t - iT_c) \cos(2\pi f_i t + \emptyset_i) \dots (1)$$

where p(t) is the pulse shape used for the hopping waveform (typically assumed to be a square pulse

 $f_i \in \{f_1, f_2, \dots f_N\}$  are the N hop frequencies,  $T_c$  is the

hop period. Some times , it is called the chip period), and  $\phi_i$  are the phases of each oscillator. Note that unlike in DS/SS systems, the chip period (or hop period) does not impact the bandwidth expansion. Bandwidth expansion is completely determined by the number of hop frequencies. The resulting frequency hopped transmit signal is then,

$$\begin{split} s(t) &= \left[s_d(t)h(t)\right]_{BPF} \\ &= \left[s_d(t)\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty}p(t-nT_0)\cos(2\pi f_i t + \emptyset_i)\right]_{BPF}...(2) \end{split}$$

where sd(t) is the bandpass data signal that depends on the modulation form which employed and the bandpass filter as its designed to transmit the sum frequencies. The fundamental of frequency hopping work is shown in Figure (1). The figure shows the frequency before and after spreading in addition shows the average time of spectrum. As time advances the signal occupies a separate frequency band as determined by the pseudorandom hopping sequence. On average the power spectral density is spread over the entire band.

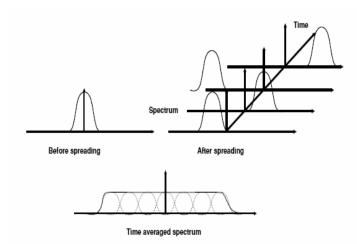


Figure (1): Illustration of Spectrum Spreading through Frequency Hopping

Each frequency band is used (1 N) of the time (4), and the spectrum be similar to DS/SS systems when averaged over a sufficiently long time period. The implementation of typical transmitter and receiver are shown in Figure (2), where any modulation scheme can theoretically be used as in DS/SS the frequency hopping is ideally transparent to the data demodulator.

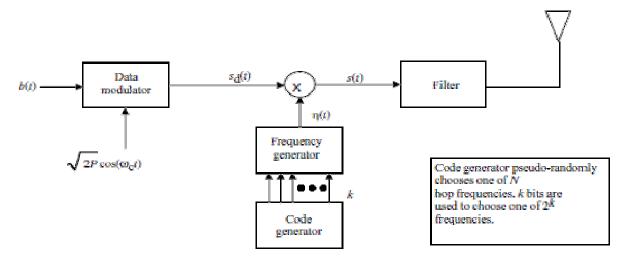


Figure (2): Typical Frequency Hopping Transmitter Architecture

The data modulated carrier is hopped to one of Ncarrier frequencies every period  $T_c$ , which may be longer or shorter than the data symbol period Ts. At the receiver the same pseudorandom hopping pattern is generated such that the received signal is ideally mixed back down to the original carrier frequency. Data demodulation is then accomplished as in standard digital communications. Note that the bandwidth expansion factor is equal to N the number of hop frequencies. Unlike in DS/SS, the bandwidth expansion is not dependent on the chip period  $T_c$ . In fact, as mentioned, the chip period can be greater than the symbol period. In other words, the hopping may be slower than the symbol rate (5).

#### **DWT** and Haar Wavelet

The discrete wavelet transform (DWT) has computed as the pyramid algorithm. In addition, the resulting of wavelet and scaling coefficients are computed to make changes to the original series of the pyramid algorithm that treats X as if it is circular.

The wavelet and scaling coefficients are then computed by using a periodic boundary condition on the reflected series, resulting in twice as many wavelet and scaling coefficients at each level (6).

The mother wavelet is formulated as:

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} +1 & if \ x \in \left[\frac{0,1}{2}\right] \\ -1 & if \ x \in \left[\frac{1}{2,1}\right] & \dots \dots (3) \\ 0 & else \end{cases}$$

Scaled and translated version:

$$\psi_{m,n}(x) = 2\frac{m}{2}\psi(2^m x - n)\dots(4)$$

The wavelet series are described in equation:

$$f(t) = \sum_{m,n=-\infty}^{+\infty} dm(n)\psi_{m,n}(t)....(5)$$

and by consider the following,

$$x_{n,i} = \{10,13,25,26,29,21,7,15\}....(6)$$

And the transform that replaces the original sequence with its pair wise average  $\boldsymbol{x}_{n-1,i}$  and difference  $d_{n-1,i}$  defined as follows:

$$x_{n-1,i} = \frac{x_{n,2i} + x_{n,2i+1}}{2}$$
  $d_{n-1,i} = \frac{x_{n,2i} - x_{n,2i+1}}{2} \dots (7)$ 

The previous two equations implement the Forward Discrete Wavelet Transform of the Haar-wavelet transform.

The averages and differences are applied only on consecutive pairs of input sequences whose first element has an even index. Therefore, the number of elements in each set  $\{x_{n-1,i}\}$  and  $\{d_{n-1,i}\}$  is exactly half of the number of elements in the original sequence.

Form a new sequence having length equal to that of the original sequence by concatenating the two sequences  $\{x_{n-1,i}\}$  and  $\{d_{n-1,i}\}$ . The resulting sequence is:

$$\{x_{n-1,i}, d_{n-1,i}\} = \{11.5, 25.5, 25, 11, -1.5, -0.5, 4, -4\}....(8)$$

This sequence has exactly the same number of elements as the input sequence - the transform did not increase the amount of data.

Since the first half of the above sequence contain averages from the original sequence, we can view it as a coarser approximation to the original signal. The second half of this sequence can be viewed as the details or approximation errors of the first half. It is easily verified that the original sequence can be reconstructed from the transformed sequence using the relations:

$$x_{n,2i} = x_{n-1,i} + d_{n-1,i}$$
  $x_{n,2i+1} = x_{n-1,i} - d_{n-1,i}$  .....(9)

The above two equations implement the Inverse Discrete Wavelet Transform (IDWT) of the Haarwavelet transform (7).

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The transformation method which has been applied is Wavelet and its determined of the popular of Fourier Transform. The wavelet has ability to analyze a signal in the time domain for its frequency content. In this paper, Haar wavelet is applied in both sides (transmitter and receiver). Before transmitted, wavelet used to forming a signal to other shape, which give more secured and unknown for interferences. The transform works by first translating a function in the time domain into a function in the frequency domain. In receiver side, will receive the wavelet signal, and will inverse the wavelet to get same of the frequency content before has been changed. The wavelet coefficients of the transformed function represent the contribution of each sine and cosine function at each frequency. Simulation has been carried out by using Matlab first of all data sequence has been generated by using random function as in the following equation:

$$x_0 = given, x_{n+1} = P_1 x_n + P_2 \pmod{N}$$
  $n = 0,1,2,...$ 

Noise had been added to the original bit sequence as shown in figure (3).

When we plot time-domain signals as shown in Fig.4, the time amplitude representation of the signal is given as:

$$x(t) = 30\sin(8t)$$

This representation is not always the best representation of the signal for most signal processing related applications. In many cases, the most distinguished information is hidden in the frequency content of the signal. The frequency spectrum of a signal is basically the frequency components (spectral components) of that signal. The frequency spectrum of a signal shows what frequencies exist in the signal. If the FT of a signal in time domain is taken, the frequency-amplitude representation of that signal is obtained as described in equation below.

$$X(k) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} x(t) \omega_N^{(j-1)(k-1)}$$

Where

$$\omega_N = e^{\frac{(-2\pi i)}{N}}$$

We have a plot modulated BPSK as shown in figure (4). Figure (5) plots the modulated FHSS, with one axis being the frequency and the other being the amplitude. These plots tell us how much of each frequency exists in our signal and from these results it clearly depicted that FHSS overcomes the other ordinary modulation. Equation below has applied a BPSK signal in FHSS frequency module.

$$h(t) = \sum_{i=k-1}^{k} X(k) \cos(2\pi f_i t + \emptyset_i)$$

While in FH the information is left unchanged and directly modulates has been applied Haar wavelet which has been plotted in figure (6). This is showing the graphical display of Haar wavelet frequency in both transmitted and received. Equation below has return a Haar wavelet by applying h(t) which represents a frequency hopping signal.  $\psi_{m,n}(t)$  represents a wavelet transform form.

$$\mathbf{haar(t)} = \sum_{m,n=k-1}^{k} \mathbf{h(t)} \psi_{m,n}(\mathbf{t}) \dots (5)$$

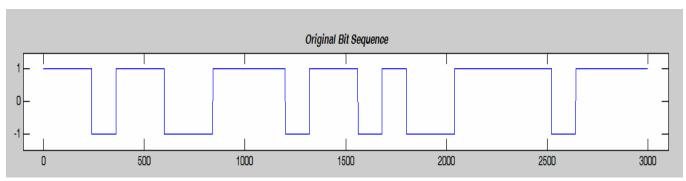


Figure (3): Binary data stream to generated signal

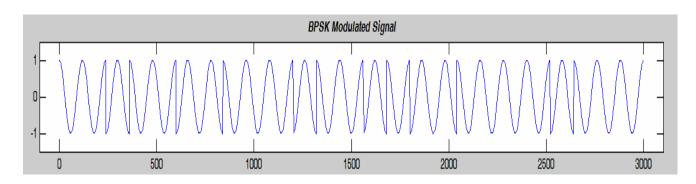


Figure (4): BPSK modulation of original

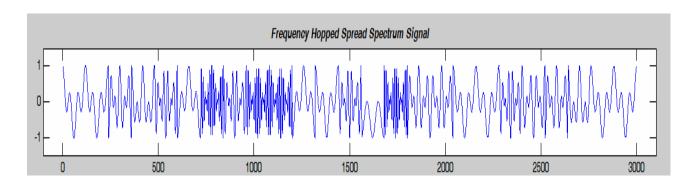


Figure (5): FHSS modulation of original

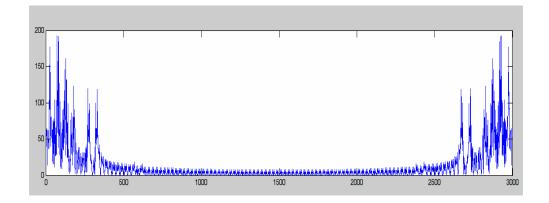


Figure (6): Haar wavelet signal of FHSS

In addition to that, we've calculated a histogram for spread spectrum that has been generated as shown

in figure (3), the histogram is shown in figure (7). Finally, we've found that the histogram of signal of Haar filter of wavelet, as shown in figure (8).

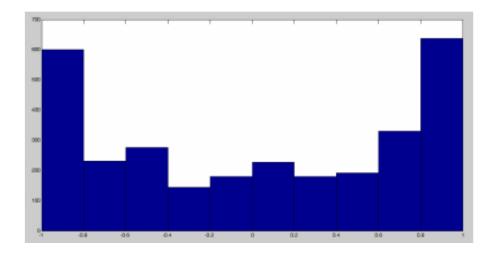


Figure (7): Spread Spectrum Histogram

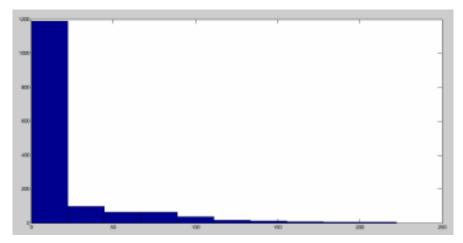


Figure (8): Haar filter Histogram of FHSS

In addition, two of a quality metrics has been used to perform our proposed method, for different signals represented as tests as shown in table (1). Figures (9 and 10) display charts of both quality metrics for four tests.

Table (1): use of MSE and PSNR metrics to perform the proposed method for different signals

Tests	MSE	PSNR
Test 1	0.000206	139.696
Test 2	0.000246	138.922
Test 3	0.000233	139.159
Test 4	0.000264	138.618

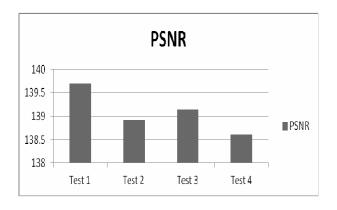


Figure (9): Peak to signal noise ratio of four tests

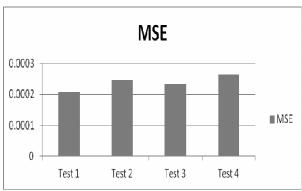


Figure (10): mean square error of four tests

## **CONCLUSION**

The performance of a securing communications system depends on system design (hardware, cipher and decipher algorithms) and environmental parameters. The relationship between these parameters and performance metrics of interest is usually complex and a small change in design parameter tends to impact all performance metrics of interest. In order to achieve the specific performance levels of securing of signal in FHSS, emphasis has been given on the design parameters. We have investigated the spectral characteristics of both spread and non-spread BPSK waveforms. We have analyzed and simulated these systems with several variations by taking the Haar wavelet in FHSS with original binary sequence. The simulated results have shown that a signal lingering at a predefined frequency for a short period of time limits the possibility of interference from another signal source generating radiated power at a specific hop frequency.

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Jan De N. (1999). Spread Spectrum (SS). P. 230.
- 2. KlassenR. (2003). Spread Spectrum A Brief Tutorial. OMNEX Control Systems Inc.
- 3. GoldsmithA. (2005). Wireless Communications. Cambridge University Press. P. 96-108.

- 4. Buehrer RM. (2006). Code Division Multiple Access(CDMA). Morgan & Claypool Publishers
- 5. Ziemer R. and Peterson R. (2001). Introduction to Digital Communications. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.
- 6. Stoffel A. (2011). Wavelets Course slides. Institute of Nachrichtentechnik. P.208-318.
- 7. Chun-Lin L. (2010). A Tutorial of the Wavelet Transform. P. 63

# Isolation of $\beta$ -lactam resistant streptococcus pyogenes (GAS) from soft cheese in Baghdad markets

# Nadia I. Abdulaal

Veterinary Public Health /College of Veterinary Medicine /Baghdad University / Republic of Iraq

#### **ABSTRACT**

The current study aimed to investigate the occurrence of  $\beta$ -lactam resistant *Streptococcus pyogenes* in locally produced soft cheese. Fifty samples were collected randomly from different markets in Baghdad between January-March 2014. The samples were analyzed and processed according to food microbiological protocols, in which they diluted and macerated in a stomacher for (3-5) minutes by 2% buffered sodium citrate (10g sample to 90ml diluent), then double-enriched in peptone water and brain heart infusion broth for (18-24) hrs. at 37 C. The mixtures were modified streptococcal selective medium of sheep blood agar containing sodium azide and were incubated for 18-72 hrs at 37 C. Presumptive small white  $\beta$ -haemolytic colonies were checked by catalase test. Bacitracin susceptibility test was done to differentiate *S. pyogenes* from other *Streptococci*, then antibiotic susceptibility test by Muller Hinton agar with penicillin and cephalexin to differentiate resistant isolates. Results showed that 7 out of 50 samples were identified as *S. pyogenes*, three isolates were resistant to  $\beta$ -lactam group antibiotics.

In conclusion, monitoring of soft cheese must be done to exclude the pathogenic S. pyogenes.

**Key words:** Streptococcus pyogenes, β-lactam antibiotics, soft cheese

# الملخص باللغة العربية

من أجل التحقق في انتشار المسبحيات المقيحة المقاومة للمضادات الحيوية البيتا لاكتام في الجبن الطري، جمعت خمسين أنموذج عشوائيا من أسواق بغداد خلال المدة من يناير حتى مارس 2014. عوملت النماذج وفقا لبروتوكولات ميكروبيولوجيا الغذاء حيث هرست وخلطت مع محلول أسواق بغداد خلال المدة من يناير حتى مارس لأنموذج لكل 90 مل من المحلول المحفف) داخل الهاضم لمدة (3-5) دقائق ثم أنعشت بشكل مزدوج في ماء البيبتون ومرق نقيع القلب والدماغ لمدة (81-24) ساعة بدرجة حرارة 37 م°، ثم زرعت على الوسط الانتقائي المحور أجار دم الأغنام المضاف له الصوديوم أزايد لمدة (81-72) ساعة بدرجة حرارة 37 م°. شخصت المستعمرات الصغيرة البيضاء المحللة للام نوع بيتا وأجري المناف له الختبار تحلل بيروكسيد الهيدروجين للتأكد من نقاوتها. أجري اختبار الحساسية للباسيتراسين لنمييز العزلة المقيحة عن باقي المسبحيات، ثم اختبار المقاومة المضادات الحيوية البنسيلين والسيفاليكسين لتميز العزلة المقاومة من الحساسة على وسط أجار مولر هنتون. أظهرت النتائج عزل 20 (40%) عزلة من المسبحيات كان منها 7 (14%) عزلات من نوع المقيحة منها 3 (42.85%) عزلات مقاومة للمضادات الحيوية البيتا الحيوية البيتا لاكتام. أوصت الدراسة برصد ومتابعة هذه المنتجات بشكل دوري لضمان الصحة العامة.

#### INTRODUCTION

Streptococcus pyogenes is a spherical, Gram-positive Lancefield group A bacterium belonging to the phylum Firmicutes and the lactic acid bacteria group that is the cause of group A Streptococcal infections (1-3). S. pyogenes typically produces large zones of beta-hemolysis when cultured on blood agar plates, and are therefore also called Group A (betahemolytic) Streptococcus (abbreviated GASStreptococci are catalase-negative and not able to synthesize cytochromes (no oxidative phosphorylation). In ideal conditions, S. pyogenes has an incubation period of approximately 1–3 days (1). It is an infrequent, but usually pathogenic, part of the skin flora. It is estimated that there are more than 700 million infections worldwide each year and over 650,000 cases of severe, invasive infections that have a mortality rate of 25% (4-6). Early recognition and treatment are critical; diagnostic failure can result in sepsis and death (4-6). S. pyogenes has several virulence factors that enable it to attach to host tissues, evade the immune response, and spread by penetrating host tissue layers (1). GAS Infections ranging from mild, self-limiting pharyngitis and scarlet fever to invasive and potentially life threatening Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS) and necrotizing fasciitis (4-6). It is also responsible for the post infection immune sequel rheumatic fever and glomerulonephritis. Streptococcus pyogenes was the principal cause of an outbreak of mastitis (7). This bacterium remains acutely sensitive to penicillin. Failure of treatment with penicillin is generally attributed to other local commensal organisms producing β-lactamase, or failure to achieve adequate tissue levels in the pharynx (7). Certain strains have developed resistance to macrolides, tetracycline and clindamycin (7). The natural sources of Streptococci are broad (8). They have been found to inhabit humans as well as a number of diverse animals, and are often found colonizing the mucosal surfaces of the mouth, intestinal tract, nares and pharynx. In drinking water, Streptococcus is an indicator of faecal contamination (8). Food sources with high risk of contamination include milk and dairy products, eggs, steamed lobster, ground ham, potato salad, custard, rice pudding, and shrimp salad. In most cases, the food items have been exposed at room temperature for several hours between preparation and consumption. The contamination of the food is the result of poor hygiene, contact with infected humans, or the use of unpasteurized milk. Cheese has been made and consumed by people worldwide for thousands of years (9). Cheeses are perishable products that can potentially harbor bacterial pathogens that can cause severe illness or even death. Some types of cheese, in particular soft cheeses made from raw milk have been implicated in outbreaks more often than others (9). The goal of this research was to investigate the contamination of soft cheese in Baghdad markets with β-lactam resistant *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

#### **Collection and Processing of Cheese Samples**

Fifty soft cheese samples were collected randomly from different markets of Baghdad between January-March 2014. Each sample was processed according to the food microbiological protocols (10-13), in which it's diluted and macerated in a stomacher for (3-5) minutes by 2% buffered sodium citrate (10g sample to 90ml diluent), then double-enriched in peptone water for (18-24) hrs. at 37°C. The mixtures were modified streptococcal selective medium of sheep blood agar containing sodium azide and were incubated for 18-72 hrs at 37°C.

#### **Isolation and Identification procedure**

Routine staining with Gram stain and identification of characteristic features of presumptive GAS colonies on modified streptococcal selective medium sodium-azide Sheep blood agar was done (10). Biochemical tests such as the catalase test was used to differentiate Streptococci from Staphylococcus aureus (10). Bacitracin susceptibility test was done (10,14) to differentiate *S. pyogenes* from other *Streptococci*, in which a 0.5 McFarland standardized overnight inoculated brain heart infusion broth of GAS isolates (5 x 10<sup>5</sup> cfu/ml) were cultured on nutrient agar by sterile cotton swabs, then bacitracin discs were dispensed onto the surface of the inoculated agar plate. The plates are inverted and placed in an incubator set to 35<sup>©</sup>C within 15 minutes after the discs are applied. After (18-24) hours of incubation, each plate is examined. If the plate was satisfactorily streaked, and the inoculum was correct, the resulting zones of inhibition may indicate and differentiate susceptible GAS isolates. Antibiotic susceptibility test by Muller Hinton agar with penicillin and cephalexin, to differentiate resistant GAS isolates (15-18). Tested the Susceptibility of isolates to antibiotics in the manner standard practice in the U.S.A. by the USDA and approved by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI.1990, MA-A4) and according to the instructions of the standard method of Kirby-Bauer Disc Diffusion Method. Standardized 0.5 McFarland growth of GAS isolates (5 x 10<sup>5</sup> cfu\ml) were inoculated and streaked on the surface of Mueller-Hinton agar, then dispensed with penicillin and cephalexin discs. Resulting zones of inhibition uniformly circular confluent lawn of growth.

#### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This brief study was done to evaluate the microbiological safety of soft cheeses selected from Baghdad markets. Results showed in table (1) isolation of *Streptococci* from 20 (40%) samples in which *S. pyogenes* was evident in 7 (14%) of samples as 3 (42.85%) of them were resistant to  $\beta$ -lactam group (zone of inhibition less than 10mm), presumptive *GAS* was purple Gram positive, non-spore forming cocci that occurs in chains or in pairs of cells after routine staining. The colonies were white, circular, small and glistening with characteristic  $\beta$ -hemolytic feature of *GAS* on modified streptococcal selective medium

sodium-azide Sheep blood agar. Catalase test was negative for all isolates. Seven isolates showed bacitracin positive, while other isolates were negative (table 1).

Table (1): Occurrence of GAS in soft cheese in Baghdad markets

Type of sample	Collected number	Streptococci %	Bacitracin Susceptible Streptococcus pyogenes %		
	50	20 (40%)	7 (14%)		
Soft cheese			β-lactam	β-lactam	
			Resistant	Susceptible	
			3 (42.85%)	4 (57.15%)	

Generally, there were multi-interconnected and complex factors (direct and indirect) for percentages of isolation, distribution and frequency of  $\beta$ -lactam Resistant Streptococcus pyogenes (GAS) populations in Iraqi environment due to poor or insufficient hygienic measurements and post processing contamination in food chain especially after 2003. All these complex events lead to development of emerging outbreaks of multidrug resistant microbes in man and animals primarily via foods / feeds mediators resulting in a disease or asymptomatic carriers. Dairy products, including cheeses, are perishable products known to be potential carriers of pathogenic bacteria when care is not taken to prevent contamination with such bacteria (2,9). Lack of efficient tools to combat infections promotes the emergence of strains that are more pathogenic, more difficult and expensive to eradicate (6,7). GAS can be shed in the milk of animals infected with this organism, and because GAS is destroyed by pasteurization, raw milk and cheeses made from raw milk are more likely than products made from pasteurized milk to be contaminated with GAS. However, pasteurized products can become contaminated with GAS through post-pasteurization contamination. Because GAS is resistant to most commonly used antibiotics and infections with it can consequently be difficult to treat, cheese makers should take steps to control the presence in their products (2,9). There has been a global resurgence of hyper-virulent strains that cause invasive infection (7). A corresponding increase in academic research has accompanied these changes and points to the need for more effective antibiotics and ideally the development of a vaccine protective against dominant invasive serotypes (7). These findings suggest presence of GAS in locally produced soft cheeses in Baghdad markets thus recommended to monitoring these products periodically by verified hazard analyses and critical control points programs (HACCP) to ensure public health.

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Todar K. (2014). Streptococcus pyogenes and Streptococcal Disease. University of Wisconsin-Madison. Department of Bacteriology. Todar's Online of Bacteriology http://textbookofbacteriology.net/staph.html
- 2. Jay JM.; Loessner MJ. and Golden DA. (2005). Modern Food Microbiology, 7<sup>th</sup> ed., Aspen Pub. Gathersburg, MD, USA.
- 3. Quinn PJ.; Markey BK.; Carter ME.; Donnelly WJ. and Leonard FC. (2002). Veterinary Microbiology and Microbial Disease. Blackwell Science Ltd.

- 4. Lynskey NN.; Lawrenson RA. and Sriskandan S. (2011). New understandings in Streptococcus pyogenes. Curr. Opin. Infect.Dis. 24:196-202
- 5. Lamagni TL.; Neal S.; Keshishian C.; Powell D.; Potz N.; Pebody R.; George R.; Duckworth G.; Varkila JV. and Efstratiou A. (2009). Predictors of Death after Severe Streptococcus pyogenes Infection. Emerg. Infect. Dis. (15)8: 1304-1307.
- 6. Siljander T. (2009). Molecular and Epidemiological Aspects of Streptococcus pyogenes Disease in Finland. PhD. Thesis. Faculty of Medicine. University of Helsinki, Finland.
- 7. Tamayo J.; Trallero EP.; Go'mez-Garce's JL. and Alo's JI. (2005). Resistance to macrolides, clindamycin and telithromycin in Streptococcus pyogenes isolated in Spain. J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 56: 780-782.
- 8. Sitkiewicz I. and Hryniewicz W. (2010). Pyogenic Streptococci. Danger of Re-emerging Pathogens. Polish J. Microbiol. 59(4): 219-226.
- 9. Almeida G.; Figueiredo A.; Rola M.; Barros RM.; Gibbs P.; Hogg T. and Teixeira P. (2007). Microbiological characterization of randomly selected Portuguese raw milk cheeses with reference to food safety. J. Food Prot. 70:1710-1716.
- 10. Quinn PJ.; Carter ME.; Markey B. and Carter GR. (2004). Clinical Veterinary Microbiology. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Mosby Int., USA.
- 11. Siegrist J. (2011). Detection, identification, differentiation and cultivation of Streptococci. In: Microbiology focus: Methods and Techniques for Detection of Coliforms and Streptococci. Sigma-Aldrich. 3(2): 2-7.
- 12. Centre for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH). (2005).Streptococcus. Iowa University, USA. PP. 1-11.
- 13. MacFaddin JF. (1988). Media for isolationcultivation-identification maintenance of medical bacteria, vol. 1. Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore.
- 14. Murray PR.; Baron EJ.; Jorgensen JJ.; Pfaller MA. and Yolken RH. (2003). Manual of Clinical Microbiology. 8th ed. ASM Press: Washington, DC. P1-68.
- 15. Bauer AW.; Kirby WMM.; Sherris J C. and Turck M. (1966). Antibiotic susceptibility testing by a standardized single disk method. Amer. I. Clin. Pathol. 45:493-496.
- 16. Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute. (2013). Performance Standards Antimicrobial for Susceptibility Testing. Informational Supplement Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute, Wayne, Pa.
- 17. Lalitha MK. (2004). Manual on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing. (Under the auspices of Indian Association of Medical Microbiologists)

http://www.ijmm.org/documents/Antimicrobial.doc

18. National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards. (2000). Approved Standard Fifth Edition (M7-A5). National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards, Wayne, Pa.

# Stabilized synthesis of nanoparticle Gamma-Alumina at 1200 °C extracted from Iraqi kaolin

# Fadhil A. Rasin (1) Intisar A. Hamad (2) and Marwa A.M. Hassan (2)

(1) Dept. of Engineering Materials / University of Technology/ Baghdad (2) Dept. of Physics / College of Sciences / Al- Mustansirya University / Baghdad /Republic of Iraq

#### **ABSTRACT**

The current study was conducted to report the synthesis of gamma-Al $_2$ O $_3$  nanoparticles from Iraqi kaolin. The kaolin was transformed to meta-kaolin by calcination at 750°C and 850 °C for 3 hrs. Results were investigated by XRD. Then the calcinated kaolin was treated with different molar ratios of H $_2$ SO $_4$  for 8 hrs. to form Al $_2$ (SO $_4$ ) $_3$ .18H $_2$ O solution, which doped with BaO and precipitated by ethanol. The precipitate was dried and calcined at (1100, 1150, and 1200) °C for 2 hrs., which resulted in formation of stabilized  $\gamma$ -alumina at high temperature. The structure was confirmed by XRD and the mean particle size was determined by SEM to be 35-55 nm

Key words: γ-A<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Aluminum Sulfate, Calcination

#### الملخص باللغة العربية

تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى عملية تصنيع حبيبات نانوية لكاما الومينا من اطيان الكاؤلين العراقية. تم تحويل الكاؤلين الى ميتا كاؤلين بواسطة التحميص بدرجة °500 و °850 لمدة ثلاث ساعات حيث تم التحقق من النتائج بواسطة حيود الاشعة السينية. تم معالجة الكاؤلين المكلسن بحامض الكبريتيك وبتراكيز مختلفة لمدة ثمانية ساعات للحصول على محلول كبريتات الالمنيوم المائية والتي تم تشويبها بواسطة BaO وترسيبها بالإيثانول. تم تجفيف الراسب وتحميصه بدرجات ° (1200 abo) المائية والتي تشكل كاما الومينا مستقرة حتى عند درجات الحرارة العالية. تم التحقق من البنية التركيبية بواسطة XRD ومعدل الحجم الحبيبي من خلال SEM والذي كان بحدود 35-

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Alumina has of many industrial applications and exists in a variety of stable structres including  $\gamma$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\delta$ and its stable phase is  $\alpha$ -alumina phase (1). Alumina has been widely extracted from buxites using Bayer process. Meanwhile, the bauxite resources in many countries are less abundant than nonbauxite materials which have been processed to develop alternative technologies for producing alumina (2-4). Some examples of these nonbauxite raw materials are mica, fly ash, kyanite and kaolin. To obtain high purity of alumina, significant progress have been achieved using materials such as nitrites, sulfates and chlorides (5-8). Gamma alumina is one kind extremely important nano sized materials, the high surface area in nano particles and other factors such as mechanical strength and low cost are responsible to the wide applications of γ- Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> such as catalyst and catalyst substrate in automotive industry and petroleum industries, abrasive and thermal wear coatings (9). Resent studies have shown that when a critical surface area is achieved, the  $\gamma$ -alumina is relative to  $\alpha$ -alumina feature in stabilizing in thermodynamics (10). Until now, large variety of methods such as sol-gel synthesis from calcination of boehmite (9), hydrolysis of phosphide aluminum (10), lazer ablation of an aluminum target in an oxygen atmosphere (11), hydrolysis of alumina alkoxide (12), thermal decomposition of aluminum sulfate (13), metal organic chemical vapor deposition with Al<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub> (14) have been used to prepare γ-alumina.

Kaolinite [Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>(OH)<sub>4</sub>] is a layered silicate clay mineral which is part of industrial minerals group and it represents the main mineral in the kaolin clay (15). Because of the kaolin abundance and the weight percentage of alumina existing in the kaolin structure, it can be suitable material for production of γ-alumina.

# **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Kaolin powder with particle size <45µm and BaCl<sub>2</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O (as stabilizing material) were used as starting materials. Table (1) shows the chemical analysis of raw and treated kaolin. The kaolin powder was calcined at 750°C and 850 °C for 3 hrs. in an electrical muffle furnace to lose the alumina components. The XRD patterns of the raw and calcined kaolin is showed in the figure (1) using a Labx XRD 6000 SHIMADZU XR - Diffractometer with Cu Kα radiation of voltage 30 Kv. Current 15 mA, scanning speed = 4°/min. Then 7.7 gm of calcined kaolin was dispersed in H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution with (1M and 1.5M respectively) in 500 ml reaction flask, maintained at 80 °C for 8 hrs. The mixture of the powder and acid (256.63 ml) was stirred at 500 rpm with magnetic stirrer then cooled to room temperature. After the reaction, the slurry was filtered to obtain aluminum sulfate solution, which mixed with barium chloride (barium chloride diluted

by few drops of ethanol) to achieve the thermal stability of BaO doped alumina at 1200 °C. In this process the BaO content was (5 wt %) based on the  $(Al_2O_3 = 100)$  and molar ratio  $(BaO. 30 Al_2O_3)$ according to the best result achieved in the experimental work (16). Then 250 ml of the mixed solution was added at the rate of 5 ml.min<sup>-1</sup> into 600 ml of ethanol wile stirring at 500 rpm with a magnetic stirrer. The precipitate were washed again with ethanol then dried at 80 °C for 8 hrs. and calcined at (1100, 1150 and 1200) °C.

Table (1): Chemical compositions of raw and treated kaolin

Deposition condition	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	CaO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	L.O.I
kaolin	57.86	32.37	1.97	0.24	0.28	0.14	1.37
T= 750 °C, 1M and undoped	2.02	76.82					
T= 750 °C, 1M and doped	4.76	77.42					
T= 750 °C, 1.5 M and undoped	1.38	74.86					
T= 750 °C, 1.5 M and doped	4.52	86.36					
T= 850 °C, 1M and undoped	1.5	65.78					
T= 850 °C, 1 M and doped	4.06	76.92					
T= 850 °C, 1.5 M and undoped	1.68	83.33					
T= 850 °C, 1.5 M and doped	1.09	95.54					

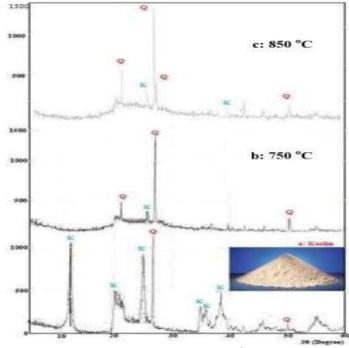


Figure (1): XRD patterns of (a) kaolin, (b) calcined kaolin at (750 °C) and (c) calcined kaolin at (850 °C) for 3hrs.

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first step of tests to extract alumina was carried out on clay samples that had been calcined at 750 °C and 850 °C for 3 hrs. The effect of calcination temperature, acid concentration and the addition of BaO on alumina extraction are shown in table (1). Generally, this table indicates that the percentage of alumina extraction increases as acid concentration increases and the addition of BaO.

Figure (1) (a, b, c) shows the XRD patterns of kaolin and calcined kaolin at (750  $^{\circ}$ C and 850  $^{\circ}$ C). These patterns indicate that the kaolinite of the raw tested clay is of a well crystalline at  $2\theta$  (12 $^{\circ}$ -  $40^{\circ}$ ). Order as it can be seen at this range in the calcinated samples marked a change in the crystallinity. These peaks disappear giving a band of amorphous phase of meta-kaolin, which is transient and more active reacts than kaolin (17).

Figures (2, 3) show the peaks in X-Ray models for synthesized precipitate, which represent the crystalline nature of the hydrate aluminum sulphate. The effect of treatment by barium chloride can be observed on the intensity of the peaks of the prepared samples. Figure (4) and figure (5) show the XRD results for precipitate powder calcined at various temperatures for 3 hrs. The thermal stability of BaO doped alumina powder can be observed by the peak intensity at all different temperature and acid concentrations. It is can also note from these two figures that the samples with 5 wt% BaO and acid concentration (1.5 M) showed an XRD pattern which closely corresponded to the  $\gamma$ -  $Al_2O_3$  phase. Sample (calcined at 750 °C and treated with 1.5 M, for firing temperature 1200 °C) was therefore chosen for further study.

Figure (6) (a, b) identifies the morphologies of the powders prepared by the two calcination temperatures. The particle size of synthesized gamma alumina were determined by scanning electron microscopy which are in the range of 35-55 nanometers. It is clearly observed from the micrograph that nano road are extra-fine, with an average diameter of  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> found to be (25 nm) as shown in figure (6) (b).

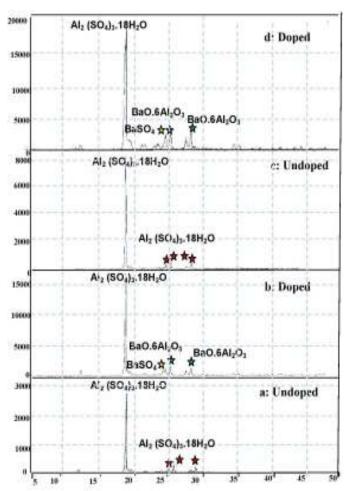


Figure (2): XRD models for synthesized precipitate which represent the crystalline nature of the aluminum sulphate hydrate for sample calcined at 750  $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$  for 3 hrs.

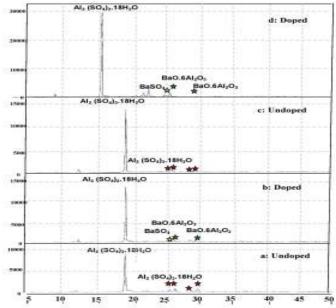


Figure (3): XRD models for synthesized precipitate which represent the crystalline nature of the aluminum sulphate hydrate for sample calcined at 850 °C for 3 hrs.

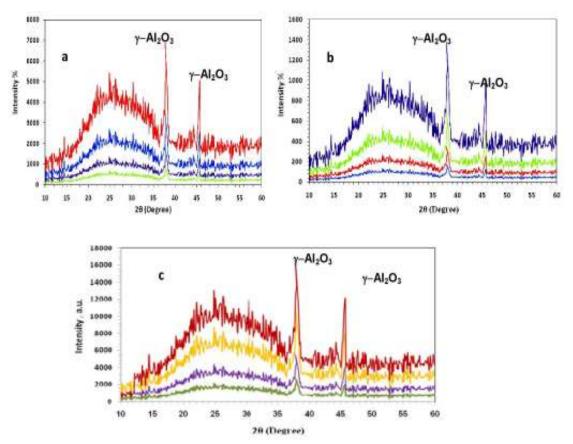
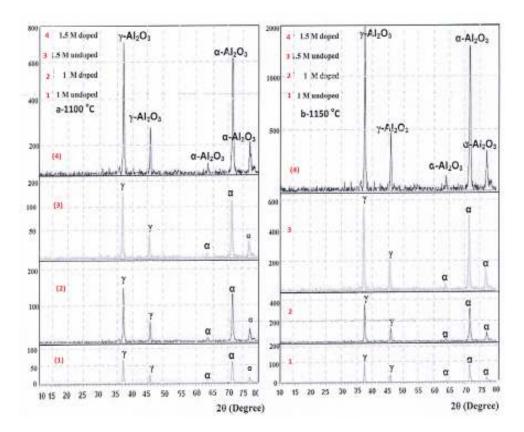


Figure (4,a,b,c): XRD results for precipitate powder calcined at 750 °C for 3 hrs.



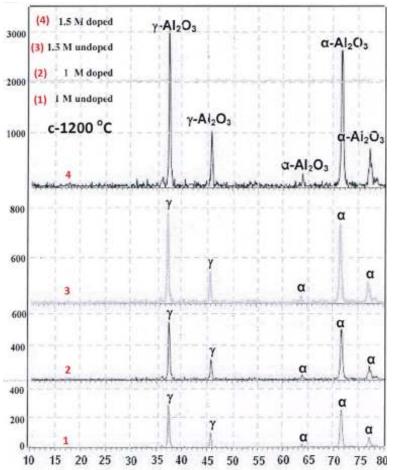
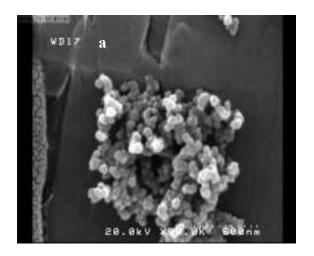


Figure (5 ,a ,b, c): XRD results for precipitate powder calcined at 850  $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$  for 3 hrs.



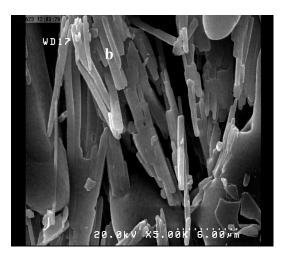


Figure (6): SEM image of synthesized gamma-alumina at (a) 750  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  and (b) 850  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 3hrs.

## **CONCLUSION**

- 1. γ- Alumina powder has been obtained using kaolin as raw material. It is prepared to be thermally stable at a temperature of 1200 °C from Iraqi kaolin clay. Percentage of synthesized found to be (87%-
- 2. By using the precipitated mixing method and with the addition of BaO, the alumina powder can be thermally stabilized at the temperature of 1200 °C i.e. increase the transformation temperature of gamma alumina by about 1200 °C.
- 3. From the result of XRD, the sample (kaolin calcined at 750 °C, treated with 1.5 M acid doped with 5% BaO), gives stable and pure γ- alumina, but the sample (kaolin calcined at 850 °C, treated with 1.5 M acid dopped with 5% BaO), gives stable γalumina and α- alumina at 1200 °C.
- 4. The intensity of  $\gamma$  alumina peak at 1200 °C for the sample (kaolin calcined at 750 °C; 1.5 M acid) represents high degree of the crystalline of yalumina.

## REFERENCES

- 1. Wang S.; Li Y. and Zhai Y. (2009). Synthesis of Gamma-Alumina via Precipitation in Ethanol. Mat. Lett. 62(20): 3552-3554.
- 2. Gitzen W. (1970). Aluminas as Ceramic Material. American Ceramic Society, Columbus.
- 3. McColm J. (1983). Ceramic Science for Materials Technologist, Chapman and Hall, New York.
- 4. Murray H H. (2000). Traditional and New applications for Kaolin, Smectite, and Palygorskite: A General Overview. App. Clay Sci. 17(5-6): 207-
- 5. Zhao R H.; Guo F.; Hu Y Q. and Zhao H Q. (2006). Self- Assembly Synthesis of Organized Mesoporous Alumina by Precipitation Method in Aqueous Solution. Micro-por. Mesopor. Mat. 93(1-3): 212-216.
- 6. Kato E.; Diamon K. and Nanbu M. (1981). Decomposition of Two Aluminum Sulfates and Characterization of the Resultant Alumina. J. Am. Cer. Soc. 64(8): 436-443.
- 7. Blendell J E.; Bowen H K. and Coble R L. (1984). Effects of Particle Distribution on Transformation-Induced Toughening in an MgO-PSZ. Am. Cer. Soc. Bulletin. 63: 799-804.
- 8. Dynys F W. and Halloran J W. (1982). Alpha Alumina Formation in Alum-Derived Gamma Alumina. J. Am. Cer. Soc. 65(9): 442-448.
- 9. Paglia G.; Buckley C E.; Rohl A L.; Hart R D.; Winter K. and Studer A J. (2004). Boehmite Derived γ-Alumina System. 1. Structural Evolution with Temperature, with the Identification and Structural Determination of a New Transition Phase, γ-Alumina. Chem. Mat. 16(2): 423-429.
- 10. Wang Y H.; Wang J.; Shen M Q. and Wang W L. (2009). Synthesis and Properties of Thermostable γ-Alumina Prepared by Hydrolysis of Phosphide Aluminum. J. Alloys Comp. 467(1-2): 405-412.

- 11. Johnston G P.; Muenchausen R.; Smith DM.; Fahrenholtz W. and Foltyn S. (1992). Reactive Laser Ablation Synthe-sis of Nanosize Alumina Powder. J. Am. Cer. Soc. 75(12): 3293-3298.
- 12. Ogihara T.; Nakagawa H.; Yanagawa T.; Ogata N. and Yoshida K. (1991). Preparation of Monodisperse, Spherical Alumina Powders from Alkoxides. J. Am.Cer. Soc. 74: 2263.
- 13. Kato E.; Daimon K. and Nanbu M. (1981). Decomposition of Two Aluminum Sulfates and Characterization of the Resultant Alumina, J. Am. Cer. Soc. 64: 436.
- 14. Noda H.; Muramoto K. and Kim H. (2003). Preparation of Nano Structured Ceramics Using Nanosized Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Particles. J. Mat. Sci. 38(9): 2043-
- 15. Deer W A.; Howie R A. and Zussman J. (1992). An Introduction to the Rock-Forming Minerals. 2 Edition, Longman. Harlow.
- 16. Karim A S. (2006). The Investigation of the  $\gamma$ alumina powder extracted from Iraqi kaolin. Ph.D. Thesis. University of Technology, Baghdad. Iraq.
- 17. Abdul Wahab A. and Al-Sindy S I.(2006). Alumina recovery from Iraqi kaolinitic clay by hydrochloric acid route. Iraqi Bull. Geol. Min. 2(1):67-76.

# Heavy Metals in Canned, Fresh and Frozen Fish from local Iraqi Markets

# Salim Al- Tamimi (1) and Sundus H. Ahmed (2)

(1) Market and consumer protection Center/ Baghdad University (2) Ministry of Sciences and Technology / Baghdad /Republic of Iraq

# **ABSTRACT**

Contamination of fish with heavy metals had gained a particular interest because of the potential risk to humans who consume them. The edible muscles of twenty three of different samples of fish canned, frozen and fresh fish were taken and analyzed by (atomic Spectroscopy). Twenty three samples of fish, canned, frozen and fresh collected from several Markets in Iraq were analyzed for heavy metals. The concentrations of heavy metals Cr, Cd, Pb, Ni, and Fe, varied between 0.005- 0.066, 0.001-0.047, 0.004- 0.045, 0.0009- 0.03, 0.007-1.881ppm. respectively. In all samples, the concentrations of Cd and Pb exceeded the maximum allowable level.

Key words: Heavy metals, Canned fish, fresh fish, frozen fish

# الملخص باللغة العربية

حظي تلوث السمك بالمعادن الثقيلة باهتمام خاص بسبب المخاطر المحتملة على البشر الذين يستهلكون السمك الملوثة. في هذه الدراسة، تم تحليل المعادن الثقيلة للعضلات الصالحة للأكل لثلاثة وعشرين عينة من الأسماك المعلبة والمجمدة والطازجة التي جمعت من الاسواق في العراق، باستخدام (المطياف الذري)، وقد كانت تراكيز العناصر الثقيلة Pb ، Cd ، Cr ، و Pb ، Cd ، و 0.005، 0.000 -0.005، 0.001 جزءا بالمليون ،على التوالي، وان تركيز Pb ، Cd تجاوز الحد الأقصى المستوى المسموح به.

Heavy metals are natural components of the Earth's crust. They can not be degraded or destroyed. To a small extent, they enter our bodies via food, drinking water and air. As trace elements, some heavy metals (e.g. copper, selenium, iron, manganese, zinc) are essential to maintain the metabolism of the human body. At higher concentrations, these heavy metals can lead to poisoning. Heavy metal poisoning could result, for instance, from drinking-water contamination (e.g. from lead pipes), high ambient air concentrations near emission sources, or intake via the food chain. A group of heavy metals are classified as nonessential, because they have no biological, chemical and physiological importance in man e.g. Cadmium (Cd), Mercury (Hg), Lead (Pb), Ikem and Egiebor (1). Fish is widely consumed in many parts of the world by humans because it has high protein content, low saturated fat and also contains omega 3 fatty acids known to support good health (2). Fish is a major source of iron for adults and children. Iron deficiency causes anemia (3). Lead poisoning is generally ranked as the most common environmental health hazard (4). Apart from threat from polluted environment, canned fish is subjected to lead contamination during canning process. Solder used in manufacture of cans has been recognized as a source of lead contamination during canning (5). The toxic nonessential metalscadmium and lead are characterized as having no demonstrated biological requirement in humans, and exposure is associated with recognizable toxicity. Also, severity of toxicity increases with increases in dosage. Although there may be some lower limit of exposure at which toxicity may not be detected (threshold), there may be no level at the molecular level that does not have an adverse effect (4). In natural waters the concentration of Cr is low and is within the range of between 1 and 2 mg/l dissolved Cr (5). Cr is used in industry for electroplating, steelmaking alloys, in chrome plating, rubber manufacturing, leather tanning and for fertilizers (6). Excessive amount of chromium (III) may cause adverse health effects (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, 2004) (7). There are four states in which the Cr ion is found: Cr2+, Cr3+, Cr5+ and Cr6+. It is in the hexavalent form where Cr is allowed to cross biological membranes of aquatic organisms. The hexavalent Cr behaves toxicologically in a manner quite different from most heavy metals (8). Because hexavalent Cr can readily penetrate gill membranes by passive diffusion and concentrate at higher levels in various organs and tissues, it can manifest its toxic action internally as well as on the gill surface (9). Cr is particularly dangerous as it can accumulate in many organisms, sometimes as much as 4000 times above the level of the surrounding environment as was noted in aquatic algae (10). Iron (Fe), the form of Fe frequently found in solution in groundwater is the ferrous (Fe2+) ion (11), with ferrous

compounds, which is believed to be toxic. The availability of Fe for aqueous solution is affected by environmental conditions, particularly changes in the degree of oxidation or reduction (11), which is dependent primarily on pH, redox potential and temperature (12). Fe is readily oxidized by dissolved oxygen to the ferric form in the neutral to slightly acidic pH range, while the ferrous ion is stable under these conditions (13).

This study reports the concentrations of heavy metals in canned fish Fresh and frozen samples purchased from local markets in Iraq.

# **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

## Sample collection

Samples were collected from local markets in Iraq. Fifteen canned fish samples labeled as A1, A2......A15, two frozen samples labeled as B1. B2, and six fresh samples labeled as C1, C2......C6, as shown in tables (1, 2).

Table (1): General description of canned fish selected samples

N	Type of	Origin	Ingredients
	canned fish		
A1	Tuna	Thailand	Tuna, sun flower oil, salt
A2	Sardine	Thailand	Sardine, pepper, vegetable oil, salt
A3	Sardine	Thailand	Sardine, Soya oil, salt
A4	Tuna	Thailand	Tuna, salt
A5	Tuna	Thailand	Tuna, Soya oil, salt
A6	Sardine	Thailand	Sardine, oil, salt
A7	Sardine	Tunis	Sardine, oil, salt
A8	Tuna	Thailand	Tuna, salt
A9	Tuna	Thailand	Tuna, sun flower oil, salt
A10	Sardine	Thailand	Sardine, pepper, vegetable oil, salt
A11	Sardine	Morocco	Sardine, pepper, vegetable oil, salt
A12	Sardine	Morocco	Sardine, pepper, plant oil, salt
A13	Sardine	Thailand	Sardine, Salsa
A14	Sardine	Thailand	sardine, vegetable oil
A15	Smoked Sardine	Thailand	Sardine, salt, vegetable oil

<b>International Journal</b>	for Sciences and	l Technology .	/ ICV: 4.32	- SJIF: 3.735

Table (2): General description of fresh fish selected samples

N	Fresh fish (Species)	Origin
C1	Barbus luteus	Local
C2	Hypophthalmic thyesmolotrix	Local
C3	Alburnus mossulensis	Local
C4	<i>Mugilhishni</i> misra	Local
C5	Aspiusvorax heckel	Local
C6	Barbus grybus	Local
B1	Frozen boneless	Al-Sultan- company
B2	Frozen boneless	Al Fakher company

The stability of calibration was checked periodically by analyzing the standard solution. Blank samples made from only reagents without sample were analyzed to get rid of any background concentration metals in the system (14). The selected heavy metals were then determined using Atomic Absorption spectrophotometer.

Recovery analysis for all the metals determined Pb, Cd, Fe, Ni, and Cr sowed results above 95%.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fifteen brands of canned fish, six fresh fish sample and two brand frozen fish samples were analyzed for Pb, Cr, Fe, Cd and Ni. Good recoveries of samples demonstrate the accuracy of the method used. The concentrations of Pb, Cr, Fe, Cd and Ni in all samples are presented in tables (1,2). Chromium (III) is an essential nutrient that potentiates insulin action and thus influences carbohydrate, lipid and protein metabolism. However, Chromium (VI) is carcinogenic. The results indicate that the concentration varied between all brands of fish samples (canned, fresh and frozen). In this study, chromium concentration in ppm was found to be in canned fish 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 10A, 11A, 12A, 13A, 14A, 15A, (0.0051, 0.0153, 0.0204, 0.0663, 0.0102, 0.0102 0.0306, 0.0357,  $0.0459,\ 0.0102,\ 0.0306,\ 0.0459,\ 0.0255,\ 0.0306,$ 0.0204ppm), respectively, in the tow brands of frozen fish1B and 2B ( 0.035, 0.017 ppm), respectively, while in the type of local fish 1C, 2C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C, (0.03, 0.0166, 0.0147, 0.0184, 0.0498, 0.0166, ppm), respectively, According to (14), Committee on Medical Aspects of Food and Nutrition, Dietary Reference Values for trivalent chromium lies above 0.025 ppm/day for adults and, between 0.0001 and 0.001 ppm/day for children and adolescents (14). also noted that no adverse effects were observed at intakes of 1000-2000 ppm/day of trivalent chromium. The US National Research Council (NRC specified an Estimated Safe and Adequate Daily Dietary Intake (ESADDI) of 0.05-0.2 ppm/day for adults and 0.01-0.04 ppm/day infants (0-0.5 years), (14). The fact that toxic

metals are present in fishes is of particular importance in relation to the FAO/ WHO (15) standards for Pb as a toxic metal. In this study, lead concentration in ppm was found to be in canned fish 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 10A, 11A, 12A, 13A, 14A, 15A,( 0.1217, 0.0609, 0.0152,  $0.0304,\ 0.0076,\ 0.0152,\ 0.0076,\ 0.0533,\ 0.4565,$ 0.0076, 0.0152, 0.0076, 0.0913, 0.0457, 0.0837, ppm.), respectively, in the tow brands of frozen fish1B and 2B, (0.042, 0.05 ppm.), respectively, while fresh fish 1C, 2C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C, (0.03, 0.04, 0.023, 0.015, 0.042, 0.023, ppm.), respectively. The experimental data shows that the concentration of Pb in all samples were highest than the allowable level reported by FDA as shown in (Table 3), (16). From the results we found the concentration of lead metal in canned fish samples was as shown: 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 10A, 11A, 12A, 13A, 14A, 15A(0.08862, 1.4146, 0.6247, 1.2548, 0.4449,  $1.1386,\ 1.3347,\ 1.0732,\ 1.8814,\ 1.5962,\ 1.3220,$ 1.1695, 1.2966, 1.7506) respectively, in the tow brands of frozen fish, 1B and 2B, (0.035, 0.007 ppm.) while fresh fish1C, 2C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C (0.031, 0.017, 0.015, 0.018, 0.05, 0.017, ppm.) respectively, This shows that all samples lies below minimum Fe levels and as such, supplements through other foods be ingested daily. However from, the results we found that the canned fish sample contained nickel in ppm. As shown: 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 10A, 11A, 12A, 13A, 14A, 15A(0.0394, 0.0045, 0.0091, 0.0136, 0.0061, 0.0136, 0.0167, 0.0197, 0.0076, 0.0136, 0.0303, 0.0061, 0.0227, 0.0045, 0.0061) respectively, in the tow brands of frozen fish1B and 2B, (0.25, 0.17 ppm.) while fresh fish1C, 2C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C, (0.006, 0.003, 0.004, 0.0009, 0.002, 0.004, ppm.), respectively, This levels sure lies below the WHO/FEPA Nickel limits in foods and as such, supplements through other foods should be ingested daily.

The maximum level of Cd permitted by FAO/WHO (15) is 0.003ppm. Cadmium may accumulate in the human body and may induce kidney dysfunction, skeletal damage and reproductive deficiencies US EPA (2004) (2). Table(3) showed that canned fish contained of Cd in ppm as shown: 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8 A, 9A, 10A, 11A, 12A, 13A, 14A, 15A(0.0394, 0.0045, 0.0091, 0.0136, 0.0061,0.0136, 0.0167, 0.0197, 0.0076, 0.0136, 0.0303, 0.0061, 0.0227, 0.0045, 0.0061), respectively, in the tow brands of frozen fish, 1B and 2B, (0.035, 0.007 ppm.) while fresh fish, 1C, 2C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C (0.031, 0.017, 0.015, 0.018, 0.05, 0.017 ppm.), respectively, the concentration of Cd were found to be above the standard which permitted by FAO/WHO (15) in all samples. Cadmium interacts with the calcium metabolism, and in fish it causes abnormally low calcium levels (hypocalcaemia), probably by inhibiting calcium uptake from the water. However, high calcium concentrations in the water protect fish from cadmium uptake by competing at uptake sites. Effects of long-term exposure can include larval mortality and temporary reduction in growth (16). The variation of metal concentration in the different fish samples analyzed could be attributed to the fact that some fish are older in age than others. The level of contaminants in fish is influenced by the duration of exposure of fish to contaminants in water, feeding habit of fish,

concentrations of contaminants in water column, water chemistry, contamination of fish during handling and processing, quality of canned fish and shelf life of canned fish(17).

Table (3): Concentrations in mg/kg of heavy metals in selected fish samples

N.	Cr (PPM)	Cd (PPM)	Pb (PPM)	Ni (PPM)	Fe (PPM)
1A	0.0051	0.0061	0.1217	0.0394	0.8862
2A	0.0153	0.0011	0.0609	0.0045	1.4146
3A	0.0204	0.0050	0.0152	0.0091	0.6247
4A	0.0663	0.0055	0.0304	0.0136	1.2548
5A	0.0102	0.0042	0.0076	0.0061	0.4449
6A	0.0102	0.0040	0.0152	0.0136	1.1386
7A	0.0306	0.0095	0.0076	0.0167	1.3347
8A	0.0357	0.0045	0.0533	0.0197	1.0732
9A	0.0459	0.0040	0.4565	0.0076	1.8814
10A	0.0102	0.0071	0.0076	0.0136	1.5962
11A	0.0306	0.0034	0.0152	0.0303	1.3220
12A	0.0459	0.0061	0.0076	0.0061	1.1695
13A	0.0255	0.0198	0.0913	0.0227	1.9140
14A	0.0306	0.0040	0.0457	0.0045	1.2966
15A	0.0204	0.0119	0.0837	0.0061	1.7506
1B	0.035	0.0065	0.042	0.035	0.035
2B	0.007	0.0082	0.057	0.007	0.007
1C	0.0313	0.0470	0.03	0.006	0.031
2C	0.0166	0.0055	0.004	0.003	0.017
3C	0.0147	0.0076	0.023	0.004	0.015
4C	0.0184	0.0065	0.015	0.0009	0.018
5C	0.0498	0.0082	0.042	0.002	0.05
6C	0.0166	0.0065	0.023	0.004	0.017

# **CONCLUSION**

From the results obtained of this study, it can be found that samples are not in the ranged of maximum acceptable limits as per WHO. The probable sources of the heavy metals in the aquatic environment may be due to various industries outlet, which come to the water.

# REFERENCES

- 1. Ikem A. and Egiebor NO. (2005). Assessment of Trace Elements in Canned Fishes marketed in Georgia and Alabama (United States of America). J. Food. Comp. Anal. 18: 771-787.
- 2. US EPA (2004). What you need to know about mercury in fish and shellfish. EPA-823-

F-04-009, 2pp. available at:

http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/fish/MethylmercuryBrochue.pdf.

- 3. Institute of Medicine. (2003). Dietary Reference Intakes: Applications in Dietary Planning. Subcommittee on Interpretation and Uses of Dietary Reference Intakes and the Standing Committee on the Scientific Evaluation of Dietary Reference Intakes. Institute of Medicine of the National Academies. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC, p: 248.
- 4. Goyer RA. (1994). Biology and nutrition of essential elements. In *Risk Assessment of Essential*

- Elements, Washington, DC: Int. Life Sci. Inst. 13-19
- 5. MAFF. (1995). Monitoring and surveillance of non radioactive contaminants in the aquatic environment and activities regulating the disposal of wastes at sea, 1993. Aquatic Environment Monitoring Report No. 44. Directorate of Fisheries Research, Lowestoft.
- 6. Celik U.; Cakli S. and Oehlenschlager J. (2007). High Contents of Cadmium, Lead, Zinc and Copper in Popular Fishery Products sold in Turkish Supermarkets. Food Contr. 18: 258-261.
- 7. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. (2004). A survey of mercury and methyl mercury in edible fish and invertebrates.
- 8. Holdway DA. (1988). The toxicity of Cr to fish, in chromium in the natural and human environments. John Wiley and Sons.New York. P: 369-397.
- 9. Bratakos MS.; Lazos ES. and Bratakos SM. (2002). Chromium content of selected Greek Foods. Sci. Total Environ. 290:47–58.
- 10. Buhler DR.; Stokes RM. and Caldwell RS. (1977). Tissue accumulation and enzymatic effects of hexavalent chromium in rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri). J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 34: 9-18.
- 11. Duffus JH. (1980). Environmental Toxicology. Edward Arnold (publishers) Ltd. London. UK.p. 164
- 12. Hem ID. (1989). Study and Interpretation of the Chemical Characteristics of Natural Water (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.) United States Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2254. United States Government Printing Office, Washington DC, USA. 264.
- 13. Wetzel RG. (1983). *Limnology* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.) Saunders College Publishing, New York, USA. P 767
- 14. Forstner U. and Prosi F. (1979). Heavy metal pollution in freshwater ecosystems. In: Ravera O (ed.) Biological Aspects of Freshwater Pollution. Pergamon Press, Oxford. UK. P. 129-161.
- 15. FAO / WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission (2001). Food Additives And Contaminants. Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Program, 01/12a, pp. 1-289.
- 16. Assessment report. Arctic pollution issues (Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program Oslo. 1998.
- 17. Ray S. (1994). Analysis of contaminants in edible aquatic resources. Food Contr. 3(3): 357-364

# Awareness regarding self-care practices in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients attending Diabetic center of Al- Mustansyria University

# Maral F. Thabit (1) Shaimaa H. Mahmood (2) and Yousif Abdul Raheem (3)

(1) Institute of Medical Technology / Baghdad (2) Baghdad Teaching Hospital (3) Al- Kindi Medical College / Baghdad /Republic of Iraq

# **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to determine and asses the level of awareness regarding self care practices in a sample of type 2diabetius mellitus (T2DM) patients to avoid complications of the disease. Cross -sectional study was conducted over a period of two months extending from  $I^{st}$  of March to  $30^{th}$  of April 2013 and included 400 patients of (T2DM) at the Diabetic centre of Al-Mustansirya university who completed a comprehensive self structured questionnaire covering socio-demographic ,behavioral and clinical characteristic and 26 questions related to self care practices. All participants were also subjected to height and weight and random blood sugar (RBS) measurements. Patients' responses were analyzed statistically and the percent score of self care practices was calculated. The included patients were with mean age  $(54.5\pm11.3)$  years, over weight with a mean body mass index  $(29.1\pm4.7)$ , mean duration of the disease was  $(8.6\pm5.7)$  years, the highest proportion of patients (47.25%) were on oral medication and with mean RBS  $(212\pm72)$  mg/dl.

The percent score of self care practices was good 74.8% for dietary habits, adherence to treatment 71.3%, blood glucose monitoring 78.5%, prevention of cardio-vascular disseases 72.2%, foot care 86.3% and oral hygiene 71.6%. While it was fair 65.7% for regular physical activity practice, annual renal function 61.5% and ophthalmic examination 68.3% and it was poor 53.3% for annual visit to neurologist, taking vaccination 43.8% and trial to stop smoking 58.2%. The overall percent score of all patients for all self care practices was fair.

Key words: self care practices, type 2 diabetes mellitus patients

# الملخص باللغة العربية

تهدف الدراسة الى تحديد وتقدير مستوى الوعي بالنسبة الى ممارسات العناية الذاتية لعينة من مرضى النوع الثاني من داء السكري لتفادي حدوث مضاعفات المرض. انجزت دراسة مقطعية خلال فتره شهرين ممتدة من اول اذار الى 30 نسيان من عام 2013 شملت 400 مريضا بداء السكري النوع الثاني في مركز أمراض السكري في الجامعة المستنصرية الذين أكملوا ذاتيا استمارة استبيان شاملة تغطي السلوك الديموغرافي الاجتماعي والخصائص السريرية و 26 سؤالا يتعلق بممارسات العناية الذاتية كذلك كل المشاركين خضعوا لقياس الطول والوزن وتحليل السكري العشوائي بالدم ومن ثم تم تحليل استجابات المرضى احصائيا و تم حساب معدل النتائج بالمئة لممارسات العناية الذاتية.

كانت أعمار المرضى المشمولين بمعدل 11.3 ± 45.5 سنة، و زيادة وزن بمعدل معامل كتلة الجسم 4.7 ± 29.1 كغم لمتر. معدل مدة المرض 5.7 للمرضى الذين يتناولون العلاج عن طريق الفم % 47.25 مع معدل السكر العشوائي المرض 5.7 كلف سنة ، وكانت النسبة الأعلى للمرضى الذين يتناولون العلاج عن طريق الفم % 74.8 مع معدل السكر العشوائي 212±72 ملغم لايسيلتر، وقد أظهرت النتائج أن ممارسات العناية الذاتيه كانت جيدة بنسبة 68.3% وللعناية بالقدمين %71.5 وللوقاية من أمراض القلب والشرايين %86.3 وللعناية بالقدمين %71.6 وللعناية بالفم %65.7 ولموارسة الفعاليات الرياضية المنتظمة %61.5 ولفحص وظائف الكلى السنوي ولفحص العينين %88.3 وكانت ضعيفه % 53.3 للزيارة السنوية لأخصائي الأعصاب، وأخذ اللقاحات %43.8 ومحاولة التوقف عن التدخين %58.2 ، و بصورة عامة كانت النسبة المئوية الكلية لجميع المرضى لكل ممارسات العناية الذاتية معتدلة.

Type 2 diabetes mellitus is a type of diabetes mellitus characterized by insulin resistance, inappropriate hepatic glucose production and impaired insulin secretion (1). Onset is usually after 40 years of age but can occur at any age, including during childhood and adolescence. Familial aggregation implies that genetic factors and environmental factors, such as obesity and a sedentary lifestyle, superimposed on genetic susceptibility are involved in the onset (2).

Over the past three decades, the number of people with diabetes mellitus has more than doubled globally, making it one of the most important public health challenges to all nations (3). Almost 80% of diabetes deaths occur in law and middle-income countries (4).

The majority of persons with type 2 diabetes (T2DM) are obese; glucose tolerance is often improved by modest weight loss and increased activity. Persons with T2DM can manage their disorder with a meal plan, increased activity, oral anti diabetes agents such as insulin secretagogues, biguanides, alpha glucosidase inhibitors and insulin sensitizers, and insulin (3).

If diabetes is not treated, it can lead to a number of different health problems. High glucose levels can damage blood vessels, nerves and organs even a mildly raised glucose level that does not cause any symptoms can have damaging effects in the long-term.

The most common complications of diabetes include: Damage to the large blood vessels of the heart, brain and legs (macrovascular complications). Damage to the small blood vessels causing problems in the eyes, kidneys, feet and nerves (microvascular complications). Other parts of the body can also be affected by diabetes, including the digestive system, the skin, sexual organs, teeth and gums, and the immune system. The complications of diabetes mellitus are far less common and less severe in people who have well-controlled blood sugar levels (5).

The majority of patients with diabetes can significantly reduce the chance of developing long-term complications by improving self-care activities (6)

Self care of diabetes is essential for control of disease and improvement of quality of patient's life (7)

Despite the importance of self care practices in controlling diabetic advise outcomes, there is limited information available on the self-care practices of Iraqi type 2 diabetic patients (8).

# Aim of the study

To determine and assess the level of awareness regarding self care measures to avoid complications of (T2DM) of the studied sample.

## **PATIENTS AND METHODS**

Cross -sectional survey by convenient sampling was conducted over a period of two months extending from I<sup>st</sup> of March to 30<sup>th</sup> of April 2013. The sample included 400 patient, 200 males and 200 females at the Diabetic centre of Al-Mustansirya University. Type 2 diabetes patients were randomly selected

Type 2 diabetes patients were randomly selected above the age of 30 years, with at least 2 years duration of disease, they were registered and attended the above center regularly for check up and receive treatment. Mentally impaired patients and illiterates were not being taken into account. Patients were invited after clarifying the purpose of the study, assuring high confidentiality and willing participants gave verbal consents and they completed a comprehensive previously prepared, self-structured, close-ended questionnaire covering socio-demographic, behavioral and clinical characteristic and 26 questions related to self-care practices.

All participants were subjected to examinations using the same equipments and following a standard method of examinations recommended by (WHO) (9) for weight and height measurement.

Body Mass Index (BMI) was measured by using Quetlet Index:

BMI=weight (kg)/height (m) 2 and classified as: Normal 20-24.9, overweight 25-29.9, obese 30-39, and morbid obese 40+.also all patients were subjected to venous RBS measurement as routine in each visit (10).

Data management and analysis were conducted by using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) computerized software for windows, version 20. Descriptive statistics were presented as means for continuous variables and as frequencies and percentages (%) for categorical variables and responses of patients toward the questionnaire items were categorized into three categories (never, sometimes and always), these responses scored as for never = 1, sometimes = 2, and always = 3.

The percent score for patients' responses in each specific item was calculated according to the following equation:

Total scores for all participants in the item X 100 / maximum possible score for all participants in the same item. Where total scores for all participants in the item= [(No. of never x 1) + (No. of sometimes x 2) + (No. of always x 3)]. And maximum possible scores for all participants in the same item= [No. of total patients x 3], based on Triple Likert Scale<sup>(11)</sup> and after approximation, the cutoff point of percent score of self care measures categorized as patients who had score less than 60% considered as poor, 60% to 69% as fair, while those with 70% or more were considered as good self care.

## **RESULTS**

Total sample of 400 patients with type 2 diabetes were enrolled in this study, 200 (50%) were males and 200 (50%) were females. The highest percentage of patients (34.5%) were unemployed, (28.3%) had college or higher level education. Current smokers were (25.5%) patients, alcohol consumers were just (3.5%) patients and family history of DM was positive in (59.8%) patients. The mean age of the patients was (54.5±11.3) years, BMI was (29.1 ± 4.7) kg\m², duration of disease (years) was  $(8.6 \pm 5.7)$ , last measurement of RBS (mg/dl)was  $(212 \pm 72)$  mg/dl. as shown in table (1).

Table (1): Distribution of age, BMI, duration of disease and last measurement value blood sugar of the study sample (N=400)

Variable	Mean ± SD
Age (years)	54.5±11.3
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	$29.1 \pm 4.7$
Duration of disease (years)	$8.6 \pm 5.7$
Last measurement of RBS (mg/dl)	$212 \pm 72$

The patients controlled their DM by diet only (3.25%), on oral hypoglycemic medications (47.25%) patients used insulin alone; (32.5%) patients, and using both oral hypoglycemic medications and insulin (17%) as shown in table (2).

Table (2): Distribution of type of treatment in the study sample (N=400)

Variable	N	%					
Treatment used for DM							
Diet	13	3.25					
Oral hypoglycaemic drugs	189	47.25					
Insulin	130	32.50					
Oral & insulin	68	17.0					

The responses of patients regarding each item and domain of the study questionnaire were summarized as follows:

- (48.25%) patients tried healthy diet consumption always. Regular physical activity experience at least (15-30 min/3-5 days) in (29.25%) patients. Patients who regularly taking the treatment were (86.5%), HbA1c test every 6 months was performed always by (54.75%) patients, Only 189 patients had blood glucose monitoring device, of them (43.39%) said that always used it daily.
- For the prevention of CVD,ECG was always performed every year by (34%) patients, blood pressure was always measured regularly by (55.75%) patients, Aspirin (100 mg), when

prescribed by a doctor, was always taken by (45.25%) patients, Lipid profile test performed every year performed always by (41.25%) patients.

- Renal function test was always performed yearly by (29.25%) patients and ophthalmic examination was always done every year in (34.75%) patients, (19.5%) patients had always visited a neurophysician yearly.
- Daily care and observation of feet was always done by (70.25%) patients, more than three quarters of the patients (79.25%) never took the vaccinations regularly, For oral and dental hygiene, (53.75%) patients were always washing their teeth twice/day, out of the 102 smoker patients, (12.75%) always tried to stop smoking. as shown in table (3).

According to the calculation of percent scores of items in each domain of the questionnaire. The overall percent score of each domain showed that the percent score for the self-care practice was good , adherence dietary habits74.8% treatment71.3%, blood glucose monitoring78.5%, prevention of CVD 72.2% ,foot care86.3% and oral hygiene71.6%. While it was fair for regular physical activity practice 65.7%, annual renal function 61.5% and ophthalmic examination 68.3% and it was poor for annual visit to neurologist 53.3%, taking vaccination 43.8% and trial to stop smoking 58.2%. However, the overall percent score of all patients for all domains was (67.1%), indicating that the study group had fair self-care in dealing with their disease as shown in table (4).

Table (3): Frequency distribution of patients' responses about study questionnaire items

Questions	Always		Sometimes		Never	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Dietary habits						
Reducing food intake	165	41.25	182	45.50	53	13.25
Healthy diet consumption	193	48.25	165	41.25	42	10.50
Consumption of sugar free	1.40	27.25	1.70	42.00	70	10.75
drinks	149	37.25	172	43.00	79	19.75
Consult a doctor about food	145	36.25	165	41.25	90	22.50
Regular physical activity	117	29.25	154	38.50	129	32.25
experience	11/	29.23	154	38.30	129	32.23
Treatment						
Taking treatment regularly	346	86.50	45	11.25	9	2.25
Using herbal medicine	21	5.25	132	33.00	247	61.75
Blood glucose monitoring						
HbA1c test every 6 months	219	54.75	96	24.00	85	21.25
Daily checking (device	82	43.39	75	39.68	32	16.93
owners)	04	+3.33	13	37.08	32	10.73
Visiting a doctor every 3	248	62.00	97	24.25	55	13.75
months	240	02.00	71	24.23	33	13.73
Prevention of CVD						
ECG performed every year	136	34.00	144	36.00	120	30.00
Measure blood pressure	223	55.75	125	31.25	50	12.50
regularly	223	33.73	123	31.23	50	12.50
take aspirin (100mg) daily	181	45.25	83	20.75	136	34.00
Lipid profile test performed	1.65	41.25	105	26.25	120	22.50
every year	165	41.25	105	26.25	130	32.50
Renal function						
monitoring/ RFT	117	29.25	104	26.00	179	44.75
performed yearly						
Ophthalmic examination	136	34.00	144	36.00	120	30.00
Visiting neurologist at	223	55.75	125	31.25	50	12.50
least yearly						
Caring and of feet	181	45.25	83	20.75	136	34.00
Washing and drying the feet	279	69.75	91	22.75	30	7.50
Daily care and observation	281	70.25	96	24.00	23	5.75
of feet	202	72.05	7.5	10.75	22	0.00
Wearing suitable shoes	293	73.25	75	18.75	32	8.00
Caring of your nails	344	86.00	32	8.00	24	6.00
regularly Avoidance of using hot						
_	158	39.50	172	43.00	70	17.50
water and close to heaters  Taking vaccinations			-		-	
regularly	42	10.50	41	10.25	317	79.25
Oral and dental hygiene	L		·	<u> </u>	·	
Washing the teeth twice/day	215	53.75	120	30.00	65	16.25
Visiting a dentist every 6						
months	112	28.00	145	36.25	143	35.75
Try to stop smoking or			l		l	
decrease number of	13	12.75	50	49.0	39	38.25
cigarette						200
L : 8 : /***						

Table (4): Distribution of self care percent score of patients by domains

Domain	Domain score	Self care description		
Dietary habits	74.8%	Good		
Regular physical activity experience	65.7%	Fair		
Treatment adherence	71.3%	Good		
Blood glucose monitoring	78.5%	Good		
Prevention of CVD	72.2%	Good		
Renal function monitoring	61.5%	Fair		
Ophthalmic examination	68.3%	Fair		
Visiting neurologist at least yearly	53.3%	Poor		
Caring of feet	86.3%	Good		
Taking vaccinations regularly such as influenza vaccine	43.8%	Poor		
Oral and dental hygiene	71.6%	Good		
Try to stop smoking or decrease number of cigarette smoking	58.2%	Poor		
Over all per cent score	67.1%	Fair		

# **DISCUSSION**

The current study explored how patients with (T2DM) experienced their everyday life with disease following self-care activities. The mean age of all patients was 54.5±11.3 years, this is compatible to the mean age of patients which was 56.64±11.38 in India and 54.7±10.9 years in Malaysia respectively (12,13) is reflective of the fact that (T2DM) usually has onset after 40 years (14).

Higher proportion of the included patients with college education, this is inconsistent with the findings of studies conducted at Canada (2003) that revealed people with less than high school diploma were almost twice as likely to report having diabetes as those with higher degrees, and illiterate also excluded (15) and a study of the National Health Interview Survey in United States (2006) found that educational attainment was inversely associated with diabetes prevalence and may have a different effect on diabetes health among different racial/ethnic groups (16).

The mean BMI of patients in the current study was (29.1) kg  $/m^2$  which lies within the overweight range. It is one point higher than that reported in Iraq in 2006, according to chronic non

communicable disease risk factors survey in Iraq, the mean BMI was 28.1 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (17). This difference might be attributed to the changes in the lifestyle of Iraqi population since 2006, however, sample of this study could be different compared to that of general population because it was restricted to specified area and health center in addition it included (T2DM) patients only and not healthy subjects.

Many studies had reported that increased BMI is a strong risk factor for (T2DM). In a study on randomly selected Northern European population, from Denmark (2008), a strong positive association between BMI and (T2DM) is found both in men and women (18). In Asian countries (T2DM) occurred with lower BMI and younger age than in other countries (19).

Diet control is the foundation of all therapy for (T2DM), and is also the most natural and safe control mechanism. The overall self care score for healthy dietary habits domain was 74.8% reflecting good self care. This finding agrees with that reported in a Malaysian study that the majority of respondents (67.0%) were knowledgeable about dietary habits and exercise modifications (20), while 80% of Nepalese diabetic patients participants were strict regarding their diet therapy (21). In contrast, Malathy R. and colleague (India, 2011) reported that majority of respondents (83.3%) had poor knowledge and practices regarding the benefits of exercise, weight loss and healthy diet. Low level of education among majority of respondents and lack of a well-organized medical nutrition therapy program within the hospital may have attributed to this result (22).

About one third of patients (29.2%) had regular physical activity experience, with fair (average) self care of the patients. This finding is inconsistent to those of (23) and (24) in either study ,60% were positively engaged in regular physical activity.

The current study found that vast majority (86.5%) of patients used their medication regularly with good score for self care regarding treatment, this finding consistent with a Malaysian study (2011) (25). (26) in a nationwide survey of Individuals with diabetes, found 90% reported always taking their medications regularly.

Blood glucose monitoring by patients was with overall good score, in comparison, a study from Pakistan found that patients' awareness about diabetes was low. Sixty-one percent of the patients regularly checked blood sugar but only few knew target blood glucose values (27). Also similar finding was also revealed in a study from United Arab Emirates (UAE), that found that 76.1% of the patients were regularly testing and monitoring their blood glucose (28).

In this study, it was found that the mean RBS was high and the patients had poor glycemic control, this

could be explained due to inadequate self-care practices, while the result of a study conducted by Jeanette M et al (USA, 2009) reported that participants were under regular contact with health care providers reported the highest performance adherence in taking their medications, and self monitoring of their blood glucose in 96% of the time and those participants had lower HbA1c (29).

Patients percent score was fair regarding ophthalmic examination, similar findings revealed by study at Germany that found not more than one-half of all diabetic were regularly seen by an ophthalmologist (30). Also in population of 4438 T2DM patients(46%)had one annular eye examination in 1997 in Danish country (31). Regarding fair renal function monitoring and poor annual visit to neurologist in this study could be due to their perception that these examinations are part of the routine check during doctor visits. Poor percent score in trying to stop smoking is in agreement with that In rural India, (14%) of 342 (T2DM) patients had stopped smoking on the advice of their doctors after being diagnosed as diabetics (32).

The patients had very good caring of their feet, in this study, which is the highest among other domains, this high score might be attributed to the good knowledge and education of the patients towards the complications of DM related to poor foot care in addition, most patients were possibly afraid to have the dangerous complication such as amputated limb. This finding was inconsistent with that of Iranian study (2007) (33), which highlight inadequate knowledge of self-care about their foot and lack of optimal podiatry service in Iran.

Also the results of Malaysian study (2012) found only (28.4%) patients had practiced good foot care (34). This difference might be attributed to the ethnic variation, different study design and criteria adopted for measuring the practice scores.

It was found that in spite of (T2DM) is a chronic depilating disease that lowers the immunity of patients and predisposes them to many infectious diseases, yet the self care practices toward vaccination was poor in this study while patients had good self care scores toward oral and dental hygiene domains, that disagree with a study in Finland that revealed that oral self care among adults was inadequate and poor oral hygiene was observed in more than (80%) of the patients (35). However, the overall percent score of all patients for all domains was (61.1%), indicating that the study group had fair self care in dealing with their disease, this goes in line with that reported in the Middle East and Gulf countries (36).

## **CONCLUSION**

- 1. The main self care practices was related to food and dietary habits, blood glucose monitoring ,prevention of CVD, caring of feet, renal, neurological and ophthalmic examination, regular vaccination, oral hygiene and cessation of smoking.
- 2. The overall percent score of all patients for all self care domains was fair. It was good for dietary habits, adherence to treatment, blood glucose monitoring, prevention of CVD, foot care and oral hygiene. It was fair for regular physical activity practice, annual renal function and ophthalmic examination and it was poor for annual visit to neurologist, taking vaccination and trial to stop smoking.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. There is a need for good diabetes self-management education programs at the primary care level with emphasis on motivating good self-care behaviors especially lifestyle modification.
- 2. Health care providers taking more time to evaluate their patients' perceptions and make realistic and specific recommendations for self-care activities.
- 3. The requirements or modifications need to be specific for each patient and should be altered depending on the patients' response.
- 4. Conformation of the finding on larger multicenter population residing in different Iraqi governorates.

# REFERENCES

- 1. Maori L, Ezekiel D, Bilal J(2012). Prevalence of Diabetes in Zambuk General Hospital. Rep. Opin. 4(10):54-57.
- 2. Hartayu TS.; Mohamed I. and Suryawati S. (2012). Improving of type 2 diabetic patients knowledge, attitude and practices towards diabetes self –care by implementing Community –Based Interactive Approach –Diabetes Mellitus Strategy .BMC Res. Notes (5):315-318.
- 3. Ruiz R M.; Escolar P A.; Mayoral S E.; Corral SLF. and Fernández F. (2006). Diabetes mellitus in Spain: death rates, prevalence, impact, costs and inequalities.NCBI. Mar;20 Suppl 1:15-24.
- 4. World Health Organization. (2012). Diabetes-Factsheet. Available at: from:www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs312/5. Brandle M.; Zhou H.; Smith BR.; Marriott D.;
- 5. Brandle M.; Zhou H.; Smith BR.; Marriott D.; Burke R.; Tabaei BP. *et al.*(2003).The direct medical cost of type 2 diabetes. Diab. Care. 26(8):2300-2304.

- 6. Marrero DG.; Kraft SK.; Wheeler ML. and Fineberg N. (2000). Nutrition Management of Type 2 Diabetes by Primary Care Physicians. J. Gen. Intern-Med. 15(11):818-821.
- 7. Yekta Z.; Pourali R.; Aghassi MR.; Ashragh N.; Ravanyor L. and Pour MYR.(2011). Assessment of self care practices and its associated factors among diabetic patients in Iran.JRHS. 11(1):33-38.
- 8. Mansour AA. and Al-Jazairi MI. (2007). Cut-off Values for Anthropometric variables That Confer Increased Risk of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Hypertension in Iraq. Arch. Med. Res. 38(2): 253-258
- 9. Maitra A. and Abbas AK. (2005). The Endocrine System. In: Kumar V.; Abbas AK.; Fausto N.; Alpers CE.; Anthony DC,; Aster JC,; Crawford JM. Robbins and Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease. 7<sup>th</sup> ed.; 1194–1195
- 10. Gregg EW.; Engelgau MM. and Narayan V. (2002). Complications of diabetes in elderly people. BMJ. 325(7370): 916–917.
- 11. The global challenge of diabetes (2008). Lancet. May 24 (cited 2013 June12.5.24pm);371:1723.Available at:
- http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PII S0140-6736(08)60733- 3/fulltext
- 12. Priyanka-Raj CK. and Angadi MM.(2010).Hospital-based KAP study on Diabetes in Bijaur, Karnatoka. Indian J. Med. Special.:1(2):80-83.
- 13. Mastura I.; Mimi O.; Piterman L.; Teng CI. and Wijesinha S.(2007). Self monitoring of blood glucose among patients attending government health clinics. Med. J. Malays. 62(2):147-151.
- 14. Stumvoll M.; Goldstein BJ. and Van Haeften TW.(2005). Type 2 Diabetes: Principles of Pathogenesis and Therapy Lancet. 36:1333-1346.
- 15. Tang M.; Chen Y. and Krewski D.(2003). Gender related differences in the association between socioeconomic status and self-reported diabetes. Int. J Epidemiol. 32(3):38I-385.
- 16. Borrell LN.; Dallo FJ. and White K. (2006). Education and diabetes in a racially and ethnically diverse population. Am. J. Pub. Health.96(9): 1637-1642.
- 17. Ministry of Health. Directorate of Public Health and Primary Health Care. Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Central Organization for *Medicine*(2006). 24, 451-463 Statistics & Information Technology, in collaboration with World Health Organization. Chronic Non communicable disease risk factors survey in Iraq; p:42.
- 18. Almdal T.; Scharling H.; Jensen JS. and Vestergaard H. (2008). Higher prevalence of risk factors for type 2 diabetes mellitus and subsequent higher incidence in men. Eur. J. Intern. Med. 19(1):40-45.
- 19. Chan JC.; Malik V.; Jia W.; Kadowaki T.; Yajmk CS.; Yoon KH. *et al.*(2009). Diabetes in Asia: epidemiology, risk factors, and pathophysiology. JAMA. 301:2129-2140.

- 20. Ambigapathy R.; Ambigapathy S. Ling HM.(2003). A knowledge attitude and practice (kap) study of diabetes mellitus among patients attending klinik kesihatan seri manjung. NCD Malaysia . (2),
- 21. Shrestha L. and Nagra JS.(2005). Knowledge attitude and practice (KAP) study on diabetes mellitus among Nepalese diabetic patients. Nepal Med. J. 1(7):51-53.
- 22. Malathy R.; Narmadha MP.; Ramesh S.; Jose M A. and Dinesh BN.(2011). Effect of a diabetes counseling program on knowledge, attitude and practice among diabetic patients in Erode district of South India. J. Young. Pharm. 3(1): 65-72.
- 23. Upadhyay DK.; Palaian S.; Shankar R. and Mishra P. (2008). Knowledge attitude and practice about diabetes among diabetes patients in western Nepal. Rawal. Med. J. 33:1
- 24. Khan RMA.; Saeed T CH.; Ahmad M. and Alam Pasha MM. (2007). Assessment of awareness about diabetes mellitus among adult populace of Lahore: A preventive required approach to combat the disease in Pakistan.
- 25. Al-Qazaz HKh.; Sulaiman SA.; Hassali MA.; Shafie AA.; Sundram S.; Al-Nuri R. and Saleem F. (2011). Treatment Diabetes knowledge medication adherence and glycemic control among patients with type 2 diabetes. Int. J. Clin. Pharm, 33(6):1028-1035.
- 26. Ruggiero L.; Glasgow R.; Dryfoos JM.; Rossi JS.; Prochaska JO.; Orleans CT. et al. (1997). self-management. Self reported recommendations and patterns in large population. Diab.Care. 20:568-576.
- 27. Padma K.; Bele SD.; Bodhare TN. and Valsangkar S. (2012). Evaluation of knowledge and self- care practices in diabetic patients and their role in disease management. Nat. J. Comm. Med. 3 (1):3-6.
- 28. Al-Maskari F.; El-Sadig M.; Al-Kaabi JM.; Afendi B.; Nagelkerke N. et al. (2013). Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Diabetic Patients in the United Arab Emirates. PLUS ONE. 8(1):857
- 29. Jeanette M.; Yinghui Xu.; John W. and Barcey T. (2012). A Randomized Colorectal Cancer Screening Intervention Trial in the Iowa Research Network. (IRENE): Study Recruitment Methods and Baseline Results. J. Am. Board. Fam. Med. 25:63-72.
- 30. Bischoff P. (1993). Ophthalmologic follow-up of diabetic retinopathy. NCBI. 202(5):443-446.
- 31. Kristensen JK.; Sandbaek A.; Bro F.; Lassen JF. and Lauritzen T. (2004). Routine screening for diabetic eye complications in a population based cohort of 4438 persons with type 2 diabetes in a Danish county. Medical Danish Bulletine.;51(1):104-107.
- 32. Majra JP. and Acharya D. (2009). Awareness Regarding Self Care among Diabetics in Rural India. Mid. East j. Family Med. 7(6):101-105.

- 33. Khamseh ME.; Vatankhah N. and Baradaran HR (2007). Knowledge and practice of foot care in Iranian people with type 2 diabetes. Int. Wound J.NCBI. 4(4):298-302
- 34. Hamidah H.; Santhna LP.; Ruth Packiavathy RD.; Surava AM.; Yap WC.; Samsiah M. et a.l (2012). Foot care strategy for the newly diagnosed DM Type 2 patients with low educational and socioeconomic background: a step towards future. Clin Ter. 163(6):473-478.
- 35. Bakhshandeh S. (2011). Periodental and dental health and oral self care among adults with diabetes Faculty of Medicine. mellitus. Ph.D. Thesis. University of Helsinki, Finland.
- 36. Al-Adsani AM.; Moussa MA.; Al-Jasem LI.; Abdella NA. and Al-Hamad NM.(2009). levels and determinants of diabetes knowledge in Kuwaiti adults with type 2 diabetes. Diab. Metab. 35 (2) 121-129.

# Indications and outcomes of Intra Cytoplasmic sperm injection attempts in Al-Sader Fertility Center in Al-Najaf Governorate during 2012

# Maral F. Thabit (1) Ghusoon A. Shaker (2) and Raed Al-Gareawy (3)

(1) Institute of Medical Technology/Baghdad (2) Baghdad Teaching hospital (3) Fertility center / Al-Najaf Governorate / Republic of Iraq

## ABSTRACT

Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) is laboratory procedure that involves the injection of single sperm directly to cytoplasm of mature oocyte using glass needle. This technique used at first to help infertile couple due to severe male factor, after that this procedure used in all types of infertility.

The study aims to determine the main indications and outcomes among ICSI attempts in Al-Najaf governorate and to identify some factors that might be associated with success rate of these attempts.

A cross-sectional study including 300 couples underwent (ICSI) at Al-Sader Fertility center in Al Najaf governorate during 2012. The study extended from 1st of November 2012 to 31th of March 2013. The data collected from case files of the couples included (age of both males and females, type of infertility, number of trials and the indications and outcomes of these trials).

The overall success rate of total ICSI trials was (17.3%) and mainly due to female factor (25%), Regarding the success rate among male factor was highest in oligospermia (19.3%), while in female factor the success rate was highest (28%) in tubal obstruction. Most couples presented with primary infertility, but the success rate was highest in secondary infertility (18.8%). The success rate was highest in lower age of females, males and lower mean duration of infertility. The overall success rate of ICSI was relatively low.

Key words: ICSI attempts, success and failure rate

# الملخص باللغة العربية

حقن الحيامن المنوية داخل الهيولي(حقن الحيامن المجهري) هو اجراء مختبري يتضمن على حقن حيوان مجهري واحد داخل هيولي البويضة الناضجة باستخدام ابرة زجاجية. هُذُه التقنية كانت تستخدمُ في البداية لمساعدة الازواج الذين يعانون من العقم بسبب العامل الذكري وبعد ذلك استخدمت هذه العملية في جميع انواع العقم.

تهدف الدراسة إلى تحديد الدواعي الرئيسية ونتائج محاو لات حقن الحيامن المجهري في محافظة النجف، ولتحديد بعض العوامل التي تترافق مع نسبة نجاح هذه التجارب.

تم عمل دراسة مقطعية شملت 300 زوجا خضعوا لعملية حقن الحيامن المجهري في مدينة الصدر الطبية مركز الخصوبة في محافظة النجف خُلل عام 2012 وقد انجزت الدراسة في الفترة الممتدة من 1 تشرين الثاني 2012 إلى 31 اذار 2013. جمعت البيانات من الملفات الطبية للازواج وتُضمنت (العمر للذَّكور والاناث على حد سواء، انواع العقم وعدد التجَّارب ودواعي ونتائج كل التجارب).

كان المعدل العام لنجاح المحاولات ( 17.3%) واعلى نسبة كانت في عامل الاناث (25 %) فيما يتَعلق بمعدل النجاح في عامل الذكور كانت في قلة النطاف (%19.3) اما اعلى نسبة نجاح في عامل الاناث كانت في حالات انسداد الانابيب (28 %). معظم الازواج كانوا يعانون من حالات العقم الاولى ولكن كانت نسبة النجاح اعلى في حالات العقم الثانوي (18.8 %) وكانت نسبة النجاح اعلى لدى الاناث والذكور الاصغر سنا وانخفاض متوسط مدة العقم، وقد كان المعدل العام لنجاح عماية حقن الحيامن المجهري منخفضا نسبيا.

Infertility is defined as the inability of the couples to achieve pregnancy after 12 months of unprotected intercourse. This condition affects 13-15% of the couples worldwide. However, the prevalence of such problem differs between countries being higher in the underdeveloped ones (1).

Infertility is either primary, when no pregnancy has ever occurred, or secondary, when there has been a pregnancy regardless of the outcome. About 67-71% and 29-33% of patients have primary and secondary infertility, respectively Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) is a laboratory procedure developed to help infertile couples undergoing in vitro fertilization (IVF) due to male factor infertility. Intracytoplasmic sperm injection is a form of micromanipulation, involves the injection of a single sperm directly into the cytoplasm of a mature oocyte using a glass needle (3). It is very soon became apparent that this technique produced superior results to Partial Zona Dissection (PTD)or Subzonal Insemination (SUZI). Indeed, such has been the success of ICSI that commentators have been moved to suggest that it might be considered the treatment of choice for all cases where in vitro conception is indicated (4).

The world-wide experience of ICSI, noted that over the 3 year period (1993-1995), the number of centers undertaking ICSI in Europe increased from 35 to 101, and the total number of ICSI cycles per year rose from 3157 to 23,932. The incidence of oocytes damaged by the procedure was low (< 10%), and the fertilization rates obtained with ejaculated, epididymal, and testicular spermatozoa for 1995 were 64%, 62%,and 52 respectively, success rate was 2 1% for ejaculated, 22% for epidimal, and 19% for testicular sperm, with an incidence of multiple gestations of 29%, 30%and 38%, respectively (5).

There are many factors effect on outcome of ICSI procedure include duration of infertility, result of seminal fluid analysis, and age of male and female partner (6).

# The aim of study:

- 1- To determine the main indications and outcomes of ICSI attempts in Al Sader Fertility Center in Najaf Governorate during 2012.
- 2- To identify some factors that might be associated with success rate of these attempts.

# **PATIENTS AND METHODS**

A cross-sectional retrospective study carried out during the period extending from 1<sup>st</sup> of November 2012 to 31 of March 2013 at Al-Sader center Fertility in Al-Najaf governorate. 300 couples with complete data who underwent ICSI trial in above center during 2012. 15couples were excluded from the whole sample due to incomplete data.

Patients reports were reviewed and data collected from the case files of the patients, including (age of both male and female partners, types of infertility, number of trials, the indication and outcome of each trial. Successful rate according to an evidence of an intrauterine gestation sac in ultrasound scan (7). All statistical analysis was done by using (Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) program, version 17, by using the following:

# 1. Descriptive statistics:

- a. Statistical tables including observed frequencies with their percentages.
- b. Summary statistics of the reading distribution (mean, standard deviation)
- c. Graphical presentation by using (pie and bar charts).

# 2. Inferential statistics:

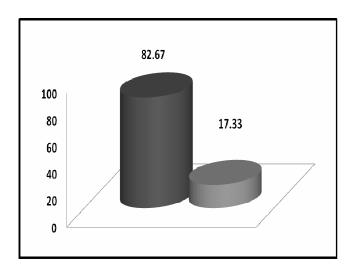
- a. T test for equality of means.
- b. Chi square test to assess the association between two categorical variables.

The comparison of significance (p value) in any test significant differences (p value< 0.05) (8).

#### RESULTS

# The sample:

The study comprised 300 couples (males and females) who underwent ICSI attempts in Al-Sader Fertility center during 2012, The mean age of males 34.6+\_7 years, females 29.4 +\_5.8 years, and the mean duration of infertility was 8.1\_+3.9 years. The majority of ICSI outcomes (248, 82.67%) had failed and only (52, 17.33%) had succeeded as shown in figure (1).



Figure(1): Distribution of studied sample according to the success and failure rate

The distribution of studied sample according to the causes of infertility was highest in male factor (194,64.66%) followed by female factor (92, 30 %) as shown in figure (2).

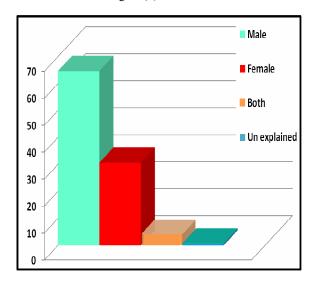


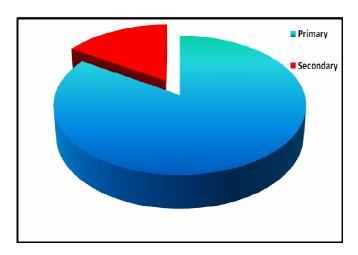
Figure (2): Distribution of study sample according to the causes of infertility

The overall success rate of the total ICSI trials was (52, 17.3%) and mainly due to female factors (23, 25%) with no statistically significant (p value>0.05) differences. as shown in table (1).

Table (1): Relation between the overall causes of infertility and outcomes

Study	Study Sample		come	Total	P
Study			failure	Total	value
	male	27	167	194	
	factor		86.1%	100.0%	1
	female	23	69	92	1
ise	factor	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	1
canse	both	0	2	2	0.123
	both	.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.125
	unexplain	2	10	12	1
	ed	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%	1
Total		52	248	300	1
10	, ta 1	17.3%	82.7%	100.0%	

They are distributed as 252 (84%) with primary infertility, 48 (16%) with secondary infertility as shown in figure(3).



Figure(3): The distribution of studied sample according the type of infertility.

The success rate was higher (9, 18.8%) in secondary type compared to primary type (43, 17.1%) with no statistically significant (p value >0.05) differences as shown in table (2).

Table (2): Relation between type of infertility and outcomes

	Study Sample		Study Sample Outcome		Total	P value
			Success	Failure		
<b>A</b>	Primary	n	43	209	252	
Type of infertility		%	17.1%	82.9%	100.0%	
Type of	Secondary	n	9	39	48	0.777
		%	18.8%	81.3%	100.0%	
	Total	n	52	248	300	
		%	17.3%	82.7%	100.0%	

Regarding the male factor successful rate was highest in oligospermia (19.3%) followed by asthenospermia (11.5%) and azoospermia (8.3%) respectively with statistically no significant (p value>0.05) differences as shown in table (3).

Table (3): Relation between pathological cause and outcome for male factor infertility

Pathological Cause		Out	come	Total	P
r athological Cause		Success	Failure		value
	n	3	33	36	
Azoospermia	%	8.3%	91.7%	100.0	
Oligospermia	n	17	71	88	
Ongosperima	%	19.3%	80.7%	100.0 %	
Asthenospermia	n	7	54	61	0.221
	%	11.5%	88.5%	100.0 %	
Teratospermia	n	0	9	9	
1 eratospermia	%	0%	100.0%	100.0 %	

The main causes of female factor was polycystic ovaries followed by tubal obstruction and hypogonadotropic hypogonadsm respectively. The success rate was highest 28.2% due to tubal obstruction, followed by polycystic ovaries 23.1% with no statistically significant differences (p value> 0.05) as shown in table (4)

Table (4): relation between pathological cause and outcome for female factors infertility

Pathological Cause		Outcome		Total	P
1 athological Cause		Success	Failure	Total	value
	n	12	40	52	
Poly cystic overy	%	23.1%	76.9%	100.0	
		23.170	70.570	%	
	n	11	28	39	
Tubal obstruction		11	20	37	
Tubai obstruction	%	28.2%	71.8%	100.0	0.221
		26.276	/1.070	%	
	n	0	1	1	
Hypogonadotrophic		U	1	1	
Hypogonadism	%	00/	100.00/	100.0	
		.0%	100.0%	%	

The remaining indication of ICSI trials showed successful rate (16.7 %) in unexplained pathological causes. While the successful rate in both gender type was 0%. Statistically there was no significant (p value >0.05) differences as shown in table (5)

Table (5): Relation between pathological cause and outcome for both gender type of infertility

Pathological Cause		Outcome		Total	P
T utilologicul cut		Success	Failure		value
unexplained	n	2	10	12	
инехріаніси	%	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%	
more than one	n	0	2	2	0.221
cause	%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.221
Total	n	52	248	300	
	%	17.3%	82.7%	100.0%	

The success rate of ICSI trails showed statistically significant (p value < 0.05) differences with lower mean age of both male and female partners also with lower duration of infertility although statistically not significant. as shown in table (6).

Table (6): Mean and standard deviation of age male, female and duration of infertility of those with success and failure of pregnancy

Variable	Success	Failure	P
, 11111010	mean±SD	mean±SD	value
Age of male	31.9808±5.37420	34.7581±7.03763	0.008
Age of female	26.6923±5.39258	30.2782±6.26920	<0.001
Duration of infertility	7.4808±3.26893	8.3266±4.07050	0.161

The majority of couples had first trial (232. 77.33%), followed by second trial (54. 18%), third trial (11.3.66%) and 4<sup>th</sup> trial (3.0.01%) consequently as shown in figure (4).

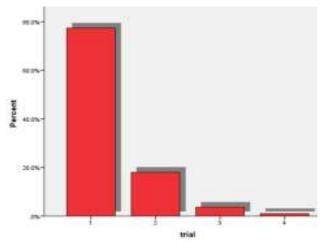


Figure (4): Distribution of studied sample according to the number of trials

## **DISCUSSION**

Although ICSI has overcome the most difficult male factor infertility cases, poor fertilization and total failure of fertilization still occur (9,10). In this study 300 couples who underwent ICSI in Al-Sader Fertility center during 2012.

The overall success rate was (17.33%), this result is lower than success rate in study document at UK in 2007 (52.8%) (11), Lebanon 2009 (12), and in Iran in(35%) (13). This might be attributed to some technique error related to deficiency to cryoembryonic preserver instrument which used to keep embryos and oocyte after hyper stimulation to another attempt.

In the current study, the main indication of ICSI was the male factor (64.67%), but the success rate was more in female factor 25%. This finding agrees with result of study in Netherland in 2007 (success rate in female factor 22%) (14). The semen parameters include quantity and quality of sperm had effective on fertilization and pregnancy rate in ICSI. Sperm parameter usually is normal in couple underwent ICSI due to female factor infertility also the majority of female factor due to PCO and tubal obstruction which had normal oocyte production and PCO which produce more follicle and oocyte response to ovarian hyper stimulation (15).

The primary type of infertility was higher than the secondary type (84%) (16%) respectively, but the secondary type is higher success rate than the primary type. This result is compatible with the outcomes of study that was conducted in Egypt in 2009 (16), the success rate in secondary type (56%) while in primary type (16,3%) That could be explained as in our study we found that in primary infertility most couples present with sever fertility problem such as azoospermia and sever teratospermia, while in secondary infertility the problem was lesser severity and more treatable such as tubal obstruction and mild oligospermia.

The main causes of male factor were oligospermia, followed by Asthenospermia, Azoospermia and Teratospermia. The success rate was highest in Oligospermia with success rate (19.3%) . This result agrees with study made in study made in UK in 2007 (11). The sperm morphology and progressive motility most important parameter effective in fertilization and pregnancy rate more than sperm concentration in ICSI .The normal sperm morphology is important for sperm adherence to aid penetration of the zonapellucida. male with oligospermia had <20 million per ml ,which had less sperm concentration ,but had sperm better in motility and morphology compared with sperm obtained from male sever from asthenospermia or teratospermia (17).

The main causes of female factor were polycystic ovaries followed by tubal obstruction and hypo gonadotropic hypogonadsm respectively. success rate was highest 28.2% due to tubal obstruction, followed by polycystic ovaries 23.1%,

this result is compatible with study made in Netherland (14).

A success rate of ICSI depends on ovarian stimulation; women with tubal obstruction had normal ovaries which had good response to ovarian stimulation (18).

Women become less fertile as these get older. The rate of ICSI in this study showed success statistically significant differences with lower age of female similar result also obtain at Netherland in 2007 (14) and at UK 2007 (11), the highest success rate was at age 30and sharply drop after age of 35 years (19,20). It is believed that women are born with a fixed number of oocytes arrested in the first meiotic division and the numbers subsequently decline during their lives (21).

Although the age of male partner doesn't appear to matter much when it comes to fertility, the success rate of ICSI trial in this study statistically significant differences with lower mean age if males. This result agreed with in UK 2007 (11). This could be explained sperm from older male can have reduced in fertilization potential as compared to younger men. Longitudinal studies show a decrease in testosterone starting in the early 40 years in men and gradually worsening through the remainder of life. Semen volume, total sperm production, and normal sperm morphology were all found to be lower in men 52-79 years as compared to a control group younger than 52 years (17).

The success rate of ICSI trial showed higher result with lower mean duration of infertility. This result agreed with study made in Netherland 2007 (14). It is believed that women may had low ovarian response are in the early stages of ovarian ageing, even if have regular menstrual cycle. Because of individual variation, low ovarian response can occur even in women of young age (22).

# **CONCLUSION**

- 1. The main indications of ICSI trials were male factor, female factor, unexplained infertility and both gender respectively.
- 2. The main indications of male factor were oligospermia followed by asthenospermia and teratospermia respectively. While the main indications of female factor were polycystic ovaries followed by tubal obstruction and hypogonadotropic hypogonadism respectively.
- 3. The overall successful rate was relatively low.
- 4. The highest percentage of couples underwent ICSI was due to male factor but the success rate was more among female factor although it is not statistically significant.
- 5. The highest percentage of couples was with primary infertility, but success rate was higher in secondary infertility although statistically not significant.
- 6. The success rate was higher with lower mean duration of infertility.

7. There was a significant association between the successful rate of ICSI trials and lower mean age of both partners. While no significant association of success rate and the type of male and female factors, both gender type. Unexplained infertility causes and number of trials.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Advice infertile couples who want to get pregnancy to undergo ICSI procedure in early age and lesser duration of infertility.
- 2. Enhance many fertility centers in Iraq to use ICSI procedure for the treatment of severe infertility cases, and provide them with new instruments in all Iraq regions.
- 3. Suggest for further researches to study the relation between other variables such as obesity, smoking, hormonal assay and alcohol intake with outcomes of ICSI procedure.
- 4. Perform further studies concerning the risk of congenital anomalies among babies delivered by ICSI procedure.
- 5. The current study needs to be repeated in other centers in Iraq for comparative studies and to have a base line data.

# REFERENCES

- 1. Hamada A.; Sandro C. and Agarwal A. (2011). The Role of contemporary andrology in unraveling the mystery of unexplained male infertility. Open Reprod. Sci. J.4:27-41.
- 2. Seshagirl P.(2001). Molecular insights into the causes of male infertility .J. Biosci. 26(4): Suppl. 429-435.
- 3. American Society For Reproductive Medicine. (2001). Patients fact sheet.
- Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI).
- 4. Campbell AI. (2000). Male infertility and intracytoplasmic sperm Injection (ICSI). Brit. Med. Bullet. 56(3): 616-623.
- 5. Tarlatzis BC. and and Bill H. (2000). Intracytoplasmic sperm injection. Survey of world results. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 900: 336-344.
- 6. Palermo G.; Jons H.; Devroev P. and Van-(2004).Pregnancies Steirteghem C. Intracytoplasmic injectionof single spermatozoon into an oocyte. Lancet.336-340.
- 7. Devroey P.; Liu J.; Nagy Z.; Tournaye H. and Silber S.(1994). Normal fertilization of human oocytes after testicular sperm extraction and intracytoplasmic sperm injection. Fertil. Steril. 62(3):639-641.
- 8. Wayne WD. (1998). Biostatistics. A foundation for analysis in health sciences 7<sup>th</sup>ed. Chapter 12, p571-600.
- 9. Vander 1.: Helmerhost f. and Diaben S. (2005). Intracytoplasmic sperm injection as a treatment for

- unexplained total fertilization failure or low fertilization after conventional in vitro fertilization. Fertil. Sterril . 83(3)::612-617.
- 10. Halttunen M.; Kamarainen M. and Koistinen H.(2005). Glycodelin: a reproduction related lipocalin. Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 1482(1-2): 149-
- 11. Oakley L.; Doyle P. and Maconochie N. (2007). Lifetime prevalence of infertility and infertility treatment in the UK. Hum. Reprod. 23(2): 447-450.
- 12. Marcia C.: Inhorn D.: Kobeissi L.: Nassar Z. and Lakkis A. (2009). Consanguinity and family clustering of male factor infertility in Lebanon. Fertil. Steril. 91:1114-1116.
- 13. Arefi S.; Soltanghoraee H.; Zarnani A.; Sadeghpour A. and Ghaffari M. (2008). Repeated IVF/ICSI-ETs failures and impact ofhysteroscopy. Iran. J. Reprod. Med6(1): 19-24.
- 14. Lintsen A.; Eijkemans M.; Hunault C.; Bouwmans L. and Hakkaart J. (2007). Predicting ongoing pregnancy chances after IVF and ICSI: a national prospective study. Hum. Reprod. 22(9): 2455-2462.
- 15. Esinler I.; Bayar U. and Bazdag G. (2005). Outcome of intracytoplasmic sperm injection in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome or isolated polycystic ovaries. Fertil. Steril. 84(4): 101-106.
- 16. Mansour R.; Fahmy I.; Nevine A.; Tawab B. and Kamal A. (2009). Electrical activation of oocytes after intra cytoplasmic sperm injection: a controlled randomized study. Fertil. Steril. 91(1): 133-136.
- 17. Karpman E.; Danial H. and Lorry I. (2005). IVF and ICSI in male infertility: update on outcome, risk, and costs. Sci. Wor. J. 5: 922-932.
- 18. Advanced Fertility center of Chango by Richard Sharban. (2010). Our success rate, IVF Cost Options.
- 19. Gleicher N. and Barad D.( 2006). Unexplained infertility: does it really exist? Hum. Reprod. 21:1951-1955.
- 20. Anick D. (2000). Intracytoplasmic sperm injection. Hum. Reprod. 15(Suppl. 4):59-64.
- 21. Nikolaou D. and Templeton A. (2003). Early ovarian ageing: a hypothesis: Detection and clinical relevance. Hum. Reprod.18(6): 1137-1139.
- 22. Faddy M.; Gosden R.; Gougeon A. and Richardson S. (2002). Accelerated disappearance of ovarian follicles in mid-life: implications for forecasting menopause. Hum Reprod. 7(10): 1342-1346.

# Respiratory distress of newborn infants in Bagubah-Diyala-Iraq

# Dawood S. H. Al- Azzawi and Nebras G. Jasem

College of Medicine / Diyala University /Republic of Iraq

# ABSTRACT

Respiratory distress is a common problem in the newborn period with considerable mortality. It accounts for nearly half of all deaths. It is a heterogeneous group of illnesses with varying prevalence, underlying etiology, clinical course and outcome. Our study is to determine the prevalence and etiology of respiratory distress in the newborns in Al-Batool teaching hospital Baqubah- Diyala-Iraq. This study was conducted in Al-Batool hospital in Baqubah \Diyala province over a period of six months (July 2013 to December 2013). Two hundred newborns were chosen randomly and each one was subjected for measurement of body weight and any newborn showing one or more of signs of respiratory distress (Tachypnoea, retraction, noisy respiration) for more than two hours was considered to have respiratory distress.

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and etiology of respiratory distress in the newborn. Prevalence was 88.5% in preterm, 5% in full term and 6.5% in post term. The rate of respiratory distress among males was 60% and among females was 40%. Respiratory distress was found to be common among those delivered by caesarean section(65%). Furthermore, the rate among twins was 9% and among singletons was 91%. Mortality rate was 13%.

Respiratory distress is a common neonatal problem with significant morbidity and mortality. It was conducted that the main causes are preterm delivery and low birth weight and increasing mortality rate need to be studied extensively and thoroughly regarding causes and health services availability.

The study suggests that significant respiratory morbidity in term cesarean deliveries may be the result of badly dated operations. Betamethasone given immediately before elective caesarean section reduces respiratory distress .The rate falls with increasing gestation, supporting the recommendation to delay elective caesarean section until the 39th week. Plans for changing clinical management should take all risk factors into account. Labor and delivery enhance neonatal lung adaptation.

Key words: low birth weight infants, caesarean section, respiratory distress and preterm delivery

# الملخص باللغة العربية

يمثل عسر النتفس مشكلة شائعة لدى الأطفال حديثي الولادة ، حيث يؤدي ارتفاع حالات الوفيات خلال هذه الفترة من العمر. سعت الدراسة الحالية إلى تحديد معدل حالات عسر التتفس والعوامل المسببة له لدى الأطفال حديثي الولادة، وقد أجريت الدراسة فــي مستـ شفي البتول /بعقوبة/ محافظة ديالي خلال الفترة من شهر تموز إلى كانون الأول لعام 2013. . وقع بردور مرات التنفس أكثر من 60 في الدقيقة الواحدة وانكماش عضلات الصدر مع إصدار أصوات (نخير ، صرير، صفير) . أظهرت النتائج أن الأطفال الذين ولدوا في مستشفى البتول للفترة مابين شهر تموز إلى شهر كانون الأول 2013 يحدث لديهم عسر نتفس بنـــسبة أعلى لدى الأطفال الذين ولدوا بعمر حمل يقل عن 37 أسبوع وكانت (88.5%)، كما أن نسبته لدى الذكور هي 60% ولدى الإناث هي 40%، ويحدث عسر التنفس بنسبة عالية لدى الأطفال الذين ولدوا بعملية قيصرية (65%). كما أن نسبته لدى النوائم هي 9%. و نسبة الوفيات هي 13% وُهذه النتائج ُندل على أن عسر التنفس هو مشكلة شائعة لدى الأطفال حديثي الولادة ويؤدي إلى زيادة عدد الوفيات ولقد وجد أن الأسباب الرئيسية

هي الولادة المبكرة وزيادة نسبة الوفيات والتي يجب دراستها والبحث في أسبابها.

Neonatal respiratory disorders account for most admissions to neonatal intensive care units in the immediate newborn periods (1). It accounts for nearly half of all deaths. It is a heterogeneous group of illnesses with varying prevalence, underlying etiology, clinical course and outcome Respiratory distress may be due to either medical or surgical cause (3). Respiratory distress is a common emergency responsible for 30-40% of admissions in the neonatal units. A working diagnosis should be made in the first few minutes of seeing the baby and immediate life saving measures should be undertaken (4). The aim of initial assessment of the infant in respiratory distress is to identify life threatening conditions that require prompt support, such as inadequate or obstructed airway (gasping, choking, stridor), apnea or poor respiratory efforts, cyanosis, and circulatory collapse (bradycardia, hypotension, poor perfusion). The physician should manage these infants promptly with immediate oxygen support and possibly bag and mask ventilation. Therefore, resuscitation equipment and supplies should always be available for immediate use in the delivery room (1). The most common etiology of neonatal respiratory distress is transient tachypnea of the newborn: this is triggered by excessive lung fluids, and symptoms usually resolve spontaneously (5). Infants born by caesarean section at term are at increased risk for developing respiratory disorders compared with those born by vaginal delivery (6). Over the past 20 years, there has been an increase in the rates of elective caesarean delivery at term in the western world, largely due to the management of previous caesarean section and breech presentation (7). The prevalence of respiratory distress in infants admitted to the hospital increases due to increased rate of caesarean section (8). Hyaline Membrane Disease is the commonest cause of respiratory distress in the newborn, particularly, in preterm infants. It carries a high mortality rate and the prevalence is more than that documented in the Western world (9). The respiratory distress syndrome can occur in premature infants as a result of surfactant deficiency and under-developed lung anatomy. Intervention with oxygenation, ventilation, and surfactant is often necessary. replacement Prenatal administration of corticosteroids between 24 and 34 weeks gestation reduces the risk of respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn when the risk of premature delivery is high (5). The mortality can be reduced by the use of preventive measures such as antenatal steroids, appropriate intra-partum care and attention to early stabilization after birth (10). The more widespread availability of the basic intervention of oxygen and Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) would have the greatest impact of decreasing HMD specific mortality around the world (11). Preterm babies at increased risk of HMD should be delivered in centers where appropriate facilities and expertise for its

management are available (12). Meconium aspiration syndrome is thought to occur in utero as a result of fetal distress by hypoxia. Treatment options are resuscitation, oxygenation, surfactant replacement, and ventilation. Other etiologies include pneumonia, sepsis, pneumothorax, persistent pulmonary hypertension, and congenital malformations; treatment is disease specific (5).

## PATIENTS AND METHODS

This study was conducted in Al-Batool teaching hospital in Baaqubah-Diyala province over a period of six months (July 2013 to December 2013). Two hundred newborns were chosen randomly and each one was subjected for measurement of body weight. Any newborn showing one or more of the following signs for more than two hours was considered to have respiratory distress. Tachypnoea or respiratory rate of more than 60/minute, retraction or increased chest in-drawing on respirations (subcostal, intercostal, sternal, and suprasternal) and noisy respiration in the form of grunt, stridor or wheeze. After the initial assessment and cardio respiratory management, a history was obtained. Maternal and obstetrical histories were taken. Intra-partum details with special reference to the fetal well being, duration of rupture of membranes, quantity and quality of liquor, drugs especially analgesics and sedatives given to the mother were recorded. Apgar score, resuscitation details, sex, and gestational age based on last menstrual period date and clinical examination, birth weight and findings suggestive of respiratory distress were also noted. All babies with respiratory distress were treated in the neonatal intensive care unit. All babies with RD received standard care with monitoring of vital signs and oxygen saturation. Most of the newborns especially the premature babies received therapy, mechanical ventilation and were weaned off successfully.

# RESULTS

The results showed that of total number of 200 newborns, 177 of them are premature, 10 of them are full term babies and 13 of them are post term. Table (1).

The results also revealed that that the percentage of respiratory distress among newborns weighing less than 1 kg was 1%, those weighing (1-1.5) kg was 7.5%, those weighing (1.5-2) kg was 13.5%, those weighing (2-2.5) kg was 23%, those weighing (2.5-3) kg was 35% and those weighing more than 3 kg was 20%. Table (2).

Table (1): Distribution of the percentage of respiratory distress according to gestational age

Gestational age (weeks)	Number	Percentage %
Less than 28	14	7
28-32	52	26
32-36	111	55.5
36-42	10	5
>42	13	6.5
Total	200	100

Table (2): Distribution of the percentage of respiratory distress according to birth weight

Birth weight (kg)	Number	Percentage %
Less than 1 kg	2	1
1-1.5 kg	15	7.5
1.5-2 kg	27	13.5
2-2-5 kg	46	23
2.5-3 kg	70	35
>3 kg	40	20
Total	200	100

It was also found that the percentage of respiratory distress among males was 60% and among females was 40%. Table (3).

Table (3): Distribution of the percentage of respiratory distress according to sex

Sex	Number	Percentage %
Male	120	60
Female	80	40
Total	200	100

The percentage of respiratory distress in those infants delivered by caesarean section was 65% and those delivered vaginally was 35%. Table (4).

Table (4): Distribution of the percentage of respiratory distress according to type of delivery

Type of delivery	Number	Percentage %
Caesarean section	130	65
Vaginal delivery	70	35
Total	200	100

The study also revealed that the mortality rate among newborns with respiratory rate was 13%. Table (5).

Table (5): Distribution of the percentage of the mortality rate and birth weight

Body weight (kg)	Number	Percentage %
Less than 1 kg	4	2
1-1.5	14	7
1.5-2	2	1
2-2.5	2	1
2.5-3	3	1.5
>3	1	0.5
Total	26	13

The study also revealed predisposing factors for development of respiratory distress. Table (6).

Table (6): Distribution of the percentage of predisposing factors

Predisposing	Number	Percentage
factor		%
Twins	18	9
Maternal age	<20 years =17,	20
	>35 years =23	
Smoking	/	/
Congenital	3	1.5
anomalies		
Sepsis	4	2
History of low	11	5.5
birth weight		
Maternal	Diabetic mother= 3,	2
disease	Asthmatic mother=1	
Total	80	40

# **DISCUSSION**

The significantly high prevalence of respiratory distress in our study can be explained by increased rates of premature deliveries, low birth weight, malnutrition, psychological, socioeconomic condition during these years of loss of security, unstable and irritable circumstances, these sorrowful conditions which affect all the essential services for life especially the health services. Other risk factors including smoking (although it is hidden but now it increased in frequency even among females), maternal age and disease, congenital anomalies, history of low birth weight all predispose to respiratory distress. In our study, the incidence of respiratory morbidity following elective cesarean section increased significantly compared with

vaginal delivery. These results are in agreement with previous findings (13,14). Previous studies suggested that significant respiratory morbidity in term cesarean deliveries may be the result of wrongly dated caesarean section c/s (15). Betamethasone given immediately before elective caesarean section ECS reduces respiratory distress and admission to a special care baby unit. The rate falls with increasing gestation, supporting the recommendation to delay elective caesarean section until the 39th week (16). Nevertheless, the benefits of antenatal steroids persist until 39 weeks. However, many clinical factors influence the timing of elective caesareans. There may be uncertainty regarding gestation, medical indications for earlier delivery, and concerns about spontaneous onset of labor resulting in emergency caesareans with risks for mother and baby (17). Plans for changing clinical management should take all these factors into account. Labor and delivery enhance neonatal lung adaptation. An explanation for this finding is possibly that labor and delivery induce a surge of catecholamines in the fetus which is important for postnatal lung adaptation (18). Infants born vaginally have higher catecholamine concentration birth infants born by than (18). Catecholamines stimulate the absorption of fetal lung fluid, inhibit secretion of fetal lung fluid, and increase the release of surfactant (19). Infants born by elective cesarean section has a less pronounced perinatal catecholamine surge than infants born vaginally, possible cause being the absence of labor (20).

# **CONCLUSION**

Respiratory distress is a common neonatal problem with significant morbidity and mortality. It was concluded that the main causes are preterm delivery and low birth weight and increasing mortality rate need to be studied extensively and thoroughly regarding causes and health services availability.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

The study suggests that significant respiratory morbidity in term cesarean deliveries may be the result of badly dated prematurity. Betamethasone given immediately before elective caesarean section reduces respiratory distress .The rate falls with increasing gestation supporting recommendation to delay elective caesarean section until the 39th week. Plans for changing clinical management should take all risk factors into account. Labor and delivery enhance neonatal lung adaptation.

## REFERENCES

- 1. Aly H. (2004). Respiratory disorders in the newborn: identification and diagnosis. Pediatr. Rev.
- 2. Kumar A. and Bhat BV. (1996). Epidemiology of respiratory distress of newborns. Indian J. Pediatr. 63:93-98.
- 3. Kumar A. and Bhatnagar V. (2005). Respiratory distress in neonates. Indian J. Pediatr. 72: 425-428.
- 4. Mathai SS .; Raju U. and Kanitkar M. (2007). Management of Respiratory Distress in the Newborn. MJAFI. 63:269-272.
- 5. Hermansen CL. and Lorah KN. (2007). Respiratory distress in the newborn. Am. Fam. Physician. 76:987-994.
- 6. Kolas T.; Saugstad OD.; Daltveit AK.; Nilsen ST. and Oian P. (2006). Planned cesarean versus planned vaginal delivery at term: comparison of newborn infant outcomes. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 195:1538-1543.
- 7. Zanardo V.; Simbi AK.; Franzoi M.; Solda G.; Salvadori A. and Travisanuto D. (2004). Neonatal respiratory morbidity risk and mode of delivery at term: influence of timing of elective caesarean delivery. Acta. Paediatr. 93:643-647.
- 8. Ersch J.; Roth-Kleiner M.; Baeckert P. and Bucher HU. (2007). Increasing incidence of respiratory distress in neonates. Acta. Paediatr. 96:1577-1581.
- 9. Ghafoor T.; Mahmud S.; Ali S. and Dogar SA. (2003). Incidence of respiratory distress syndrome. J. Coll. Physicians. Surg. Pak. 13:271-273.
- 10. Bhutta ZA.; Yusuf K. and Khan IA. (1999). Is management of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome feasible in developing countries? Experience from Karachi (Pakistan). Pediatr. Pulmonol. 27:305-311.
- 11. Kamath BD.; Macguire ER.; McClure EM.; Goldenberg RL. and Jobe AH. (2011). Neonatal mortality from respiratory distress syndrome: lessons for low-resource countries. Pediatr. 127:1139-1146.
- 12. Haque KN. and Waheed KAI. (2010). Evidence based guidelines for the management of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) in Pakistan: Personal Observations and Pragmatic Opinion. Pak. Paed. J. 34(4):169-179.
- 13. Beydoun H.; Yunis KA.; Khogali M.; Usta I. and Tamim H. (2003). Cesarean route of delivery and hyaline membrane disease. A Hospital based Case-control study in Greater Beirut. Pediatr. Perin. Epidemiol. 17 (4):308-363.
- 14. Gerten KA.; Coonrod DV.; Boy CR.; Curtis Bay. and Chambliss LR. (2005). Cesarean delivery and respiratory distress syndrome. Does labor make a difference? Am. J. Obstet. Gynocol. 193(3):1061-1064
- 15. Yang JY.; Fang LJ. and TsouYau KH. (1997). Labor pain before elective cesarean section reduces neonatal respiratory distress. Zhonghua Min Guo Xiao ErKe Yi XueHuiZaZhi. 38(1):38-43.

- 16. Levine EM.; Ghai V.; Barton JJ. and Storm CM. (2001). Mode of delivery and risk of respiratory disease in newborns. Obstet. Gynecol. 97(3):439-445.
- 17. Graziosi GC.; Bakker CM.; Brouwers HA. and Bruinse HW. (1998). Elective Cesarean Section is preferred after the completion of a minimum of 38 Pregnancy. weeks of TijdschrGeneeskd.(17):142:2300-2303.
- 18. Kauffman KS.; Seidler FJ. and Slotkin TA. (1994). Prenatal dexamethasone exposure causes loss of neonatal hypoxia tolerance: cellular mechanisms. Pediatr. Res. (3595):515-522.
- 19. Wang L.; Zhang W. and Zhao Y. (1999). The study of maternal and fetal plasma catecholamine levels during pregnancy and delivery. J. Pediatr. Med. 27(3):195-198.
- 20. Lines A.; Nardo L.; Phillips ID.; Possmayer F. and Hooper SB. (1999). Alteration in lung expansion affect surfactant protein A, B and cm RNA level in fetal sheep. AM. J. Physiol. 276(2 pt 1): 1239-1245.

Molecular evaluation of antibiotic resistance in clinical isolates of *Salmonella* enterica serovar Typhi from Iraq

Atheer A R. Al- Douri (1) Harith J. F. Al-Mathkhury (2) Maha F. Almelan (3) Modhafar Q. Saber (4) Kifah A. Jasim (4) and Abdul Jabbar N. Al-Shammari (5)

(1) College of Veterinary Medicine, Baghdad University (2) Dept. of Biology / College of Science / Baghdad University (3) Dept. of Basic Science/ College of Dentistry/ Baghdad University (4) Central Public Health Laboratory / Baghdad / Republic of Iraq (5) Faculty of Pharmacy/ Royal University for Medical Sciences / Jordan

## **ABSTRACT**

Forty-seven isolates of *S. enterica* serovar Typhi were isolated from blood specimens collected from patients attending hospitals of Kirkuk, Iraq. Even though all isolates developed resistance to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole and chloramphenicol, but *sul2* and *tem* genes were not detected. Nonetheless, only ten isolates were positive for *gyrA* and *catP*. Such findings highlight a contribution of other genes or mechanisms permit these multidrug isolates to overcome the antibiotics under investigation.

Key words: Salmonella enterica serovar (ser.) Typhi, typhoid fever

# الملخص باللغة العربية

عزلت سبع و أربعون عزلة من S. enterica serovar Typhi من عينات دم لمرضى راقدين في مستشفيات كركوك، العراق. على الرغم من أن جميع العزلات أظهرت مقاومة لمضاد الترايميثوبريم - سلفاميثوكسازول و الكلورامفينيكول، إلا انه لم يتم الكشف عن جيني sul2 و tem في هذه العزلات. كما انه تم الكشف عن وجود جيني catP و catP في عشرة عزلات فقط. عليه فان نتائج هذه الدراسة تسلط الضوء على احتمالية اشتراك جينات أو اليات أخرى في مقاومة المضادات قيد الدراسة.

Salmonella enterica serovar (ser.) Typhi (S.typhi), the etiological agent of typhoid fever, is known to be amongst some of the most resistant of pathogens (1, 2). Typhoid fever causes 20 million cases annually with at least 700,000 deaths. However, it is endemic in many countries and if not treated appropriately has a mortality rate of 30%. Appropriate treatment reduces the mortality rate to as low as 0.5% (1).

Typhoid fever caused by S. enterica ser. Typhi (S.typhi) remains a major health problem in the developing countries (3). Treatment with appropriate antimicrobial drugs has become hampered by gradual plasmid-mediated resistance to ampicillin, chloramphenicol, and cotrimoxazole, particularly in southern and South East Asia (4).

The occurrence of multidrug resistance (MDR) (to amoxicillin, chloramphenicol, sulfonamides, streptomycin, tetracycline, and trimethoprim) in S. enterica ser. Typhi has been increasing and MDR strains have been responsible for numerous outbreaks on the Asian continent (5). Multidrugresistant (MDR) S. enterica ser. Typhi have been reported from different parts of world such as Pakistan (6), India (7), Bangladesh (8), Canada (9), UK (10) and Iraq (11, 12).

Limited data is available on the prevalence of genes responsible for antibiotic resistance in Iraq. Therefore the present study aimed to investigate the antimicrobial resistance at genetic level in local isolates of S. enterica ser. Typhi.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

#### Isolation and Identification

Forty - seven isolates of S. enterica ser. Typhi were isolated from blood specimens collected from patients attending Kirkuk hospital-Iraq, using routine culture, morphological and Biochemical analysis according to Holt et al., (13). Furthermore, API20E system was performed to confirm the isolates.

# Antibiotic susceptibility

The susceptibility of the forty seven S. enterica ser. typhi isolates against nine antimicrobial agents ciprofloxancin, imipenem, ceftriaxone, azithromycin, ampicillin, chloramphenicol, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole and tetracycline were determined by means of disc diffusion method (14). The results were interpreted according to CLSI (15). Escherichia coli (E. coli ATCC 25922) was used as a quality control in susceptibility determination.

# Amplification of sul2, gyrA, catP and tem genes in multiplex PCR:

# Reagents:

The multiplex PCR assays were performed targeting 4 genes ca. catP, sult2, tem, and gyrA associated with resistance to the chloramphenicol, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, ampicillin, and ciprofloxacin, respectively, using previously reported primers (Table 1).

Table (	1):	List of	nrimers	sequences	used in	study
I abic (	11.	LIST UI	DIHHUIS	scuuchces	uscu III	ıstuuv

Primer name	Primer sequences $(5'-3')$	Targeted gene	Antibiotic	Amplicon size (bp)	Reference	
ASRCF	ATGGAGAAAAAAATCACTGG	catP	Chloramphenicol	623	15	
ASRCR	AATTCATTAAGCATTCTGCCGAC		P			
sulF	GATGAAGTCAGCTCCACCT	sul2	Trimethoprim-	707	16	
sulR	GCACGAGTGGGTTACATCGA	Suiz	sulfamethoxazole	707	10	
A F	GGTCCTCCGATCGTTGTCAG	tem	Ampicillin	311	17	
A R	TACCCTCATACTTATCCACCA	tem	Ampiemm	311	1 /	
Cip F	GTACTTTACGCCATGAACGT	mvr 1	Ciprofloxacin	313	18	
Cip R	GATGAAGTCAGCTCCACCT	gyrA	Cipionoxaciii	313	10	

The reaction mixture contained 10 mM Tris HCl (pH 8.3), 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.01% gelatin, 10 pmol of each primer, 95 nmol of each dNTP, 1 unit of Taq DNA polymerase, 50 ng of template and DNA free distilled water to make up the volume. Amplification was performed with PXE 0.2 thermocycler as follows: 1 cycle of 94°C for 4 minutes, 30 cycles each at 94°C (1.5 min), 45°C (1 min) and 72°C (2 min) followed by 5 min at 72°C (16).

The amplification products electrophoresed by using 2% (w/v) agarose gel at 5V/cm for 1 hr. stained with ethidium bromide and observed under UV light (16).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the light of emergence and recurrent rise in the multi-drug resistance, detection of antibiotic resistance pattern alongside with appropriate diagnosis of typhoid has become an issue of crucial significance. In this regard, multidrug resistance is strongly accompanying the severity of typhoid. Such link has been attributed to improper initial treatment and consequently promotes progression of the disease and future admission to hospital (17-

Patients of this study were from Kirkuk Governorate (north of Iraq), similar finding was described by Pfeifer et al., (21), when they found that a 30- yearold Iraqi woman was hospitalized in Cologne/ Germany suffered from typhoid came from Sulaymaniya, Governorate in the northeastern Iraqi Kurdistan region, close to Kirkuk Governorate. The interview indicated that the same symptoms had developed in other family members in Iraq. The isolated strain was identified as S. enterica ser. Typhi, and the patient was treated successfully with meropenem, and no relapse was observed in a follow- up period of 6 months. The isolate contained bal-CTX-IS and qnrB2 genes, resistance to cephalosporins as well the reduced quinolone susceptibility (21), that indicated there is another set of genes in addition to that we described in current study, and that may describe the MDR for typhoid fever in Iraq.

Results of antibiotic sensitivity revealed that all isolates were sensitive to imipenem, ceftriaxone and azithromycin. While 46 isolates were resistant to ciprofloxacin, amipicillin, chloramphenicol, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. Moreover, twenty isolates developed resistance towards tetracycline. For that reason catP, sult2, tem, and gyrA related resistance to the chloramphenicol, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, ampicillin, ciprofloxacin, respectively, were investigated.

Although all isolates developed resistance to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole chloramphenicol, sul2 and tem were not detected in these isolates. While, gyrA and catP were detected in only nine isolates (Table 2, Figure 1).

Such findings highly emphasize a participation of other genes or mechanisms permit these isolates to overcome the antibiotics under investigation.

Table (2): Distribution of gyrA, catP, sul2 and tem genes among local Salmonella enterica serovar Typhi isolates

Isolate code	gyrA	catP	sul2	tem	Isolate code	gyrA	catP	sul2	tem
S1	+	+	-	-	S25	-	-	-	-
S2	+	+	-	-	S26	-	-	-	-
S3	+	+	-	-	S27	-	-	-	-
S4	+	+	-	-	S28	-	-	-	-
S5	-	-	-	•	S29	-	-	•	
S6	-	-	-	-	S30	-	-	-	-
S7	-	-	-	-	S31	-	-	1	•
S8	-	-	-	-	S32	-	-	1	•
S9	+	+	-	-	S33	-	-	1	•
S10	+	+	-	ı	S34	-	-	ı	ı
S11	+	+	-	ı	S35	-	-	ı	ı
S12	+	+	-	ı	S36	-	-	ı	ı
S13	-	-	-	1	S37	-	-	-	ı
S14	-	-	-	-	S38	-	-	-	-
S15	-	-	-	-	S39	-	-	-	-
S16	+	+	-	ı	S40	-	-	ı	ı
S17	-	-	-	ı	S41	-	-	ı	ı
S18	-	-	-	ı	S42	-	-	ı	ı
S19	-	-	-	•	S43	-	-	•	
S20	-	-	-	•	S44	-	-	•	
S21	-	-	-	•	S45	-	-	•	
S22	-	-	-	•	S46	-	-	•	
S23	-	-	-	-	S47	-	-	-	-
S24	-	-		-	1.:1. ( ) 1				

(+) denotes the presence of the gene; while (-) denotes the absence of the gene

Huovinen was stated that bacterial resistance to TMP and to sulfonamides is mediated by the following mechanisms: (a) the permeability barrier and/or efflux pumps, (b) naturally insensitive target enzymes, (c) regulational changes in the target enzymes, (d) mutational or recombinational changes in the target enzymes, and (e) acquired resistance by drug-resistant target enzymes (22).

In Salmonella, β-lactamase resistance is often conferred by the presence of the  $bla_{TEM}$  (10). Interestingly, none of the testes isolates harbored this gene, a matter stresses a role of other genes or mechanisms could be responsible for this resistance.

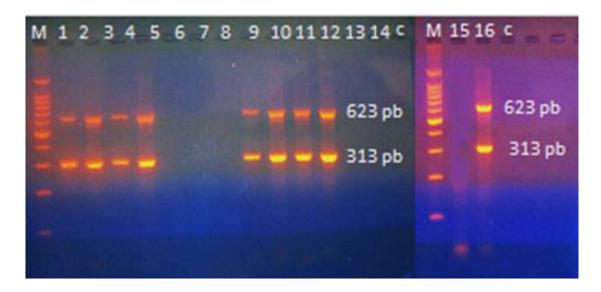


Figure (1): Analysis of genomic DNA of Salmonella enterica serovar Typhi isolates shows a presence of two genes; gyrA (313 pb) and catP (623 pb) separated on agarose gel (0.8%) at 5 V/cm for 1 hour, stained with ethidium bromide and visualized on a UV trans-illuminator documentation system. Lane M, 100 bp DNA ladder, Lane 1-16: DNA of different Salmonella enterica ser. Typhi isolates. Lane C, Negative control (had all PCR mixture including water instead of DNA template).

All isolates developed resistance to trimethoprimsulfamethoxazole and chloramphenicol, but sul2 and tem genes were not detected. Nonetheless, only ten isolates were positive for gyrA and catP. Such findings highlight a contribution of other genes or mechanisms permit these multidrug isolates to overcome the antibiotics under investigation. In our isolates that contained gyrA and catP resistance to Ciprofloxacin and chloramphenicol were detected in only in ten isolates, which easily transferable by conjugation into E.coli (23).

In a conclusion, the Iraqi S. enterica ser. Typhi are Multi drug resistant isolates owing their resistance to various genes and resistance mechanisms. This occurrence is alarming because the dissemination of such isolates with acquired resistances will further limit the typhoid fever treatment.

# REFERENCES

- 1. Cooke FJ. and Wain J. (2004). The Emergence of Antibiotic Resistance in Typhoid Fever. Travel. Med. Inf. Dis. 2: 67-74.
- 2. Parry CM.; Hein TT.; Dougan G.; White NJ. and Farrar JJ. (2002). Typhoid Fever. N. Eng. J. Med.347(22):1770-1782.

- 3. Crump JA. and Mintz ED. (2010). Global trends in typhoid and paratyphoid fever. Clin. Infect. Dis. 50:241-246.
- 4. Wain J. and Kidgell C. (2004). The emergence of multidrug resistance to antimicrobial agents for the treatment of typhoid fever. Trans R Soc Trop. Med. Hyg. 98: 423-430.
- 5. Ploy M.; Chainier D.; Thi N.; Poilane I.; Cruaud P.; Denis F.; Collignon A. and Lambert T. (2003). Integron-Associated Antibiotic Resistance in Salmonella enterica Serovar Typhi from Asia. Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 47(4): 1427–1429.
- 6. Thong K.; Bhutta Z. and Pang T. (2000). Multidrug-resistant strains of Salmonella enterica serotype Typhi are genetically homogenous and coexist with antibiotic-sensitive strains as distinct, independent clones. Int. J. Inf. Dis.4 (4): 194-197.
- 7. Sen B.; Dutta S.; Sur D.; Manna B.; Deb A.; Bhattacharya S. and Niyogi S. (2007). Phage typing, biotyping & antimicrobial resistance profile of Salmonella enterica serotype Typhi from Kolkata. Indian J Med Res. 125 (5): 685-688.
- 8. Alam A.; Zaman S.; Chaiti F.; Sheikh N. and Kundu G. (2010). A Reappraisal of Clinical Characteristics of Typhoid Fever. Ban J Child Health; 34 (3): 80-85.
- 9. Comeau J.; Tran T.; Moore D.; Phi C. and Quach C. (2013). Salmonella enterica serotype Typhi infections in a Canadian pediatric hospital: a retrospective case series. **CMAJ** Open.DOI:10.9778/cmajo.20120012.

- 10. Randall L.; Cooles S.; Osborn M., Piddock L. and Woodward M. (2004). Antibiotic resistance genes, integrons and multiple antibiotic resistance in thirty-five serotypes of Salmonella enterica isolated from humans and animals in the UK. J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 53: 208-216.
- 11. Faik A.; Salih W. and Latif K. (2012). Conventional and Molecular Typing of Salmonella enterica serotype Typhi Locally Isolated in Baghdad. J. Baghdad for Sci. 9(4): 632-639.
- 12. Salih S. (2012). The Antimicrobial Activity of Ethanol Extract of Thymus vulgaris on Salmonella typhi in Rabbets. British J. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 3(4): 147-150.
- 13. Holt J. Krieg N, Sneath P, Staley J and Williams S. (1994). Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology. 9th ed. Williams and Wilkins. Maryland, USA.
- 14. Bauer A, Kirby W, Scherris J, and Torch M. (1966). Antibiotic susceptibility testing by standardized single methods. AM. J. eli. Path. 45:493-496.
- 15. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). 2013. Performance Standards Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing; Twentysecond Informational Supplement. CLSI document M100-S22. CLSI, Wayne, PA.
- 16. Haque A. (2005). Molecular detection of Salmonella typhi strains and their drug resistance pattern. Ph. D. thesis, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.
- 17. Chu C.; Chiu C.; Wu W.; Chu C.; Liu P. and Ou J. (2001). Large drug resistance virulence plasmids of clinical isolates of Salmonella enterica serovar Choleraesuis. Antimicrob. Agents. Chemother. 45(8): 2299-2303.
- 18. Carlson S.; Bolton L.; Briggs C.; Hurd H.; Sharma V.; Fedorka-Cray P. and Jones B. (1999). Detection of multiresistant Salmonella typhimurium DT104 using multiplex and fluorogenic PCR. Mol. Cell. Probes. 13: 213-222.
- 19. Molbak K. (1999). An outbreak of multidrug resistant, quinolone resistant Salmonella enterica serotype typhimurium DT104 infection in the United States. New Eng. J. Med. 341: 1420-1425.
- 20. Brunelle B.; Bearson S. and Bearson B. (2013). Tetracycline accelerates the temporally-regulated invasion response in specific isolates of multidrugresistant Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium BMC Microbiol. 13:202.
- 21. Pfeifer Y.; Matten J. and Rabsch W. (2009). Salmonella enterica Serovar Typhi with CTX-M β-Lactamase, Germany. Emerg Infect Dis. 15(9): 1533-1535.
- 22. Huovinen P. (2001). Resistance to Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole. Clin Inf Dis. 32:1608-1614.
- 23. Capoor MR.; Nair D.; Walia NS.; Routela RS.; G rover SS. and Deb M. (2009). Molecular analysis of high-level ciprofloxacin resistance in Salmonella enterica serovar Typhi and S. Paratyphi A: need to expand the QRDR region? Epidemiol. Infect. 137:871-878.

# ....

# Virulence Characterization of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates from patients with chronic sinusitis

# Hiba T. Al- Hamashee

Dept. of Biology /College of Sciences / Wasit University /Republic of Iraq

## **ABSTRACT**

This study included sixty *Staphylococus aureus* isolates from patients with chronic sinusitis. These isolates were identified morphologically and biochemically by catalase,gram stain test, growth and fermentation of mannitol sugar on mannitol salt agar, and production of coagulase. All of these isolates, were catalase positive, grew on mannitol salt agar and fermented mannitol, and were coagulase positive. Detected virulence factors were protease, lipase, hemolysin and biofilm production for which 88.33%, 88.33%, 86.66% and 98.33% respectively, of the isolates were positive of these isolates, 31(51.6%) were positive for hemolysin only, 42(70%) and 55(91.6%) were positive for protease only and lipase only, respectively. Proteolytic activity occurred in 31 (51.6%), hemolytic and lipolytic activities in 37(61.6%), lipolytic and proteolytic in 39(65%) and hemolytic, proteolytic and lipolytic activities in 27(45%) of the isolates. We concluded that, for this study included factors, the virulence of *S.aureus* isolates from cases of chronic sinusitis are potential pathogen? So that then can be opportunistic pathogens in this case rather than mere contaminants.

Key words: Staphylococus aureus, sinusitis

# الملخص باللغة العربية

تضمنت هذه الدراسة 60 عزلة من المكورات العنقودية Staphylococcus aureus من أشخاص مصابين بالتهاب الجيوب الأنفية المزمن، وتم تشخيصها مظهريا على وسط mannitol salt agar وعمل فحص التلازن من خلال فحص ابتاج كواكيوليز في أنابيب الاختبار وأعطت جميعها نتيجة موجبة ، بينما اختلفت النتيجة بين الموجبة والسالبة وإعطاء نتيجة التلازن الذاتي ، وتم إجراء فحص الكاتليز وأعطت كل العزلات نتائج موجبة ، وتم التحري عن وجود عوامل الضراوة من الإنزيمات ، إنتاج الزيم البروتيز بنسبة (88.33%) وإبتاج إنزيم اللايبيز (88.33%) المنافقة وإنتاج الغلاف الحيوي على وسط الخاص التحري عن إنتاج الغلاف الحيوي بنسبة (88.33%) والتحري عن إنتاج الغلاف الحيوي على وسط الخاص التحري عن إنتاج الغلاف الحيوي بنسبة (88.66%) والتحري عن إنتاج الغلاف الحيوي المنافقة وأد أطهرت العزلات S.aureus النسب لكل من عوامل الضراوة على حدة ابتداء من الفعالية التحليلية الذم ، وفعالية إنزيم اللايبيز وفعالية البروتيز وعلى التوالى 31(6.15%)، 42(70%) ، 55 (6.16%) ، ونسبة التعبير المشترك لايزيم البروتيز والمزييز والإيبيز وقائية التحلل للدم 27 المشترك لايزيم البروتيز والزيم اللايبيز وفعالية المشتركة للتعبير لكل من ابزيم البروتيز واللايبيز وفعالية التحلل للدم 27 المشترك لاينزيم البروتيز والزيم اللايبيز وفعالية المشتركة للتعبير لكل من ابزيم البروتيز والايبيز وفعالية التحلل للدم 27 (6.4%). دذلك فان عزلات S. aureus التماريا في نتك الحالة يمكن أن تعد ممرضا انتهازيا في هذه الحالات وليس مجرد ملوثات.

Sinusitis simply means the sinuses are inflamed red and swollen because of an infection or another problem. There are several types of sinusitis, acute, which lasts up to 4 weeks, subacute, which lasts 4 to 12 weeks, chronic sinusitis, which lasts more than 12 weeks and can continue for months or even years and recurrent, with several attacks within a year. The sinuses specifically, paranasal sinuses are four pairs of cavities located within the skull or bones of the head surrounding the nose. In chronic sinusitis the membranes of both the paranasal sinuses and the nose thicken because they are constant inflamed. (1).

Sinusitis is a very common chronic illness with a substantial health care impact. The factors contributing to sinusitis pathogenesis and chronicity including anatomic factors, disturbances in mucociliary clearance and microbial pathogens (2).

Staphylococcus aureus is the most common microorganism in chronic sinusitis, which colonize the skin and mucosa of human beings and several animal species (3).

The most common pathogens in acute sinusitis include Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, and Moraxella catarrhalis. Pathogens thats found in chronic sinusitis are usually a mixture of aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, including Staphylococcus aureus and coagulase-negative Staphylococci. Reports of the prevalence of anaerobic species differ widely, and range from as high as 80% to 100% in children, or to as low as 0% to 25% in adults (3). Although primary S.aureus infections are not common, a great deal of the virulence from this organism occurs through crossinfection by spread from patient to patient in hospitals and other institutional settings. In contrast, healthy individuals have a small risk of contracting an invasive infection caused by S. aureus, but they can be carriers of the organism. Because its primary habitat is moist squamous epithelium of the anterior nares, most invasive S. aureus infections are assumed to arise from nasal carriage (4).

Nearly all strains of S. aureus secret a group of exo proteins such as exotoxins and enzymes, including nucleases, proteases, lipases, hyaluronidase, and collagenase. The main function of these proteins may be to convert local host tissue into nutrients required for bacterial growth (5). The aim of this study is to detect the virulence factors of S. aureus from chronic sinusitis patients due to the rare studies based on this case.

# **PATIENTS AND METHODS**

# Patients:

This study included 60 patients clinically diagnosed with symptomatic chronic sinusitis, aged 6 to 65 years, attending private Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic in Al-Kut/Wassit Province/Iraq.

## **Specimen Collection and Processing:**

Specimens were collected during March 2013 to January 2014. nasal swabs were collected and streaked immediately after collection on mannitol salt agar. The mannitol salt agar plates were incubated for 24 to 48 h at 35°C and examined for growth (6).

## **Identification of the Isolates:**

Strains that produced yellow colonies on mannitol salt agar screen were primarily identified as Staphylococcus spp. by colony mophology and pigmentation on tryptic soy agar, Gram stain, susceptibility to 0.04U, and catalas bacitracin e test. Biochemical identification of Staphylococcus aureus was based on coagulase and hemolysin production (7).

# Detection of hemolytic, lipolytic and proteolytic

These experiments were carried out according to Michelim et al. (8). For the evaluation of enzymatic activities, the isolates were initially grown on tryptic soy agar (TSA) at 37°C for 24 hrs. All the enzymatic experiments were repeated twice with three replications per experiment.

Hemolytic activity of the isolates was assessed after 48 h incubation at 37°C on TSA supplemented with 5% (v/v) human blood.

Lipolytic activity was assessed by streaking the isolates onto Tween 20 (T20) agar and incubating the plates at 37°C for 72 hrs. Lipase activity was determined by measuring the halos of precipitated Tween around the streaks.

Proteolytic activity was measured by inoculating the isolates onto modified TSA medium (8). After incubation the plates were flooded with a saturated solution of ammonium sulfate to precipitate the proteins in the medium, isolates being classified according to the size of the halo of protein hydrolysis.

#### Phenotype analysis of biofilm production on CRA:

Biofilm forming colony morphology was detected for the isolates on Congo red agar (CRA) plates (9). Bacteria were cultured in 10 ml tryptic soy broth at 35°C for 24 h without shaking, then plated onto (CRA) plates. Incubation was carried out at 35°C for 24 hrs. and an additional 24 hrs. at room recording temperature before the colony morphology. Crusty black colonies with dry filamentous appearance were recorded as biofilm producers, smooth pink colonies as non-producers and intermediate colony morphology (pink with dark centers resembling bull's eyes) as potential biofilm producers (10).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### The choice of virulence factors:

This study included 60 isolates of S. aureus from patients with symptomatic chronic sinusitis .Phenotypic virulence characterization of the isolates is shown in table (1).

Table (1): Virulence Phenotypes of S.aureus isolates from patients with chronic sinusitis

Virulence factor	Number of positive isolates (%)
Hemolytic activity	52(86.66%)
Protease production	53(88.33%)
Lipase production	53(88.33%)
Biofilm formation	59(98.33%)

Biofilm formation, hemolytic activity, lipase, and production protease, were the principal pathogenicity factors of S.aureus as shown in previous studies (11-15). So that these factors we considered in this study as an attempt to determine the pathogenic potential.

## Hemolytic activity of the isolates:

Hemolytic activity was observed in 53(88.33%) of isolates. This is a good indication of virulence of these bacteria as hemolysis is strongly correlated bacterial virulence especially Staphylococcus. aureus. is pathogenic to animals and humans and produce many virulence factors such as hemolysins, which include alpha-, beta-, gamma- and delta-hemolysin. These agents play a very important role in staphylococcal pathogenesis, Hemolysins are cytolytic to a variety of host cells. Toxicity to immune cells makes them a good means for Staphylococci to avoid phagocytosis and other forms of immune response (17,18). Staphylococcus aureus α-toxin can have lethal effects, damages membranes (resulting in, among other things, hemolysis), and is responsible for a form of dermonecrosis (16)

# Proteolytic activity of the isolates:

Protease was produced by 53(88.33%) of S. aureus isolates. Figure (1). The role of protease in pathogenesis of S. aureus is not well defined. It seems likely that protease may participate in distribution of infection by degrading proteins. Goguen et al. (20) demonstrated that proteases, like lipases, have been shown to be involved in tissue damage and the inflammatory response of the host as well as in the degradation of signal peptides altering the immune response Staphylococcu.aureus proteases role in human disease pathogenesis is unknown(19). Human strains of Staphylococcus aureus secrete two papain-like proteases, staphopain A and B. Avian strains produce another homologous enzyme, staphopain C. Animal studies suggest that staphopains B and C contribute to bacterial virulence, in contrast to staphopain A, which seems to have a virulence unrelated function.(22). It is not known if the S. epidermidis proteases contribute to virulence by degrading host tissues, however this is to be expected. The serine protease is preferentially expressed in adherent culture, suggesting a possible role in biofilm formation. In another study, most likely the same protease has been reported to be able to degrade fibrinogen, complement protein C5, and several other proteins, suggesting a role in the escape from the immune defense system (11).

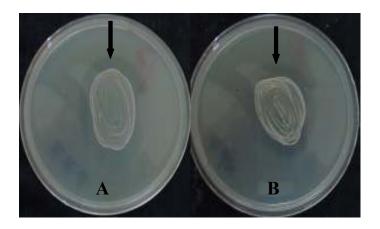


Figure (1): Protease production by S. aureus isolates on modified tryptic soy agar. Protein hydrolysis occurs as transparent halos around bacterial growth (arrows).

# Lipolytic activity:

Lipase was produced by 88.33% of S.aureus isolates. The production of lipases is a common property of staphylococci. The contribution of these enzymes to virulence, however, is not clearly understood, although it has been suggested that lipases may be important for colonization and persistence of resident organisms on the skin (22,23). Lipases have been implicated as possible virulence determinants in the pathogenesis of a number of localized infections, such as boils or abscesses (24,25), and studies utilizing in vitro expression technology have also indicated that lipases are produced during infections in a murine abscess model (26). Lipases may contribute to persistence of the microorganisms by providing a source of energy or by facilitating adherence (11, 23). It has also been suggested that lipase lowers the concentration of lipids that inhibit another staphylococcal enzymes (27). The recent finding that lipase of S. epidermidis can bind to collagen might constitute a novel role for lipase in virulence (11).

## **Biofilm formation:**

This study included isolates were biofilm formers (98.33%). This very high percentage of isolates with this characteristic indicates the critical importance of biofilm formation for colonization of respiratory tract mucous membranes especially if we know that most of the isolates were potential producers. Figure (2).

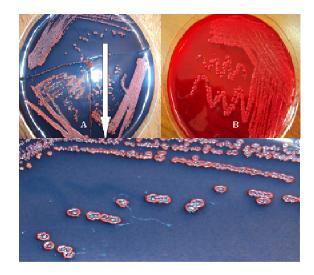


Figure (2): Biofilm-positive CNS isolates (A) and biofilm-negative isolate (B) on CRA medium

Biofilm formation is an important contributing factor for the establishment of chronic infection by opportunistic pathogen .Staphylococcus. aureus readily forms biofilms on host surfaces such as bone ,cartilage, and heart valves, as well as on foreign body implants, including catheters and orthopedic devices. The mature biofilm is composed of a community of cells encased in an extracellular matrix. This structure provides inherent resistance to the innate immune system and other antimicrobials and thereby promotes bacterial persistence(23). Several factors contribute to biofilm recalcitrance. For one, the extracellular matrix provides a protective barrier against antimicrobials, reducing their permeability into the biofilm. Components of the immune system such as macrophages and large molecule immunoglobulins and superoxides have limited capacity to invade biofilms (34).

By reviewing literatures, the pathogenic importance of this factor is not clear. Michelim et al. (8) showed that biofilm formation was found to occur with a significant difference between the clinical isolates of S. epidermidis collected at neonatal, pediatric and adult ICUs, (38.8%) and the community isolates (20%). Also Christensen et al. (28) reported that the frequency of adherent growth was significantly higher (63%) in strains associated with clinical signs of infection than in strains not associated with such

signs (37%). In contrast to these researchers, Eftekhar and Mirmohamadi (29), found that 64% of patients (nosocomial infections, different cases: blood, urine, surgical wounds, exudatees) and 68% of normal skin flora isolates had the potential to form biofilm, suggesting no difference between the two categories.

# Co-expression of virulence factors and the seriousness of these infections:

Co-expression of virulence factors by S.aureus isolates are shown in tables (2,3).

Table (2): Co-expression of virulence factors by S. aureus isolates from patients with chronic sinusitis

Combined virulence factors	No. of positive isolates (%) (n = 60)
All four factors	27 (45%)
Three factors	41 (68.33%)
Two factors	21 (35%)
One factor	None
Null	None

Table (3): Co-expression of hemolytic, preteolytic and lipolytic activity by S. aureus isolates from patients with chronic sinusitis

Virulence factors	No. of positive isolates (%) (n = 60)
Only hemolytic	31(51.6%)
Only proteolytic	42 (70%)
Only lipolytic	55(91.6%)
Hemolytic and proteolytic	31 (51.6%)
Hemolytic and lipolytic	37 (61.6%)
lipolytic and Proteolytic	39(65%)
Hemolytic, proteolytic and	27(45%)
lipolytic	

This co-expression of virulence factors indicates the important role of these factors together in pathogenesis of chronic sinusitis. After colonization, Staphylococci replicate at the initial site of infection, elaborating enzymes that include serine protease, hyaluronidase, thermonuclease, and lipase. These enzymes facilitate bacterial survival and local spread across tissue surfaces, although their specific role in infections is still not well defined (30). In addition to mechanisms surrounding deviceassociated infection, S.aureus are also known to express an increasing number of other virulence factors to varying degrees. These include hemolysins, phosphotases, thermonucleases, lipases, galactosidases, pyrrolidonyl arylamidases and various decarboxylases (11, 31).

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Roxanne S.; Leung MD. and Rohit KMD. (2008). The Diagnosis and Management of Acute and Chronic Sinusitis. Prim. Care Clin. Office .Pract. 35:11-24.
- 2. Peacock SJ.; De Silva I. and Lowy FD. (2001). What determines nasal carriage of *Staphylococcus aureus*. Trends. Microbiol. 9:605-610.
- 3. Von Eiff C.; Becker K.; Machka K.; Stammer H. and Peters G. (2001). Nasal carriage as a source of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteremia.. Engl. J Med. 344:11-16.
- 4. Foster TJ. (2004). The *Staphylococcus aureus*. superbug. J. Clin. Invest. 114:1693-1696.
- 5. Dinges MM.; Orwin PM. and Schlievert PM. (2000). Exotoxins of *Staphylococcus aureus*. Clin. Microbiol. Rev. 13:16–34.
- 6. David KW.; Robert SL.; Liana RM.; Michael E. and Michael D.(2004). Detection of Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Directly from Nasal Swab Specimens by a Real-Time PCR Assay. J. Clin. Microbiol. 42(12):5578
- 7. Forbes BA.; Sahm DF. and Weissfeld AS. (2002). Bailey and Scott's Diagnostic Microbiology (11<sup>th</sup> ed.). USA: Mosby, Inc.
- 8. Michelim L.; Lahude M.; Araújo PR.; Giovanaz DSH.; Müller G.; Delamare APL.; Da Costa SOP. and Echeverrigaray S. (2005). Pathogenic factors and antimicrobial resistance of *Staphylococcus epidermidis* associated with nosocomial infections occurring in intensive care units. Braz. J. Microbiol. 36 (1):17-23.
- 9. Handke LD.; Conlon KM.; Slater SR.; Elbaruni S.; Fitzpatrick F.; Humphreys H.; Giles WP.; Rupp ME.; Fey PD. and O'Gara JP. (2004). Genetic and phenotypic analysis of biofilm phenotypic variation in multiple *Staphylococcus epidermidis* strains. J. Med. Microbiol. 53:367-374.
- 10. Aricola CR.; Compoccia D.; Baldassarri L.; Donati ME.; Pirini V.; Gamberini S. and Montanaro L. (2005). Detection of biofilm formation in *Staphylococcus epidermidis* from implant infections. Comparison of a PCR method that recognizes the presence of *ica* genes with two classic phenotypic methods. J. Biomed. Mat. Res.. 76A (2): 425-430.
- 11. Otto M. (2004). Virulence factors of the coagulase-negative Staphylococci. Front. Biosci. 9: 841–863.
- 12. Pei L. and Flock JI. (2001). Lack of *fbe*, the gene for a fibrinogen-binding protein from *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, reduces its adherence to fibrinogen-coated surfaces. Microb. Pathog. 31:185-193.
- 13. Vuong C. and Otta M. (2002). *Staphylococcus epidermidis* infections. Microb. Infect. 4:481-489.
- 14. Hebert GA. and Hancock GA. (1985). Synergistic hemolysis exhibited by species of *staphylococci*. J. Clin. Microbiol. 22:409-415.

- 15. Gemmell GC. (1996). Virulence characteristics of *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. J. Med. Microbiol. 22:287-289
- 16. Kayser FH.; Bienz KA.; Eckert J. and Zinkernagel RM. (2005). Med. Microbiol. 229-234.
- 17. Bownik A. and Siwicki AK. (2008). Effects of staphylococcal hemolysins on the immune system of vertebrates. Centr. Eur. J. Immunol. 33 (2):87-90.
- 18. Devriese A.; Vancanneyt M.; Baele M.; Vaneechoutte M.; Graef ED.; Snauwaert C.; Cleenwerck I.; Dawyndt P.; Swings J.; Decostere A. and Haesebrouck F. (2005). *Staphylococcus pseudointermedius* spp. a coagulase-positive species from animals. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 55:15.
- 19. Gillespie SH. and Hawkey PM. (2006). Principles and Practical Clini. Bacteriol. (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, Londom, pp 73-111.
- 20. Goguen JD.; Hole NP. and Subrahmanyam YV. (1995). Proteases and bacterial virulence: a view from the trenches. Infect. Agents. Dis. 4:47-54.
- 21. Rao MB.; Tanksale AM.; Ghatge MS. and Deshpande VV. (1998). Molecular and biotechnological aspects of microbial proteases. Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev. 62:597-635.
- 22. Juörgens D.; Huser H. and Fehrenbach FJ. (1981). Purification and characterization of *Staphylococcus aureus* lipase. FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 12:195–199.
- 23. Gribbon EM.; Cunliffe WJ. and Holland KT. (1993). Interaction of *Propionibacterium acnes* with skin lipids *in vitro*. J. Gen. Microbiol. 139:1745–1751.
- 24. Hedström SA. and Nilsson-Ehle P. (1983). Triacylglycerol lipolysis by *Staphylococcus aureus* strains from furunculosis, pyomyosititis, impetigo and osteomyelitis. Acta. Pathol. Microbiol. Scand. Sect. 91:169–173.
- 25. Rollof J. Hedstörm SA. and Nilsson-Ehle P. (1987). Lipolytic activity of *Staphylococcus aureus* strains from disseminated and localized infections. Acta. Pathol. Microbiol. Immunol. Scand. Sect. 95:109–113.
- 26. Lowe AM.; Beattie DT. and Deresiewicz RL. (1998). Identification of novel staphylococcal virulence genes by in vivo expression technology. Mol. Microbiol. 27:967–976.
- 27. Smith KFAS. and Lal D. (1992). The esterification of fatty acids by *Staphylococcus aureus* fatty acid modifying enzyme (FAME) and its inhibition by glycerides. J. Med. Microbiol. 37:235–237.
- 28. Christensen G.; Simpson W. A.; Bisno AL. and Beachey EH. (1982). Adherence of Slime-Producing Strains of *Staphylococcus epidermidis* to Smooth Surfaces. Infect. Immun. 37(1): 318-326.
- 29. Eftekhar F. and Mirmohamadi Z. (2009). Evaluation of biofilm production by *Staphylococcus epidermidis* isolates from nosocomial infections and skin of healthy volunteers. Internat. J. Med. Medic.Sci. 1(10):438-441.
- 30. Kasper DL.; Braunwald E.; Fauci AS.; Hauser SL.; Longo DL. and Jameson JL. (2005). Harrison's

principles of internal medicine (16<sup>th</sup> ed.). McGraw-

Hill, New York, pp. 814-823.

- 31. Longauerova A. (2006). Coagulase negative *Staphylococci* and their participation in pathogenesis of human infections. Bratisl Lek Listy. 107 (11-12):448-452.
- 32. Brook I.; Yocum P. and Shah K. (2000). Aerobic and anaerobic bacteriology of concurrent chronic otitis media with effusion and chronic sinusitis in children. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 126(2):174–176.
- 33. Magdalena K.; Tomasz K.; Doron G.; Katrine L.; Benedykt W.; Abeer J.; Matthew B.; Patrick D. *et. al.* (2012). Substrate specificity of Staphylococcus aureus cysteine proteases e Staphopains A, B and C. Biochem. 94:318-327.
- 34. Joe MM. (2013). Regulation and function of *Staphylococcus aureus* secretedproteases on biofilm integrity. University of Iowa.

### The effect of Carbon layer thickness on the electrical and optical properties of **Si-CNT Junction**

#### Anwar M. Ezzat (1) Bassam M. Mostafa (2) and Mohammed M. Younis (2)

(1) Dept. of Physics/ Al- Mosul University (2) Dept. of Renewable Energy / Al- Mosul University /Republic of Iraq

#### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to fabricate Si-C junction by plasma sputtering of Carbon from graphite rods without catalysts for different thicknesses through Scanning electron microscope images (SEM), X-ray and Raman spectra we conclude that the Carbon are in the form of carbon nanotube of diameters of about 25-30 nanometer . X-ray spectrum shows peaks characteristics of the carbon nanotubes, Raman spectra of the samples show the disorder induced D band at 1350–1370 cm<sup>-1</sup> and the tangential G band at 1550–1580 cm<sup>-1</sup> for all thicknesses which indicating free of defect carbon nanotubes because D/G ratio is with in the range of good purity of Carbon nanotube . I-V measurements shows semiconducting behavior for all thickness and TEM investigations shows Si-C junction thickness increase with increasing Carbon layer thickness.

Kev words: Si-C junction, nanotubes

#### الملخص باللغة العربية

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تحضير وصلة Si-C بواسطة الترذيذ بالبلازما لقضبان كرافيت الكربون و بدون عامل مساعد و لعدة أسماك مختلفة، من خلال استخدام المجهر الالكتروني و الأشعة السينية و طيف رامان ، وبينت النتائج بأن الكربون نرسب على شكل أنابيب نانوية ( دقيقة جدا ) و بأقطار 25–30 نانوميتر ، وأظهر طيف الأشعة السينية ما يميز وجود الأنابيب الكربونية النانوية ،في حين أظهر طيف رامان الحزمة اللانظامية D بالترددات 1370–1370 و حزمة التماس G بالترددات 1580–1550 و لكافة الأسماك مبينة أنابيب كربونية نانوية خالية من العيوب من خلال النسبة D/G في مدى النقاوة الجيدة ، كما أظهرت قياسات نيار خولتية تصرف الوصلة كشبه موصل و كذلك الفحص بالمجهر الالكتروني النافذ أظهر تتاسبا طرديا عند زيادة السمك لوصلة Si-C .

#### INTRODUCTION

Because of the great importance of applications in various scientific fields, Carbon nanotubes have attracted much attention in the world due to their outstanding physical and chemical properties such as gas storage media, high strength composite materials, sensors, actuators, catalyst supports, field emission displays, nanoprobes, and as molecular wires for the next generation electronic devices (1-3)

The synthesized nanotube samples are characterized by means of Raman, electronic, and optical spectroscopies. Atomic force microscope (AFM) and Raman spectroscopy are an excellent tools for multiwall nanotube characterization and treatment.

Due to the specific combination of strong Van Hove singularities of the phonon density of states and Raman resonance effects it is possible to measure Raman scattering spectra of a small bundle of carbon nanotubes (1-5).

Nowadays, MWNTs and SWNTs are produced mainly by three techniques: arc-discharge, laserablation, and catalytic growth (6-8).

In this paper, we report a new method that enables growth of Carbon nanotubes on silicon wafers without catalyst of large aspect ratios by plasma sputtering that allow the deposited Carbon to grow into graphitic tubules (8). This junction may be of importance in electronic applications so that we didn't use catalysts in order that the junction will have less impurities and defects.

We investigated the effects of the carbon layer thickness on the electrical and optical properties of Si-CNT junction. The nanotubes are characterized using field emission scanning electron microscopy (SEM), X-ray diffraction, Raman spectroscopy and transmission electron microscopy (TEM).

#### **METHODS AND APPLICATIONS**

Deposition of the Carbon layer is done using plasma coating automatic system (Q150R S/E/ES) where Argon is an ambient gas, the source of Carbon is graphite of purity(99.999), with pulse current 80~A and pulse duration of 5 seconds, the desirable thickness can be obtained by repetition of pulses. As for the I –V characteristics Gold layer is deposited on the front and rare sides by the same plasma coating system. The thickness of the carbon layer is controlled during the sputtering process by the device itself with thickness range (10-22nm).

The substrates for the samples are silicon wafers on which the Carbon layer is deposited .They are cleaned using a suitable solutions and acids then ultrasonically cleaned to remove any contamination or native oxide. Figure (1) shows cross sectional views of the samples .

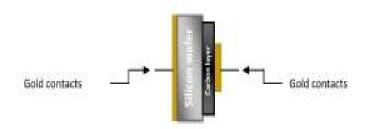


Figure (1): cross sectional view of the samples

The surface microstructure was obtained by a cold field scanning electron microscope (SEM) (JEUM-JSM-6756 F) operating at a voltage of 10 keV. Scanning electron microscope (Jeol; JDS-7391LV) was used to record Energy dispersive scattering (EDS).

Raman spectra measurements (GM SER No 87120) (Germany made), of laser source used with a helium-neon laser emitting at 633 nm. The integration time used is about several minutes. Micro-Raman spectroscopy consists of a laser excitation beam that is focused through a microscope on the sample surface. The back scattered light intensity is measured as a function of its frequency shift. These shifts are induced by the inelastic energy exchange between photons and vibration modes. The spectra obtained give information on the bonding environment in the sample.

X-ray diffraction (XRD, Bruker/D8-advance with Cu K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.54178$  Å), the diffraction angle was scanned from  $20\pm$  to  $100\pm$  at the scanning speed of  $0:02\pm$ per second. The cross-sectional structures were characterized by TEM investigations, which were carried out using a Tecnai H2 F20 U-TWIN (GEI Inc, Hillsboro, OR, USA), operated at 200 kV.

#### RESULTS

In order to find the effect of thickness on the structural and electrical properties of the junction, many measurements are done which include Scanning electron microscopy ,X-ray diffraction (XRD) , Raman spectra and energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) . I-V characteristics and cross sectional structure of the junction are also taken.

The SEM images shows clearly formation of Carbon nanotube as in figure (2) and shape of carbon nanotube become more accurate by increasing thickness as in figure (2 –b and c) meaning formation of well-formed CNT.

More insight study of the image starting from figure (2-a), it is noticed that finer Carbon nanotubes are formed with diameter of about 10 nm or less on comparison with the scales on the image. By comparing with (b) and (c) images of the same

figure, we see that the diameters increases to about 18 nm in (b) and to about 22 nm in (c) which lead us to the conclusion that the increasing thickness of carbon layer lead to increase the diameter of CNT.

The later results (diameter increase) means the formation of multiwall nanotube (MWNT) and this is very logical result, which means that increasing thickness of the Carbon layer will be adds more outer layers to the same tubes thus increasing its diameter (9-11).

This conclusion will be strengthened by X-ray diffraction and Raman spectra, which we will consider later.

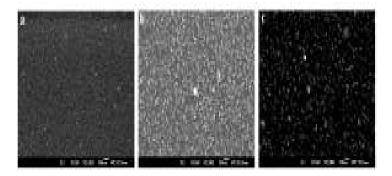


Figure (2): SEM images for Carbon layers (a) 10 nm thickness, (b)18 nm thickness and (c) 22 nm thickness

The Raman spectra is a very important tool for the investigation of CNT, it can give us valuable information about the existence and purity of CNT, single wall SWNT or multiwall nanotube MWNT and also give indications of the diameter of the nanotube (1,2).

Raman spectra for the samples are taken using laser source at 633 nm wavelength, the G and D bands appear for all the thicknesses indicating free of defect Carbon nanotubes also intensity of Raman peaks increases with increasing Carbon layer thickness by comparing (a) with (b)and (c) in figure

The most important features seen in figure (3) are the disorder induced D band at 1350–1370 cm<sup>-1</sup> and the tangential G band at 1550–1580 cm<sup>-1</sup>, which is related to the graphite tangential Raman active mode where the two atoms in graphene unit cell are vibrating tangentially one against the other. A presence in the Raman spectra of D bands with the frequency 1350 cm<sup>-1</sup> is ascribed to a presence of amorphous Carbon in the sample, while presence of G bands with a frequency position of 1580 cm<sup>-1</sup> give us information about the existence of ordered Carbon structure.

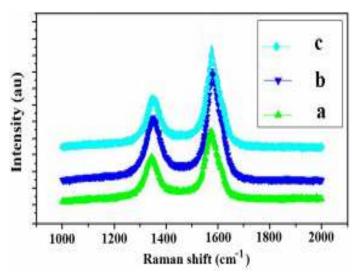


Figure (3): The Raman spectra for Carbon layers (a) 10 nm thickness, (b)18 nm thickness and (c) 22 nm thickness

The Raman features associated with the radial breathing mode (RBM) from the large diameter tubes is usually too poor to be observable. The D band is activated in the first order scattering process of sp2 Carbons by the presence of in plane substitution heteroatom vacancies, grain boundaries, or other defects and by finite size effects, all of which lower the crystalline symmetry of the quasiinfinite lattice. Therefore, the D mode can be used as a diagnostic of disruptions in the hexagonal framework of MWNTs and is induced by double resonance process. This result was also observed in the other papers. The ratio of D/G bands are about 60%, which give indication that amorphous phase is very little and more pronounced is the ordered phase (1,5).

The shape of the G Raman peak gives possibility to distinguish between semiconducting or metallic nanotubes. Here, we think, the nanotubes are with associated semiconducting type conductivity. In purified sample G band is narrower than in not purified, so the spectra shows that our samples were well purified. At low thickness the intensity is somewhat lower than that of high thickness this indicate that the diameter of the nanotube is increasing, this is clear by comparing (a) with (b) and (c) spectra in figure (4).

X-ray measurements for Carbon nanotube is somewhat different from that of crystalline or polycrystalline samples. X-ray diffraction of CNT give indication of the presence of the graphite layers. Peaks in the X-ray diffraction of CNT not appear for single wall nanotube but it appears for multiwall nanotube. our X-ray diffraction pattern shows clearly the characteristic peak (002) of the graphite layers which indicate surly the existence of multiwall Carbon nanotube, intensity of the peak of thickness (10 nm) is lower than that of (18 and 22 nm) which indicate slightly increase in the diameter. This coincides with former conclusion of Raman spectra. XRD spectrum also show characteristic peaks of Si which belong to the substrate and SiC which is normally formed at the junction but the intensity is low indicating small quantity of SiC.

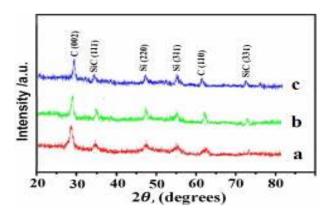


Figure (4): X-ray spectrum for Carbon layers (a) 10 nm thickness,(b)18 nm thickness and (c)22 nm thickness

Energy dispersive x-ray shows increase of Carbon content with respect to silicon content. The weight and atomic percentage for Carbon layer and silicon within the sample (10 nm) as shown in figure (5-a), these percentages will be increases with increases in carbon layer thickness as shown in figure(5-b)and figure(5-c).

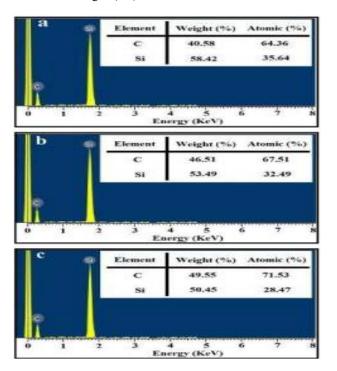


Figure (5): Energy dispersive x-ray Spectroscope for Carbon layers and silicon (a) 10 nm thickness ,(b)18 nm thickness and (c)22 nm thickness

The I-V characteristics for Si - C junction with Gold electrodes on the front and back sides of the junction is shown in figure (6). It is very clear that the Carbon has a semiconducting behavior in the junction, which is a characteristic property of the zigzag nanotubes.

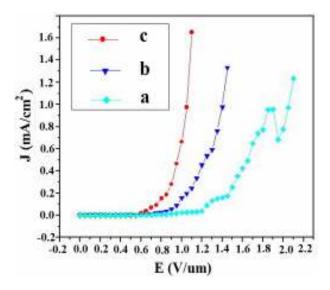


Figure (6): I-V characteristics for Si-C junction (a) 10 nm thickness ,(b)18 nm thickness and (c)22 nm thickness

The TEM (transmission electron microscopy image of cross-sectional morphologies of Si-C films are show the junction between the silicon and Carbon layers which indicate the increase in the junction width with increasing Carbon layer thickness as shown in figure (7), we expect that the junction consists of Silicon carbide that is indicated in X-ray spectrum in figure (4) which is result from the diffusion of Carbon atoms within the silicon.

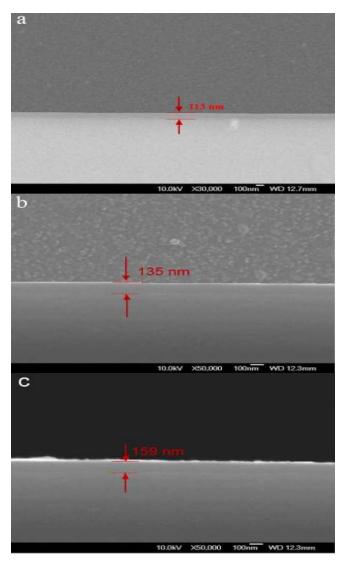


Figure (7): The TEM (transmission electron microscopy image of cross-sectional morphologies of Si-C films (a) 10 nm thickness, (b)18 nm thickness and (c)22 nm thickness

#### **CONCLUSION**

Raman and X-ray spectra of the samples shows the existence of multiwall nanotube (MWCNT) due to the existence of the G and D bands in the Raman spectra and (002) peaks in the X-ray spectra which related to the hexagonal structure, they shows small diameter for the multiwall nanotube MWCNT and this increases with thickness increases. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) images shows that diameter of low thickness is small (about 10 nm) and increases with increasing thickness (18-22 nm) for thickest layers.

Energy dispersive x-ray Spectroscope (EDS) shows increase in the percentage of Carbon with respect to the silicon in the samples with increase of thickness also transmission electron microscopy (TEM) show the cross section image of the Si-C junction where junction width increases with the increasing of thickness. I-V characteristics revealed the usual semiconducting properties of the Si-C junction.

#### Acknowledgments

The Authors would like to thank the College of Science, administration at Mosul University for supporting this work. Also thanks to Dr. Abid Al karem M. Muhammad Sumy Syate university Ukraine department of Nano for his great help in samples analysis.

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Bokova SN.; Obraztsova EE.; Grebenyukov VV.; Elumeeva KV.; Ishchenko AV. and Kuznetsov VL.(2010). Raman diagnostics of multi-wall carbon nanotubes with a small wall number. Phys. Status Solidi B, 1-4 / DOI 10.1002/pssb.201000237.
- 2. Jorio A.; Pimenta MA.; Souza Filho AV.; Saito G.; Dresselhaus F. and Dresselhaus MS.(2003). Characterizing carbon nanotube samples with resonance Raman scattering. New J. Phys. 5(139):13-17.
- 3. Murphy H.; PPapakonstantinou A. and Okpalugo TIT. (2006). Raman study of multiwalled carbon nanotubes functionalized with oxygen groups. J. Vac. Sci. Technol. B 24:1071-1023.
- 4. Zdrojek M.; Gebicki W.; Jastrzebski C.; Melin T. and Huczko A.(2004). Studies of multiwall carbon nanotubes using Raman spectroscopy and atomic force microscopy. Sol. Stat. Phenom. 99: 265.
- 5.Costa S.; Borowiak E.; M. Kruszynska A.; Bachmaiuk A. and Kalenczuk RJ.(2008). Characterization of carbon nanotubes by Raman spectroscopy. Mat. Sci. Pol. 26(2): 105-111.
- 6. Valentin NP. (2004). Carbon nanotubes: properties and application. Mat. Sci. Eng. 43: 61-
- 7. Valentini L.; Armentano I.; Kenny JM.; Lozzi L. and Santucci S. (2003). Pulsed plasma-induced alignment of carbon nanotubes. Mat. Lett.57: 3699-
- 8. Mark H R.; Alicja B.; Felix B.; Franziska S.; Imad I. Krzysztof C.; Grazyna S. et.al. (2011). Synthesis of carbon nanotubes with and without catalyst particles. Nanoscale Res. Lett. 6:303-307.
- 9. Hofmann S.; Kleinsor B.; Ducati C.; Ferrari AC. and Robertson J. (2004). Low-temperature plasma enhanced chemical vapour deposition of carbon Nanotubes. Diamond and Related Mat. 13: 1171-1176.
- 10. Young C C.; Dong J B.; Young H L. and Byung S L.(2000). Growth of carbon nanotubes by microwave plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition at low temperature. J. Vac. Sci. Technol. 0734-0734.
- 11. Ashkan B.; Nischal A.; Radhakrishna Z. and Ant U. (2010). Electronic properties of metalsemiconductor and metal-oxide -semiconductor structures composed of carbon nanotube film on silicon. Appl. Phys. Lett. 97:233-235.

## Evaluation of in- vitro antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of cumin seed

#### Salwa Khudadad (1) Sundus H. Ahmed (2) and Mohammed K. Mousa (2)

(1) College of Sciences / Al- Mustansirya University / Baghdad (2) Agricultural Research Directorate / Ministry of Sciences and Technology / Baghdad /Republic of Iraq

#### **ABSTRACT**

Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*) is commonly used as a flavoring in many eastern dishes. Cumin is known for its antioxidant properties. Our results showed that the alcoholic extracts had a highest content of total phenolic compound (TPC) 158.32 mg GAE/g) than water extract 109.5 mg GAE/g. Alcoholic extract had a highest activity in scavenging DPPH free radical in compare with water extracts and ascorbic acid 91.32%, 87.24%, 60%, respectively. Moreover, study the in-vitro anti-inflammatory activities in terms of effect of hypotonic solution – induced haemolysis on RBC membrane stabilization and effect of inhibition of protein denaturation activity, also the alcoholic, water extracts & ascorbic acid showed *in vitro* anti-inflammatory activity by inhibiting the heat induced albumin denaturation with 250, 500, 1000 µg/ml respectively. From our result, it is concluded that phytochemicals of *Cuminum cyminum* seed extracts may be responsible for the antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity.

Key words: TPC, DPPH, RBC, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, Cuminum cyminum

#### الملخص باللغة العربية

يستعمل الكمون (cuminum cyminum) بشكل شائع كمادة منكهة في العديد من الأطباق الشرقية ،و هو معروف بخصائصه المضادة للأكسدة. بينت نتائج الدراسة أن المستخلص الكحولي يحتوي على نسبة أعلى من المركبات الفينولية الكلية 185,32ملغم من مكافىء حامض الكالك/ غم) من المستخلص المائى 5, 109 ملغم من مكافىء حامض الكالك/ غم.

إن المستخلص الكحولي يمتلك أعلى فعالية في ازاحة الجنور الحرة لPPH مقارنة بالمستخلص المائي وحامض الاسكوربك 91,32%, 87,24%، 60%, على التوالي وعلاوة على ذلك, ان دراسة الفعالية المضادة لملالتهابات من حيث تأثير المحلول منخفض الضغط التناضحي الذي يحث على تطل غشاء كريات الدم الحمراء ويؤثر على تثبيط تحور البروتين، أيضا أظهرت المستخلصات المائي، الكحولي وحامض الاسكوربك مختبريا فعالية تثبيط دنترة الاليومين المستحث بالحرارة باستخدام 250، 500، 1000 مايكروغرام / مل على التوالي. ونستخلص من نتائجنا أن الكيميائيات النباتية لبذور Cminum cyminum هي المسئولة عن الفعالية المضادة للالتهابات والمضادة للأكسدة.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Cumin is a flowering plant in the family Apiaceae, native from the East Mediterranean to India. Its seeds (each one contained within a fruit, which is dried) are used in the cuisines of many different cultures, in both whole and ground form. The English "cumin" derives from the Old English cymen (or Old French cumin), from Latin cuminum, which is the latinization of the Greek (kuminon), cognate with Hebrew (kammon) and Arabic (kammun). Forms of this word are attested in several ancient Semitic languages, including kamūnu in Akkadian(1). The ultimate source is believed to be the Sumerian word 'gamun' (2). The use of cumin is verycommon in Indian and Pakistani foods. It is used to season many dishes, as it draws out their Natural sweetness. It is traditionally added to curries, enchiladas, tacos, and other Middle-Eastern, Indian, Cuban and Mexican-style foods. It can also be added to salsa to give it extra flavor. Cumin has also been used on meat in addition to other common seasonings. The spice is extensively used in the cuisines of the Indian subcontinent. Cumin was also used heavily in ancient Roman cuisine (3,4). Antioxidants are compounds that can prevent the delay oxidative damage of lipids, nucleic acids and proteins by reactive oxygen species (ROS), which involved reactive free radicals such as superoxide, alkoxyl, hydroxyl peroxyl, and non- radicals such as hydrogen peroxide (5). The antioxidant activity of phenolic compound is mainly due to their redox properties that allow them to act as reducing agents, hydrogen donors, and singlet oxygen quenchers. In addition, they have a metal chelation potential. The present study is aimed to identify and to quantify the phenolic compounds contained in the ethanolic and aqueous extracts of the Cumin seed, and to evaluate their antioxidant capacity using the DPPH and antiinflammatory activity. Furthermore, spectrophotometric analysis were employed for the determination of total phenolic compound concentrations in the extracts of the Cuminum cyminum seed.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### Water extract

The water extract of the cumin seed prepared by homogenizing 5 gm of seed powder in 10 ml of water and incubated in shaker incubator at 28C° for 24 h the homogenates were centrifuged at 2000 rpm for ten min. The supernatant was used for the antioxidant activity study.

#### Alcoholic extract preparation

Alcoholic extract of the plant seed was subsequently prepared by homogenizing 5 gm of the of seed under study in 10 ml of Absolute ethanol alcohol and kept in dark for ten days, the homogenates were centrifuged at 2000 rpm for ten min. The supernatant was used for the antioxidant activity study.

#### **Total phenol determination**

The total phenol content was determined by mixing 0.5 ml of the alcoholic extract, water and ascorbic acid, separately with 2.5 ml 10% Folin-Cioalteus reagent (v/v) and 2 ml of 7.5% sodium carbonate was subsequently added .The reaction mixture and incubated at 45°C for 40 min, and the absorbance was measured at 765nm in the spectrophotometer Gallic acid was used as standard phenol (6).

#### Free radical-scavenging ability by the use of a stable DPPH radical

The DPPH radical-scavenging activity determined using the method proposed by (5). DPPH (100 lM) was dissolved in pure ethanol (96%). The radical stock solution was prepared fresh daily. The DPPH solution (1 ml) was added to 1 ml of polyphenol extracts with 3 ml of ethanol. The mixture was shaken vigorously and allowed to stand at room temperature in the dark for 10 min. The decrease in absorbance of the resulting solution was monitored at 517 nm at 10 min. The results were corrected for dilution and expressed in IM trolox per 100 g dry weight (dw). All determinations were performed in triplicate.

#### Effect on membrane stabilization / Inhibition of membrane lysis

The principle involved here is stabilization of human red blood cell (HRBC) membrane by hypo tonicity induced membrane lysis. The assay mixture contains 1ml phosphate buffer (pH 7.4, 0.15 M), 2 ml hypo saline (0.36 %), 0.5 ml HRBC suspension (10 % v/v) with 0.5 ml of water extract and standard drug diclofenac sodium of various concentrations (100, 250, 500, 1000 µg/ml) and control (distilled water instead of hypo saline to produce 100 % hemolysis) were incubated at 37°C for 30 min and centrifuged respectively. The hemoglobin content in estimated suspension was using spectrophotometer at 560 nm. The percentage inhibition of membrane stabilization can be calculated as:

Percentage inhibition = 100 - [(optical density of test solution) ÷ (optical density of control) × 100].

#### Effect on protein denaturation

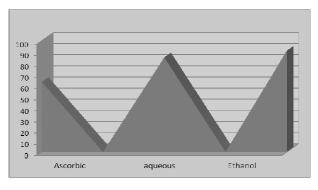
Test solution consisting of 1ml of different concentrations of Cumin preparation ranging from Various concentrations (100, 250, 500, 1000 µg/ml) (test solution) and diclofenac sodium (standard) were taken, respectively. All the above solutions were adjusted to pH6.3 using 1N HCl. µg/ml, was mixed with 1ml of egg albumin solution (1mM), incubated at 37 ±1°C for 15 minutes. Denaturation was induced by keeping the reaction mixture at 70°C in a water bath for 10 minutes, then turbidity was measured spectrophotometrically at 660 nm. Protein denaturation was calculated as inhibition Percentage as follows:

Percentage Inhibition = [100 - (optical density of test solution - optical Density of product control)/ (optical density of test control) × 100.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Antioxidant activity of Cumin

Antioxidants are substances that delay the oxidation process, inhibiting the polymerization chaininitiated by free radicals and other subsequent oxidizing reactions (7). Many medicinal plants have been known to support various biological activities such as antimicrobial and antioxidant properties. The radical scavenging effects (percentage of quenched radicals) were determined for Cumin seed extracts. The extracts or their constituents when mixed with DPPH decolorized due to hydrogen donating ability. All the tested samples (ethanol, aqueous extracts and ascorbic acid) revealed scavenging effects on DPPH (63 to 91.32%) as shown in figure (1). The ethanol extract of Cumin was found to act as strong free radical scavengers (91.32%) in comparison with commercial antioxidants ascorbic acid as indicated by DPPH assays.



Figure(1): Antioxidant activity of Cumin

#### **Total phenolic content**

Total phenolic contents of seed extracts were tested using the diluted Folin-Ciocalteu reagent. Table (1) showed total phenolic content of seed extracts. Result showed that ethanol extract had the highest total phenolic content followed by water and ascorbic acid with mean value of 158.32 mg GAE/100 g extract and 109.5 mgGAE/100 g extract and 99.35 mgGAE/g, respectively.

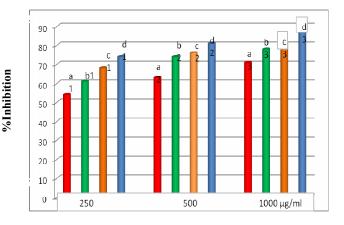
Table (2): The amount of TPC in the leaves and stems of Cumin

Seed Extract	Total phenolic (mgGAE/100g extracts)
Ethanol	$158.32 \pm 0.91$
water	$109.50 \pm 0.74$
Ascorbic	99.35±0.38

A number of reports on flavonoids, triterpenoids, and polyphenols indicated that they possess antioxidant and free radical scavenging activities (8). However, many of the health beneficial of polyphenols, functions including antimutagenicity, anticarcinogenicity and antiaging, among others, have been discussed in relation to their antioxidant properties (9).

In the current study, the in vitro anti-inflammatory effect of cumin was evaluated against the denaturation of egg albumin. The results are summarized in figure (2). The present findings exhibited a concentration dependent inhibition of protein (albumin) denaturation by the test extract throughout the concentration range of (100, 250, 500, 1000, µg/ml). Diclofenac sodium (at the concentration range of (100, 250, 500, 1000, µg/ml) was used as the reference drug which also exhibited concentration dependent inhibition of protein denaturation however, the effect of diclofenac sodium was found to be less as compared with that of Cumin extracts. In the study of membrane stabilization activity of Cumin at concentration range of 100- 1000 µg/ml protected significantly in a concentration dependent manner the erythrocyte membrane against lysis induced by hypotonic solution. diclofenac in the concentration of 100-1000µg/ml used as standard also offered significant (p<0.001) protection of RBC's membrane against damaging effect induced by hypotonic solution. The membrane stabilization action and inhibitory effect of different concentrations of Cumin extract are presented in figure (2), which reflected a significant inhibition of denaturation of egg albumin in concentration dependent manner. Both membrane stabilization activity and effect on protein denaturation contribute to the in-vitro antiinflammatory activity of the Cumin extract used in our study. It has been reported that one of the features of several non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs is their ability to stabilize heat treated albumin

at the physiological pH. (10). A possible explanation for the stabilizing activity of the extractives is due to an increase in surface area /volume ratio of the cells which could be brought about by an expansion of membrane or shrinkage of the cell and an interaction with membrane (11).



Figure(2): In-vitro anti-inflammatory effect of Cumin evaluated by hypotonic solution - haemolysis and protein denaturation methods.

Diclofenac, hypotonic solution – haemolysis, a , protein denaturation,b, Cumin, solution – haemolysis, c, , protein denaturation,d.

> The effect of extract and drug in stabilization membrane effect by inhibiting hypotonic induced lysis of erythrocyte membrane. Stabilization of lysosomal membrane is important in limiting the inflammation response by preventing the release of lysosomal constituents of activated neutrophil such as bactericidal enzymes and proteases, which cause further tissue inflammation and damage upon extracellular release (12)

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Thippeswamy NB. and Naidu KA.( 2005). Antioxidant potency of cumin varieties cumin, black cumin and bitter cumin-on antioxidant systems. Europ. Food Res. Technol. 220: 472-476.
- 2. Zohary D. and Hopf M. (2000). Domestication of plants in the Old World. 3rd Ed. Oxford University Press, p. 206.
- 3. Peter KV. and Kandiannan K. (1999). Ginger. Tropical Horticulture. (Eds. Bose, T.K., S. K. Mitra, A. A. Farooqi and M. K. Sadhu), Naya Prokash, Calcutta 1: 46-52.
- 4. Raghavan S. (2007). Handbook of spices, seasonings, and flavorings. 2nd CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group, Boca Raton, p. 240.

- 5. Aiyegoro OA. and Okoh A I. (2010). Preliminary phytochemical screening and In vitro antioxidant activities of the aqueous extract of Helichrysum longifolium. DC. BMC. Complement Altern. Med. 10-21.
- 6. Indian herbal pharmacopoeia (1998). A joint publication of Regional Research Laboratory, Council of scientific & Industrial Research; Jammutawi, vol. I, pp. 1-10.
- 7. Lister E. and Wilson P. (2001). Measurement of Phenolics and ABTS Assav AntioxidantActivity. Crop Research Institute Lincoln, New Zealand.
- 8. Halliwell B. and Aruoma O I. (1990). Oxidative DNA base damage and antioxidant enzyme activities in human lung cancer. FEBS Lett. 281: 9-
- 9. Bouayed J. (2010). Polyphenols: A potential new strategy for the prevention and treatment ofanxiety and depression. Curr. Nutr. Food Sci. 6: 13-16.
- 10. Williams LAD.; O'Connar A.; Latore L.; Dennis O.; Ringer S.; Whittaker JA.; Conrad J.; Vogler B.; Rosner H. and Kraus W. (2008). The in vitro antidenaturation effects induced by natural products and non-steroidal compounds in heat (immunogenic) bovine serum albumin. West Indian Med. J. 57: 327-331.
- 11. Abe H.; Katada K.; Orita M. and Nishkibe M. (1991). Effects of calcium antagonists on the erythrocyte membrane. J. Pharm. Pharmacol. 41:
- 12. Kumar V.; Bhat ZA.; Kumar D. and Bohra P and Sheela S. (2011). In -vitro anti -inflammatory activity of leaf extracts of Basella alba Linn.Var Alba .Int. J. Drug Develop. Res. 3: 176-179.

# قسم الدراسات العربية

### **ARABIC SECTION**

#### دراسة تصنيفية لأنواع القراد المتطفل على الأبقار في محافظة الأنبار

عز الدين عطية البيار

كلية العلوم/ جامعة الأنبار/ جمهورية العراق

#### الملخص باللغة العربية

ينتشر القراد في معظم مناطق العراق ويتمركز في مناطق وحقول تربية الحيوانات على مدار السنة ولكنه يتزايد بشكل كبير في الربيع والصيف ، في هذه الدراسة تم تسجيل أربعة أنواع من القراد تعود لجنسين مختلفين في مناطق(الرمادي ، القائم ، هيت ، العامرية , الفلوجة ) في محافظة الانبار ( للمدة من شهر آذار الى شهر تشرين الأول من عام 2012 ) متطفلة على الأبقار ،إذ وجد الجنس Rhipicephalus في جميع مناطق المعربية من المحافظة وتم تسجل نوعين له هما R. turanicus و Hyalomma بينما وجد الجنس Hyalomma في المناطق الغربية من المحافظة فقط و تم تسجيل نوعين هما , H. detritum و النوع H. anatolicum .

الكلمات المفتاحية: القراد، Rhipicephalus الكلمات المفتاحية:

#### Taxonomic Study of Ticks Species Among Cattle in Al-Anbar Province

#### Ezeddin A. Albayyar

College of Sciences / Al- Anbar University/ Republic of Iraq

#### ABSTRACT

Ticks Spread in most parts of Iraq specially in animals fields year round but it is increasing dramatically in spring and summer. four types of ticks were recorded belonging for tow different genera in the province of Anbar cities ( ramadi, alkaem,heet,amreia and falluja ) intrusive on the cattle .The genus *Rhipicephalus* was found in all areas of the province and recorded with two species *R. turanicus* and *R. microplus* while genus *Hyalomma* was found in the western regions and only two types have been recorded, *H. anatolicum* and type *H. detritum* 

#### المقدمة

يعد القراد من اهم اللافقريات الكثيرة التي تتتتشر بشكل واسع ولها تاثير اقتصادي وصحي في محافظة الانبار وان العامل الاهم الذي يحدد مدى انتشار وتو آجد القراد هو الظروف البيئية وتواجد ألعائلُ وهذان العاملان هما المحددان الرئيسيان في انتشار وتنوع القراد في جميع مناطق العالم لان هذه الكائنات لا تستطيع ان تتشط وتتكاثر عند انخفاض درجات الحرارة وكذلك لخصوبتها العالية جدا وأعداد البيض الهائلة التي تضعها تتطلب وجود اعداد كافيــة من الابقار لكي تستطيع ان تاخذ كفايتها من دماء العائــل وتقليــل النتافس فيما بينها (1) .

تكمن خطورة القراد الصحية والاقتصادية في تطفله على الكثيــر من الحيوانات الداجنة للإنسان ونقله للكثير من الأمراض لهذه الحيوانات لطبيعة تغذيته على دمائها مثل حمى الربع التي يسببها Coxiella burneti والتهاب الدماغ الفيروسي وحمى اومسك النزفية Omsk hemorrhagic النزفية في نقل بعض الأمراض للإنسان ، مثل مرض اللايم disease ومرض حمى جبال الروكي البقعية Relapsing ) والحمى الارتدادية ( mountain spotted fever) (fever وحمى كيو (Q fever ) و غيرها من الامــراض وقد تسبب الإصابة بالقراد تفاعلات جلدية مهيجة عند المصابين وتؤدي الى ظهور أعراض مشابهه للربو (4).

يستطيع القراد التطفل على مجموعة كبيرة من الحيوانات ومنها الابقار على الرغم من وجود تخصص عالي لـبعض الانـواع ولاسيما في المناطق الاستوائية والمعتدلة ذات الرطوبـــة العاليـــة وهو متطفل في جميع اطواره وغالبا ما يلتصق بجسم الحيوان في المناطق القليلة الشعر مثل الضرع و الأرجل من الداخل وخلف الاذن وإسفل الذيل.

ان انتشار القراد كان في المناطق الزراعية اكثر من تواجده داخل المدن بسبب زيادة اعداد الابقار والحقول في الريف وتوفر ظروف اكثر ملائمة للعيش مما هو عليه داخل المدن من حيث الإعداد والنظافة والمتابعة المستمرة واستخدام المبيدات وطرق المكافحة المختلفة (5). ويعد القراد من اهم نواقل المسببات المرضية ذات الاهمية الطبية والطبية البيطرية (6) .

يصنف القراد على عدة اسس فقد يكون اعتمادا على نوع العائل المصاب وقد يصنف اعتمادا على نوع اجزاء الفم او حسب لون الارجل او لون الجسم و احيانا يؤخذ الموقع الجغرافي في تـسمية بعض الانواع (7).

تتوفر بعض الدراسات حول القراد في عموم العراق وبخاصة في محافظة الانبار ومن هذه الدراسات ماقام به (8) اذ سجلا في دراستهم على الاغنام اربعة انواع للجنس Hyalomm ونــوعين للجنسRhipicephalus وكذلك الدراسة التي اجرتها (9) حيث استخدمت الفطر Beauveria bassiana في مكافحة القراد نوع Rhipicephalus microplus بالمقارنة مع المبيد كلوربيروفوس , لذلك فقد سعت الدراسة الحالية الى تثبيت بعض الانواع التسي تتطفل على الابقار و التي وجدناها من خلال الفحص والتفتيش في مناطق مختلفة من المحافظة الواسعة وبعد تشخيص النماذج في متحف التاريخ الطبيعي / جامعة بغداد تم تثبيت هذه الأنواع كتسجيل اولي ضمن محافظة الانبار على امل استمرار الدراسات لتثبيت انواع أضافية قد تتواجد وبخاصة على المضايف الاخــرى مثل الاغنام والدواجن والحيوانات السائبة كما ان بعض الانواع قد تتطفل على اكثر من عائل خلال دورة حياتها اذ من الممكن ان تتناوب التطفل على انواع مختلفة من العوائل بعد كل انــسلاخ او خلال الاطوار المختلفة ( 10 ).

#### المواد وطرق العمل

اجريت الدراسة في عدد من مناطق محافظة الانبار للتحري عن اصابة الابقار باي نوع من انواع القراد وشملت الدراسة مجموعة من حقول تربية الابقار في مناطق ( الرمادي ، القائم ، هيت ، العامرية , الفلوجة )التابعة الى محافظة الانبار واستمرت الدراسة ثمانية أشهر ( منذ بداية اذار 2012 الى نهاية تشرين الاول

2012)وهي الفترة التي يمكن ان يتواجد فيها القراد على الابقار لتوفر الظروف الملائمة من حيث درجات الحرارة وكذلك هي الفترة التي يتكاثر فيها القراد وقد شملت الدراسة فحص اكثر من 2500 بقرة متواجدة في المزارع والحقول التي تمت زيارتها. خلال هذه الدراسة جمعت البيانات عن تواجد القراد على الابقار وشملت البيانات منطقة الجمع ، جنس البقرة ، عمر البقرة ، اعداد القراد و موقع الاصابة على جسم الحيوان وذلك وفق استمارة اعدت مسبقاً لأغراض الدراسة استخدمت من قبل الباحث لتدوين المعلومات . جمع القراد من المناطق المصابة باستخدام قطعة من القطن مبللة بكحول اثيلي تركيزه 70%. سحب القراد باستخدام ملقط عريض النهايتين بعناية وذلك لتجنب تلف أجزاء الفم و وضعت في قناني زجاجية محكمة تحتوي على كحول اثيلي 100% وجلبت الَّى المُختبر لتصنيفها (11). أرسلت نماذج من القراد الى متحف التاريخ الطبيعي لجامعة بغداد لغرض التأكد من

تم تأكيد تشخيص انواع القراد في قسم الحشرات واللافقريات / مركز بحوث متحف التاريخ الطبيعي / جامعة بغداد وقد ثبتت الانواع وفق ما تم تشخيصه واعتمدت على انها متواجدة على الابقار ضمن التنوع الاحيائي لمحافظة الانبار.

#### النتائج

تم تسجيل اربعة انواع من القراد في المحافظة جمعت من الحقول والمزارع المختلفة و تعود الى جنسين مختلفين حيث سجل نوعين لجنس Rhipicephalus ونوعين اخرين لجنس Hyalomma وهذه الانواع التي تم التاكد منها وتسجيلها هي :

- 1-Rhipicephalus turanicus
- 2-Rhipicephalus microplus
- 3-Hyalomma anatolicum
- 4-Hyalomma detritum

ومن الجدير بالذكر ان النوع Rhipicephalus turanicus وكذلك النوع Rhipicephalus microplus وجدا في جميع المناطق التي جمعت منها العينات والتي شملتها الدراسة كما ان هذه الانواع وجدت احيانا مجتمعة معا على نفس العائل وكذلك في نفس اماكن الاصابة, والجدول رقم (1) يبين انتشار القراد في المناطق التي جمعت منها العينات والتي شملتها الدراسة.

جدول رقم (1): توزيع القراد في مناطق محافظة الأنبار

الجنس	النوع	الرمادي	القائم	هيت	العامرية	الفلوجة
Rhipicephalus	microplus	+	+	+	+	+
Rhipicephalus	turanicus	+	+	+	+	+
Hyalomma	detritum	+	+	+	-	-
Hyalomma	anatolicum	+	+	+	-	-

إن الجنس Hyalomma لم يسجل تواجده على الابقار في منطقتي الفلوجة والعامرية ضمن العينات التي جمعت من هذه المناطقٌ على الرغم من تشابه الظروف البيئيةَ في هذه المناطق مع مثيلاتها في المنطقة الغربية مع فارق بسيط في درجات الحرارة.

#### المناقشة

ان المعلومات المتوفره عن تواجد وانتشار القراد في عموم العراق تعد ضئيلة لعدم وجود تسجيل وتوثيق بشكل مستمر في اغلب المدن لحالات الإصابة او التواجد, لذلك من الصعوبة اكتشاف التغيرات الكمية والنوعية للمدة التي سبقت الدراسة . ان عملية تصنيف القراد ليست بالسهولة المتوقعة وتتطلب جهود كبيرة وخبرة وتقنية عالية لتمييز الانواع عن بعضها , كما ان التقلب المستمر للظروف البيئية والمدى الواسع لدرجات الحرارة مابين

- 6. De la Fuente J.; Estrada-Pena A.; Venzal JM.; and Sonenshine DE Kocan KM.: .(2008). Overview: ticks as vectors of pathogens that cause disease in and animals. Front. Biosci.13:6938-6946.
- 7. Marquardt WC.; Demuree RS. and Grieve RB. (2000). Parasitology and vector biology . 2nd, ed. Academic press. Attarcount science and technology. Cop. San diego. Cali. USA. 9:2101-4495.
- 8. Mohammad M.K. and Suhad YJ. (2011). Distribution of hard tick species among sheep OV is A Ries L. in Al- Anbar province, western desert of Iraq. Bull. Ir a q na t. Hist. Mus . 11 (4): 27-31. 9. الفهداوي ، سعاد شلال شحاذه (2013). المكافحة الحيوية للقراد Rhipicephalus microplus canestrini الـــــــــــــــــــــــا (Acarina:Ixodidae) باستخدام الفطر bassiana(Bals.)Vuill. على
- 10. Walker AR.; Bouattour A.; Camicas JL.; Estrada-pena A.; Hrak IG.; Latif AA.; Pegram RG. and Preson PM.(2003). Ticks of domestic animals in Africa: A guide to identification of species. Atlanta, Houten, The Netherlands. P221.

الابقار الطروحة دكتوراه -جامعة الانبار

- 11. Khalifa KA.(1978). Acquired immunity against ticks Assi. Vet. Med. J. 5(9-10):109-119.
- 12. Olwoch JM.; Scholtz CH. and Horak IG.(2007). Climate change and the genus Rhipicephalus Acari: (Ixodidae) in Africa. Onderstepoort J. Veter. Res.
- 13. Walker JB.; Keirans JE. and Horak IG.(2000). The genusRhipicephalus(Acari Ixodidae): a guide to the brown ticks of the world. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom.
- 14. Al-Khalifa MS.; Khalil GM. and Diab FM. (2007). A two-year study of ticks infesting camels in Al-Kharj in Saudi Arabia. Saudi J. Biol. Sci. 14(2): 211-220.

الصيف والشتاء ادى الى اختفاء القراد لفترات تمتد احيانا لعدة اشهر, فضلا عن الاستخدام المفرط للمبيدات الكيمياوية على مدار السنة وغالبا ما يكون الاستخدام بشكل عشوائي وغير علمي , كل ذلك ادى الى صعوبة دراسة تواجد وانتشار الكثير من اللافقريات

ان العوامل المحددة لتوزيع وانتشار انواع القراد المختلفة تعتمـــد بصورة رئيسة على الظروُّف البيئية المتوَّفرة في المنطقة والتـــي تؤثر بشكل مباشر على توفير المتطلبات الاساســـية لاحتياجـــات القراد من اجل البقاء (12).

لقد تبين من خلال الدراسة ان الجنس Rhipicephalus يتوزع على جميع مناطق المحافظة وباعداد كبيرة جدًا وهذا يــشير الـــى طبيعة هذاً القراد وامكانيته في تحمل التباينات البيئية في معـــدلات الحرارة والرطوبة والتنافس من اجل البقاء وقد يكون الدرع الواقي الذي يُحيطُ بالجسم وخاصة من الناحية الظهرية يُورا مهمًا فَــيّ الحفاظ على القراد من التغيرات الببئيــة والظــروف الخارجيــة وتحمله لمدى واسع من درجات الحرارة , ومن الجدير بالذكر ان المناطق الغربية من المحافظة تتخفض فيها درجات الحرارة بشكل كبير في الشتاء عكس المناطق الشرقية من المحافظة اذ يكون الانخفاض اقل نسبيا .

ان الجنس Rhipicephalus يعد رابع اكبر جنس في عائلة Ixodidae وينظم تحته 74 نوع مسجل من القراد (13) .

النوعان الاخران من القراد والعائدان الى الجنس Hyalommaفكان انتشارهما اقل مقارنة مع النوعين العائدين للجنس Rhipicephalus فلم يسجل تواجدهما في المناطق الشرقية من المحافظة , بينما شوهدتُ بشكل واسع في المُنــاطق الغربيــة ومترافقة مع الانواع الاخرى , و لا يوجد في اعتقادي ما يمنع من انتشار هذا النوع من القراد في هذه المناطق لان الظروف البيئيـــة متقاربة جدا مع فارق في تباين درجات الحرارة بخاصة في فصل الشتاء اذ لا تتخفض درجات الحرارة في المناطق الـشرقية من المحافظة مثل انخفاضها في المناطق الغربية واحتمال ان تتواجد هذه الانواع على عوائل اخرى غير الابقار .

وكان (14 ) قد اشار الى ان الجنس Hyalomma ينتــشر فـــي قارتي أفريقيا وآسيا بما في ذلك الجزيرة العربية وتركيـــا وينقـــلّ العديد من أنواع الممرضات الحيوانية مثل داء البابيزيا Babesia وداء التيليرية Theileria الركتسيا Babesia يعني بانه من المحتمل ان تكون هناك دراسات سابقة اظهرت حقيقَة انتشار هذا الجنس في هذه المناطق ولكن لم تحدد تواجده في

من هنا يتبين لنا اهمية انشاء مراكز متخصصة لتسجيل وتثبيت انواع واعداد ومناطق انتشار وتوزيع القراد في محافظات العراق كافة ليتسنى متابعة هذه الافة التي تسبب خسائر جــسيمة صــحية واقتصادية وتوفير الاساليب اللازمة لتقليل اثارها والسيطرة عليها.

- 1. Adam KM.; Paul J. and Zaman V.(1971). Arthropoda vectors. Med. Vet. Protozol . an Illustrated Guide Churchill, Living stone . Edinburgh and London:144-161.
- 2. Larisa V.(2001). Tick biology, background information on the biology of ticks . Master Thesis. University of California, Davis. Pp. 1-4.
- 3. Service MW. (1984). A guide to medical entomology . J. Med. Ent. 15:351-358.
- 4. Petrova AD. and Zheltikova TM. (1993). Parasitic mites and ticks and allergy. Nauchnye. Doki. Vyss. Shkoly. Biol. Nauk. 1:25-49.
- 5. Barntt SF.(1969). The control of ticks on livestock. Food and agriculture organization of the United Natios, Roma, Italy.

## تقييم فعالية مستخلصات رايزومات الزنجبيل في إزاحة الجذور الحرة المتولدة عن مادة DPPH

محمد موسى خليل، سندس حميد أحمد، عبد القادر هادى

وزارة العلوم والتكنولوجيا / بغداد / جمهورية العراق

#### الملخص باللغة العربية

أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن السيقان الجذرية للزنجبيل الطازج تحتوي على (80.9 %) رطوبة و (2.3 %) بروتين ، و ( 0.9 % ) دهن ، وعلى ما يقارب (1.2 %) معادن ، و (2.4%) ألياف ، و ( 12.3 % ) كاربو هيدرات ، وفيتامينات ومجموعات زيتية ( Aryl Alkanes) واهمها ، (Gengerol) الحاوي على (Gingenol) الذي يعزى إليه الطعم الحار.

كما بينت النتائج أن القدرة في ازاحة الجذور الحرة 0.1 ملغم / مل كفاءة المستخلص في إزاحة الجذور الحرة هي 10.43% ، وفي التركيز 3 ملغم/مل للمستخلص فكانت نسبة الإزاحة 61.31 % ، أما المستخلص الكحولي ولنفس التراكيز أعلاه وجد أن كفاءتها الازاحية : 

الكلمات المفتاحية: السيقان الجذرية، الجذور الحرة، رايزومات الزنجبيل، DPPH.

### Evaluation of the effectiveness of ginger extracts rhizomes as scavengers for free radicals generated from DPPH

#### Mohammed M. Khalil, Sundus H. Ahmed and Abdul Kadir Hadi

Ministry of Sciences and Technology / Baghdad /Republic of Iraq

#### **ABSTRACT**

The results of the studying ginger root contain (80.9%) Moist, (2.3%) Protein, (0.9%) lipids, approximately (1.2%) Minerals, (2.4%) fibers, (12.3%) of carbohydrates, contain vitamins and thus addition ginger is groups known as (Aryl Alkanes) important compounds of this group are (Gengerol) that contain (Gingenol) attributable to the hot taste of ginger.

Extracts ability removing free radicals:

0.1 mg/ml was efficient Abstract in removing free radicals are 10.43%, concentration On 3 mg/ml of the extract was displacement ratio is 61.31%, while in the same alcoholic extract concentrations above found that the efficiency of removal of free radicals are: 13.09% of the concentration of 0.1 mg/ml of alcoholic extract, and when the dose 3 mg/ml of alcoholic extract is 91.07%, this indicates to superiority of alcoholic extract on the water extract of its most effective in removing free radicals.

#### المقدمة

إن المستخلصات و الأدوية الطبيعية من النباتات الطبية كانت بمثابة مصادر ثمينة لاكتشاف المسكنات ضد مرض السرطان (1)، وقد تم فحص برنامج وضع من قبل (2) والذي كشف الكثير من المستخلصات النباتية التي تمتلك تأثيرات مضادة على مختلف الكائنات ، (القيروسية والفطرية والبكتيرية والطفيلية) (3). فيمة في الوسط الطبي ، ولما للنباتات الطبية من فوائد كثيرة قيمة في الوسط الطبي ، ولما للنباتات الزنجبيل ( Zingeber في محتلفة ، والنباتات في هذا الجنس عنية بالزيوت القلقة ( Wolatile Oils ) ومستعملة الجنس عنية بالزيوت القلقة ( Volatile Oils ) ومستعملة تظهر إمكانية العمل كمضادات للاكسدة (Antioxidant) وبعض أنواعه ومضادات بكثيرية (المستخدام (Antioxidant) (7-5) ،أما الاستخدام الطبي فقد استعمل ابتداء من المساعدة في اكمال عملية الهضم تصاعدا إلى اضطرابات النزف والعديد من الأمراض (8).

#### أهداف الدراسة:

تحضير مستخلصات مائية وكحولية لنبات الزنجبيل.
 دراسة تأثير المستخلص المائي والكحولي لنبات الزنجبيل على منع أكسدة الدهون غير المشبعة في كبد ودماغ الفئران.
 دراسة تأثير المستخلص المائي والكحولي لنبات الزنجبيل في إزاحة الجذور الحرة.

#### المواد وطرق العمل

#### جمع العينات النباتية

تم الحصول على عينات الساق الجذري للزنجبيل المجف ف من مركز الأعشاب الطبية خلال شهر آذار، حيث تم تنظيف العينة من الأتربة وإزالة المواد العالقة ، وطحنت باستخدام الطاحونة اليدوية (الهاون) ، ثم أخذت العينة لطحنها مسرة أخسرى بالطاحونة الكهربائية لتحويلها إلى مسحوق ، وعبئت في أكياس نايلون معتمة وتم حفظها في الثلاجة في درجة حرارة ( 4°م ) حتى إجسراء الاستخلاص لها.

#### الاستخلاص

لتحضير المستخلص المائي الحار الخام لمسحوق سيقان الزنجبيل الجذرية اتبعت طريقة Zhang-mu و اخرون (9).

#### كواشف التحاليل الكيميائية للمكونات الأساسية

تم قياس النسب المئوية للمكونات الكيميائية للدهون Lipids و البروتين Ash في نماذج والبروتين Ash في نماذج الزجبيل وحسب الطرائق المعتمدة في A.O.A.C (10).

وتم حساب البروتين وفقا للمعادلة التالية:

 $N_2\% = (V_1 - V_2)*N\backslash W(mg)$ 

#### حيث :

#### Protein $\% = N_2\% * 6.25$

إذ إن 6.25 العامل الثابت (11).

#### الرمساد

تم اخذ النموذج المتبقي من نبات الزنجبيل بعد استخراج نسبة الالياف منه، حيث وضع النموذج في فرن الترميد وبدرجة حرارة 550 م إلى حين تحول النموذج إلى رماد ، ويكون لونه رمادي فاتح .

#### تحضير المستخلص الكحولي

غسلت السيقان الجذرية لإزالة الأتربة منها ومن ثم جففت من الماء ، بعدها تم سحق السيقان الجذرية وهيئت للاستخلاص بواسطة جهاز الاستخلاص المستمر (Sohcxelate) باستخدام كحول الايثانول وبتركيز 70% ، حيث تم بعد ذلك ترشيح المستخلص الناتج باستخدام ورق الترشيح وجفف بدرجة حرارة الغرفة.

#### اختبار أشباه القلويات

تم اخذ (5) غرامات من مستخلص الزنجبيل ومزجت بــ(5) مل لــ 1 % من حامض الهيدروكلوريك المائي 1% على حمام بخاري. اخذ( 1 ) مل من الراشح وأضيف له بضعة قطرات من كاشف ( Dragendorff )، إن تكون العكرة ذات اللون الأزرق المسود دليل على وجود أشباه القلويدات.

#### اختبار الكشف عن السابونينات

اخذت (5) غرامات من المستخلص ورجت بالماء المقطر في أنبوبة اختبار. حيث لوحظ ظهور الندهن والازباد المستمر والذي تم أخذه كدليل تمهيدي على وجود السابونينات.

#### اختبار الكشف عن التانين

علقت (5) غرامات من المستخلص بـ (100) مل من الماء المقطر ورشح المعلق ثم أضيف كاشف الكلوريد الحديدي للراشح، و ظهور اللون الأخضر المزرق أوالأزرق المسود يدل على وجود التانين.

#### اختبار الفلويوتانينات

تم غلى المستخلص المائي في حامض الهيدروكلوريك 1 % حيث تشكل راسب احمر اللون والذي دل على وجود الفلوبوتانينات.

#### اختبار الفلافونويدات

تم أخذ (5) مل من محلول الامونيا المُخقَف وأضيف إلى الراشع المائي من عينات الاختبار واتبع بإضافة حامض الكبريتيك المركز . H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> . حيث لوحظ ظهور التلون الاصفر، وهذا أشر السي وجود الفلافونويد flavonoid .

#### اختبار الجلايكوسيدات القلبية (اختبار keller killiani)

تم اخذ 5 غم من المستخلص ، وذوبت في حامض الخليك التاجي المحتوي على محلول راسب كلوريد الحديد. الذي كان محفوظ بتركيز 1 مل من حامض الكبريتيك . حيث نتج ظهور طبقة سمراء بشكل الوصلة والتي تشير إلى خاصية الديوكسي سكرالد cardenolides .

#### اختبار الستيرويدات

أخذ (2) مل من الخل اللامائي ( Acetic anhydride ) وتمت اضافته إلى 0.5 غم من المستخلص و (2) مل من حامض الكبريتيك ( Sulphuric acid )، الذي أضيف بـشكل جـانبي لأنبوبة الاختبار وقد لوحظ تغير اللون من البنفسجي الى الأخضر المزرق دليل على وجود الستيرويدات .

#### فحص التيربينويدات (اختبار Salkowski)

تم أخذ (0,5) غرام من المستخلص ، وأضيف إليه (2) مل من الكلوروفورم ، و (3) مل من حامض الكبريتيك المركز وبعناية تامة ، حيث تشكلت طبقة سمراء محمرة إشارة إلى وجود . terpenoid

#### التحليل الكمى للمكونات الكيميائية الثانوية والموجودة في المستخلص الخام لنبات الزنجبيل Zingiber officinale (Ginger roots)

تحضير الزيت: الزيوت الضرورية لنبات الزنجبيل استخلصت بطريقة التقطير المائي (hydro distillation )، حسب طريقة Krittika-N و آخرون (12) ، بعد غسل السيقان الجذرية للزنجبيل تم سحقها ثم قطرت مائيا في جهاز (Clevenger) ، ثم جمع الزيت وجفف فوق كبريتات الصوديوم اللامائية، وأخذت عينة الزيت وحفظت في القوارير المعتمة في درجة ( 4 °م ) قبل

الخواص الفيزيوكيميائية للزيوت الاساسية: عملت هذه الفحوصات تبعا إلى الطريقة الموصوفة من قبل A.O.A.C (13)، وكانت الخواص المفحوصة هي كل من حجم الصوبنة ( g/mg KOH) ( saponification value) ، وحج البيروكسيد ( mg/kg ) حجم الحديد (g/g) والنسب المئوية للأحماض الدهنية والنسب المنوية للمحتويات الممتزجة واللون وحجم الحامض (mg/mg OH) ، اما الكثافة النوعية ومعامل الانكسار (Refractive index ) في درجة ( 25 ) سيليزي وحسب الطريقة الموصوفة من قبل Pearson-D و آخرون (14).

#### فعالية المستخلصات النباتية في ازاحة الجذور الحرة

قيست فعالية المستخلصات النباتية في إزاحة الجذور الحرة وحسب الطريقة الموصوفة في Uirsini-F و أخرون (15).

#### فحص أكسدة الدهون غير المشبعة

تم تخدير الحيوانات بالإيثر، وقتلت بفصل الرأس ( decapitation ) من ثم تمت ازالة الدماغ والكبد بوجود الثلج ، ووزن (1) غم من نسيج الكبد والدماغ كل على حده، وتمت المجانسة لمدة 10 دقائق في 10 احجام من الماء المملح البارد ، ثم رسب باستخدام الطرد المركزي بسرعة (4000 rpm) في درجة ( 4 م ) ولمدة 10 دقائق ثم استعمل الراسب في تجربة ( .( TBARS

#### الأكسدة الكلية للدهون والتفاعل العكسي لحامض الثايوباربيتيورك فى دماغ وكبد الفئران

نقذت تجربة أكسدة الدهون الكلية باستخدام الطريقة المعدّلة Ohkawa-H و أخرون (16).

#### النتسائج والمناقشة

#### دراسة المكونات الاساسية

يتبين من الجدول رقم (1) نسب المكونات الأساسية لمطحون سيقان الزنجبيل، ويبين الجدول نتائج الكشوفات الكيميائية للمكونات الاساسية لمطحون السيقان الجذرية (الرايزومات) للزنجبيل ، اذ وجد بأنه يحتوي على الدهون (Lipids) بنسبة 0.8% والبروتين (Protein) بنسبة 2.1% كما ويحتوي على الالياف (Protein) وبنسبة 2.2% بالإضافة إلى الرماد (Ash) بنسبة 0.5%.

جدول رقم (1): المكونات الأساسية لمطحون سيقان الزنجبيل

نسبتها في السيقان الجذرية	المادة
% 0.8	الدهون
% 2.1	البروتين
% 2.2	الالياف
% 0.5	الرماد

#### دراسة محتوى المستخلص ( الكحولي والمائي ) للمكونـــات الكيميائية الثانوية

بينت نتائج دراسة المستخلص الكحولي للسيقان الجذرية في الزنجبيل بعد تحليل المكونات الكيميائية الثانوية للنبات احتواءها على المكونات التي هي قلويات (Alkaloids) ، تانين (Tanins , فلافونيدات (Flavonoids)، مركّبات مثبطة , تيربينويدات (terpenoids), جلايكوسيدات (glycosides), سابونينات (saponins) ) ، كما أن هذه المكونات موجودة وبنسب مختلفة مُتفاوتة عند نتأئج دراسة المستخلص المائي الحار وهذا يوضحه الجدول رقم (2) ، وهذه الفحوصات جاءت مطابقة لـ منظمة الصحة العالمية (WHO) (17).

جدول رقم (2):المكونات الكيميائية في المستخلص الكحولي والمائى للزنجبيل

المستخلص الكحولي للزنجبيل	المستخلص المائي للزنجبيل	المكونات الكيميائية
+++	++	ألكالويدات
+++	++	تانین
+++	+++	جليكوسيدات
++	++	سابونينات
_	_	ستيرويدات
+++	++	فلافنويدات
+++	++	تيربينويدات
+++	++	فلو باتانينات

علامة (+) تشير الى الفحص الموجب وتكرارها دليل ارتفاع نسبة وجودها وعلامة (-) تشير الى الفحص السالب

إن وجود الفلافونويدات ( Flavonoides) في المستخلص الكحولي والمائي للسيقان الجذرية للزنجبيل ، والتي طالما اثبتت الدراسات العلمية فعاليتها البايولوجية والفسيولوجية العالية عند اعطائها عن طريق الفم وتعمل عمل المواد المضادة للأكسدة ( Antioxidants ) وتوفير الحماية اللبائن من الجذور الحرة للاوكسجين (Free Oxygen) ، عن طريق التخلص منها وازالتها (18، 19)، كما أن للمركبات الفينولية المتعددة وخاصـة تلك المضادة لعملية الاكسدة القدرة على تثبيط نمو الخلايا السرطانية والحدّ من انتشارها ؛ وذلك لامتلاكها القابلية في كسح ( Scavenger ) الجذور الحرة المتولدة عند تحول الخلايا من الطبيعية الى خلايا سرطانية (20).

إن احتواء المستخلص الكحولي والمائي للزنجبيل على التانينات (Tannins) والتي هي عبارة عن مركبات كحولية مُرة يفسر مدى الزيادة في استهلاك الفئران المعاملة بالمستخلص بجرعة (1)مل للعليقة والماء ، وذلك لكونها المسبب في جفاف الفح وانقباض الأوعية الدموية (21).

إن التربينات (Terpenoids) الموجودة في اوراق نبات المعدنوس مثلا والتي تمثل احد مركباتها لها دور مؤثر يتمثل بالقدرة على تثبيط نمو خلايا سرطان المعدة من خلال قدرتها على خفض تصنيع الـ ( DNA )، وحث الخلايا على الموت المبرمج للخط الخلوي السرطاني ( Leukemia cell HL-601 ) (22). يحتوي المستخلص على الكلايكوسيدات التي هي عبارة عن مركبات كيميائية عضوية يعطى المستخلص القدرة المصادة للامر اضيات وهذا يطابق ما جاء في در اسة اجريت بعنوان " تقييم

التأثيرات العلاجية لمركب الفايسين وعقار الالبندازول تجاه طفيلي الاكياس العذرية Echinococcus granulosus L. الاكياس العذرية وخارج الجسم الحي " إذ تعطي هذه المركبات عند تحللها جــزء سكري وجزء غير سكري غالبًا ما يكون أستر أو ألديهايد أو فينول مثل الفايسين، وتمتاز هذه المركبات بفعاليتها تجاه الطفيليات ومنها طفيلي الأكياس العدرية ، والذي يعد من الأمراض ذات الانتــشار العالمي ، اذ ينتشر في آسيا ، وأفريقيا ، وأوربا ، وأمريكا الجنوبية، محدثا مشاكل صحية ، وبيطرية ، واقتـصادية ، كبيـرة ومـن الدر اسات التي أجريت في هذا المجال در اسة بينــــت أن مركب الفايسين يشبه (Anaphthalene ، وNaphthoquinone) مسن حيث عملهما كعوامل مؤكسدة تؤثر على مواقع مستهدفة في خلايا الكائنات حقيقية النواة مما قد يؤكد تأثيره على الاكياس العددية

### دراسة الخواص الفيزيوكيمائية للزيت الاساسى

أشارت النتائج التي أجريت لمعرفة المميزات والخواص الطبيعية والكيميائية للزيت الأساسي لسيقان الزنجبيل الجذرية إلى مطابقتها مع نتائج دراسة (14). جدول رقم (3).

جدول رقم (3): الخواص الفيزيوكيميائية للزيت الاساس للسيقان الجذرية للزنجبيل

وصفها وتواجدها في زيت	الخواص الفيزيوكيميائية
الزنجبيل	
سائلة	الحالة في درجة حرارة الغرفة
أصفر بني	اللون
3.9	محتوى الرطوية
0.793	الجاذبية الخاصة
2.7	قيمة الحمض
2.32	قيمة البيروكسيد
%1.32	نسبة الاحماض الدهنية الحرة
187.56	قيمة الصوبنة
1.564	معامل الانكسار

#### دراسة قدرة إزاحة الجذور الحرة

#### نتائج قابلية المستخلص المائي والكحولي للسسيقان الجذرية للزنجبيل على إزاحة الجذور الحرة

\_\_ائى للزنجبيــل يبين الشكل رقم (1) قابلية المستخلص الم ـــه عند التراكيز التالية: في ازاحة الجذور الحرة اذ وجد انـــ 0.1،0.2،0.5،1.5،2،3 ملغم / مل كانت كفاءة المستخلص فـــي إزاحة الجذور الحرة كالأتي:

، % 61.31 ، 49.09 33.62 ، 20.33 ، 12.81 ، 10.43 في المستخلص الكحولي ولنفس التراكيز المذكوره اعلاه وجد ان كفاءة إزاحة الجذور الحرة هي:

% 91.07 · 75.18 · 62.45 · 49.56 · 22.14 · 13.09 وجد انه بتزايد تراكيز المستخلصين المائي والكحولي تزداد كفاءة إزاحة الجذور الحرة (شكل رقم 2). ويمكن ان يكون سبب مقدرتها في ازاحة الجذور الحرة هو احتوائها على المواد التي تعمل على كسح هذه الجذور وازالتها مثل القلويــدات والتانينــّـات ، حيــثّ تحتوي درنات نبات السعد مثلا على مركبات (Sesquiterpene) من الزيوت الاساسية وهذه تمتلك خاصية مضادة لاكسدة الجذور الحرة (2)، كما وجد ايضا ان المستخلص الكحولي لرايزومات الزنجبيل هو أكثر كفاءة في ازاحة الجذور الحرة حيث وجد عنـــد التركيز 0.1 ملغم/مل للمستخلص الكحولي كان 91.07 % بينما استخدام المستخلص المائي وبنفس التركيز الكحولي كان 61.31 % وهذا يتفق مع نتائج دراسة (25)، من أن اعطاء المستخلص الكحولي (الايثانول) لدرنات نبات السعد للجردان المصابة بالسكري المحدث عن طريق الالوكسان اعطى نتائج معنوية 1,1- diphenyl -2- ) DPPH ككاســـح لجــــذور .(picrylhydrazyl

#### فعالية مستخلص نبات الزنجبيل في منع اكسدة الدهون غير المشبعة لكبد ودماغ الفئران

#### 1. فعالية المستخلص المائي:

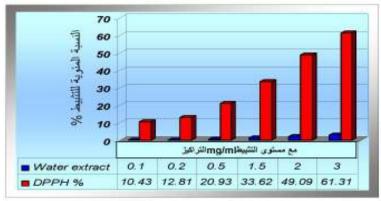
يبين كل من الشكل رقم ( 3 ) ، ( 4 ) فعالية المستخلص المائي في منع اكسدة الدهون غير المشبّعة والمستحثة بكبريتات الحديدوز  ${
m Fe}^{+2}$ 

وجد عند تراكيز المستخلص المائي المستخدمة في التجربة

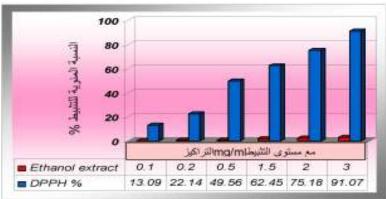
0.1، 0.2، 0.5، 0.5، 0.4 ملغم /مل كانــت نتائج الامتصاصية على طول موجي 532 نانوميتر كالآتي بالنسبة لكبد الجرذان 0.204 ، 0.54 ، 0.54 ، 0.204 ، 1.752 ، 1.308 على التوالي أما بالنسبة لدماغ الفئران ولنفس التراكيز اعلاه كانت الامتصاصية على طول موجى 532 نانوميتر 0.995 ، 0.485 ، 0.416 ، 0.105 ، 0.098 ، 0.091 اذ وجد ان بتقليل تركيز المستخلص ترداد الامتصاصية اى ان فعالية المستخلص تجاه منع اكسدة الدهون غير المشبعة تزداد بانخفاض التركيز ، كما وجد أن تأثيرها في الكبد اكثر من الدماغ وذلك من المحتمل لكثرة الدهون غير المشبعة في الكبد ، ففي در اسة (26) تبين أن للمستخلص الكحولي لدرنات نبات السعد مقدرة على أكسدة الدهون Lipids Peroxidation بشكل فعال.

#### 2. فعالية المستخلص الكحولي:

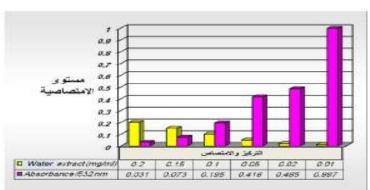
يبين كل من الشكل رقم (5)، (6) فعالية المستخلص الكحولي في منع اكسدة الدهون غير المشبعة والمستحثة بكبريتات الحديدوز بناية في كبد ودماغ الفئران.  $\widetilde{Fe}^{+2}$ 



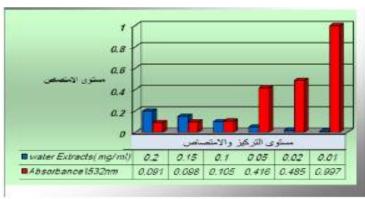
شكل رقم ( 1 ): قابلية المستخلص الماني في ازامة الجذور الحرة ( DPPH )



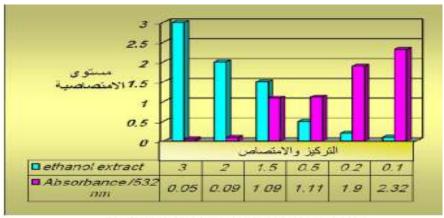
شكل رقم ( 2): قابلية فسنخلص المعولي الرنهبيل في از سة فجاور خمرة (DPPH)



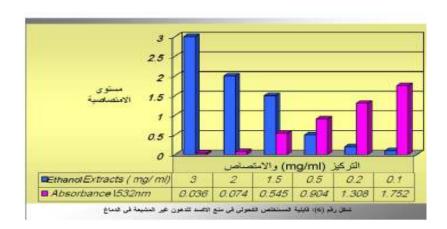
شكل رقم ﴿ كَا ﴾؛ فاييلة فنستخلص الدكن في متح الصدة فدعون خور المشهمة في فلها



شكل رقم ( 1)؛ فايتية المستطعى الدلاني في سنع الاعسد الدمون غير المشيعة في المداع



شكل رقم ﴿ 5 ﴾؛ فَابْنِيةَ المستخلص الكحولي للزنجييل في منع الاعسدة في الكيد



- 7. Ficker CE.; Smith ML.; Susiarti S.; Leaman DJ.; Irawati C. and Arnason JT. (2003). Inhibition of human pathogenic fungi by members of Zingiberaceae used by the Kenyah (Indonesian Borneo). J. Ethnopharmacol. 85: 289-293.
- 8. Duke JA. and Ayensu ES.(1984). Medicinal Plants of China. Algonac, Michigan, Reference Publications. Inc.pp.4-20.
- 9. Zhang-mu M.; Sakai X.; Osei T.; Safo H.; Nasasoi H.; Safo M.; Mizuno M.; Ono K. and Nakeneg H. (1990). Autimutogenic activity by the medicinal plant in traditional chines medicines. Shoya Kuhak Zasshi .44:225-229.
- 10. Association of official Chemists (AOAC). 14<sup>th</sup> ed. (1984). Official Method of Analysis. Washington D.C., U.S.A.
- 11. A.O.A.C. (1970). Official Method of Analysis 11th ed. Washington, D.C. Association of the Official Analytical Chemistry. P. 101.
- 12. Krittika N.; Natta L. and Orapin K. (2007). Antibacterial Effect. Molec. 12(8):2047-2060.
- 13. A.O.A.C. (1990). the edition published by A.O.A.C.Po.Boc, 540,Ben Jamin Frank station, wasting bon DC. Zoonn.

- 1. Schwartsmann G.; Ratain MJ.; Cragg GM.; Wong JE.; Saijo N.; Parkinson DR.; Fujiwara Y.; Pazdur R.; Newman DJ.; Dagher R. and Di-Leone L. (2002). Anticancer drug discovery and development throughout the world. J. Clin. Oncol. 20: 47S-59S.
- 2. Nassr-Allah A.; Amr A.; Ahmed MA.; Khalid MA.; David AL.; Alan C. and Hany A. (2009). Anti-cancer and anti-oxidant activity of some Egyptian medicinal plants. J. Med. Plants Res. 3(10): 799-808.
- 3. Jang M.; Cai L.; Udeani GO.; Slowing KV. and Thomas CF. (1997). Cancer activity of resveratrol. Nat. Prod. 275 (5297): 218-220.
- 4. Braun L. and Cohen M.(2005). Herbs and Natural Supplements: An Evidence-Based Guide, Elsevier Science, Melbourne, Australian Publishing Awards.
- 5. Habsah M.; Amran M.; Mackeen MM.; Lajis NH.; Kikuzaki H.; Nakatani N.; Rahman AA. and Ali A.M. (2000). Screening of Zingiberaceae extracts for antimicrobial and antioxidant activities. J. Ethnopharmacol. 72:403-410.
- 6. Jitoe A.; Masuda T. and Mabry TJ. (1994). NovelAntioxidants, Cassumunarin A, B and C, for Zingiber cassumunar. Tet. Lett., 35(7): 981-984.

- 14. Pearson D. (1976). Chemical analysis of foods 7th eds, Church-Hill, Living Stone, London.
- 15. Uirsini F.; Maiorino M.; Morazzoni K.; Roveri A. and Pifferi G.(1994). A novel antioxidant (IdB 1031) affecting molecular mechanisms of cellular . Free Rad. Biol. Med. 16:547-553.
- 16. Ohkawa H.; Ohishi N. and Yagi K.(1979). Assay for lipid peroxides in animal tissues by thiobarbituric acid reaction. Anal. Biochem. 95:351-358.
- 17. World Health Organization (WHO).(1998).Quality control methods for medicinal plant materials .Regional Office for the Western Pacific .Manila.
- 18.Nakayama T.;Hor K.;Terazawa A. and Kawakish S.(2002). Comparision of the cyto-toxicity of different hydroperoxides to cell. Free Rad. Res. 14:173-178.
- 19. Nakayama T.; Hiramitsu M.; Osama T. and Kawakish S. (1993). The protective role of Gallic acid esters in bacterial cytotoxicity and SOS responses induced by hydrogen peroxide. Mutate. Res. 303:29-34.
- 20. Forkmann G. and Martens S.(2001). Metabolic engineering and applications of flavonoids. Curr Opin Biotechnol.12:155-160.
- 21. McGee H. (2004). On food and cooking: the science and lore of the kitchen. New York: 2Edi Scribner.
- 22. عبد الوهاب، أفنان اسماعيل ( 2010). تــأثير مـستخلص الكحــول الاثيلــي الخــام لبــنور واوراق نبــات المعــدنوس Petroselinum crispum في الفئران البـيض وفــي بعـض الخطوط الخلوية السرطانية. رسالة ماجستير ، الجامعة التكنولوجية ، بعداد ، ص 53 ، 59–96 .
- 23. المياح ،صبيح هليل جايد (2010). تقييم التأثيرات العلاجية لمركب الفايسين وعقار الالبندازول تجاه طفيلي الاكياس العذرية Echinococcus granulosus L. دراسة مقدمة من جامعة البصرة ، مجلة أبحاث البصرة (العلميات) العدد 36 ، الجزء 6 ، 6 B.
- 24. Seo WG.; Pae HO.;Oh GS.; Chai KY.; Kwon TO. and Yun YGJ(2001). Inhibitory effects of methanol extract of Cyperus rotundus rhizomes on nitric oxide and superoxide productions by murine. Macroph. cell line.76:59.
- 25. Raut NA. and Gaikwad NJ.(2006). Antidiabetic activity of hydro-ethanolic extract of cyperus rotundus in alloxan induced diabetes in rats. Fitoterapia. 77:585-589.
- 26. Soumaya K.; Ledauphin J.; Bouhlel I.; Sghaier MB.; Boubaker J.; Skandrani I.; Mosrati R.; Ghedira K.; Barillier D. and Ghedira LC. (2008). Comparetive study of *cyperus rotundus* essential oil by a modified GC/MS analysis method. Evaluation of its antioxidant, cytotoxic, and apoptotic effects. Chem. Biodiv. 5:729.

تلوث المياه المعبأة بالفطريات وتحديد علاقتها بالاستعمال المتكرر للعبوات البلاستيكية

أمير خضير عباس ، إيمان عباس خلف ، عصام شاكر حمزة ، سلمان عبود حمود ، فرقد فرحان عبد الحميد ، سارة خطاب إسماعيل

وزارة العلوم والتكنولوجيا/ بغداد / جمهورية العراق

#### الملخص باللغة العربية

لقد شغل تواجد الفطريات في المياه المعبأة اهتمام الباحثين والدارسين خلال العقود الاخيرة بعد أن تبين تسبب الفطريات في تلوث مياه الشرب. تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى تعيين تلوث المياه المعبأة والسطوح الداخلية للعبوات البلاستيكية بالفطريات وتحديد علاقتها بالاستعمال المنكرر للعبوات

تم إجراء الدراسة على 45 منتوج من العياه المعبأة سعة 20 لتر المنتجة محليا حيث سحبت بصورة عشوائية من الأسواق المحلية لمدينة بغداد واستعملت طريقة الترشيح بالأغشية وأخذ المسحات الطبية في تعيين الفطريات في المياه المعبأة والعبوات البلاستيكية . بينت النتائج احتواء 42 منتج من مجموع 45 وبنسبة 93.3% من المياه المعبأة على الفطريات.

(Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus ochraceus, Aspergillus terreus, Aspergillus parasiticus, Penicillium aurantiogriseum, Penicillium nalgiovense, Penicillium italicum, Penicillium expansum, Penicillium glabrum, Byssochlamys nivea, Alternaria alternata, Fusarium verticillioides, Rhodotorula spp, Yeast, Chladosporium cladosporioides, Bipolaris spp, Trichoderma spp, Emericella spp, Rhizopus spp, Neosartorya fischeri).

في حين أظهرت ان 33 من مجموع 45 من العبوات البلاستيكية وبنسبة 73.3% تحت*وي على* نوع او اكثر من الفطريات التي تم تعيينها في المياه .

وقد أوصى الباحثون بضرورة إعادة النظر بالمواصفة القياسية العراقية لمياه الشرب المعبأة لتتضمن الإشارة إلى حدود أعداد الفطريات كأحد المسببات المرضية المنقولة عن طريق مياه الشرب المعبأة .

الكلمات المفتاحية: المياه المعيأة ، الفطريات ، العبوات البلاستبكية

# Fungal contamination of bottled water and its relationship to the frequent use of plastic bottles

Amir Kh. Abbas, Eman A. Khalaf, Isam Sh. Hamza, Salman A. Hammood, Farked F. Abdul Hameed, and Sarah Kh. Ismail

Ministry of Sciences and Technology / Baghdad/ Republic of Iraq

#### ABSTRACT

Fungal contamination in bottled water had received great attention in recent decades after it was found that it is a cause of drinking water. The current study aims to determine pollution of bottled water and interior surfaces of the plastic containers by fungi and describe its relationship to the reuse of the containers.

The study was conducted on 45 locally produced bottled water capacity of 20 liters collected randomly from local markets of Baghdad capital city.

Membrane filtration technique and medical swabs used in the appointment of fungi in bottled water and plastic containers.

The results showed 42 of the total 45 (93.3%) of the bottled water contain fungi (Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus ochraceus, Aspergillus terreus, Aspergillus parasiticus, Penicillium aurantiogriseum, Penicillium nalgiovense, Penicillium italicum, Penicillium expansum, Penicillium glabrum, Byssochlamys nivea, Alternaria alternata, Fusarium verticillioides, Rhodotorula spp, Yeast, Chladosporium cladosporioides, Bipolaris spp, Trichoderma spp, Emericella spp, Rhizopus spp, Neosartorya fischeri).

While 33 of the total 45 (73.3%) of the plastic containers showed to contain one or more types of fungi that have been found in the water.

We recommend reconsider to Iraqi standard specification of bottled drinking water to include a reference to the limits of the fungi as one of the pathogens transmitted by drinking bottled water.

#### الكشف عن الفطريات في المياه:

تم التحري عن الفطريات في المياه المعبأة بحسب (12) باستخدام تقنية الترشيح بالأغشية (Membrane filteration technique) وذلك بترشيح 100 مليلتر من المياه لكل منتج من خلال أغشية Sartorius Stedim-Celllose Nitrate Filterpore الترشيح (Size 0.45 μm) وقد تم تخفيف المنتوجات الملوثة نقل غشاء النرشيح على سطح الوسط الزرعي Sabouraud (Himedia,India), Dextrose Agar-SDA مضاف اليه المضاد الحيوي Chloroamphenicol بتركيز 100 mg/L حضنت الاطباق بدرجة حرارة 25 م وفحصت يوميا لمدة اسبوع وتم اعادة زرع المستعمرات الفطرية على وسط SDA للحصول على مستعمرات منفردة ونقية لغرض التشخيص.

#### التحري عن الفطريات على السطوح الداخلية للعبوات البلاستيكية:

تم اخذ مسحات للعبوات البلاستيكية بعد تفريغها من المياه تحت ظروف معقمة بواسطة مسحات (Sterile Swabs) نقلت المسحات على سطح الوسط الزرعي SDA وحضنت الاطباق بدرجة حرارة 25 م وتم ملاحظتها يوميا لمدة اسبوع بحسب (13) وتم اعادة زرع المستعمرات الفطرية على وسط الـ SDA للحصول على مستعمرات منفردة ونقية لغرض التشخيص.

#### النتائيج والمناقشية

بينت نتائج فحوصات المياه المعبأة في العبوات البلاستيكية سعة (20) لتر احتواء (42) منتج من مجموع (45) على الفطريات وباعداد تراوحت بين 3-900 مستعمرة / 100 مليلتر جدول (1) واظهر (30) منتج معيارا من الفطريات يفوق الحدود المسموح بها بالمواصفات القياسية العالمية لمياه الشرب والبالغة 100 مستعمرة / 100 مليلتر (7) ان تواجد الفطريات في مياه الشرب المعبأة يتسبب في احداث مشاكل حسية (Sensoric problems) والمتمثلة بتغير في الون وطعم ورائحة المياه أذ غالباً مايرتبط تغير طعم ورائحة المياه المعباة بتواجد الفطريات نتيجة افراز الصبغات وبعض المركبات مثل مادة Geosmin التي تكسب المياه رائحة

تم عزل عشرين نوعاً من الفطريات من منتوجات المياه المعبأة كما يوضح شكل رقم (1) وهي :

(Aspergillus niger , Aspergillus ochraceus , Aspergillus terreus , Aspergillus parasiticus , Penicillium aurantiogriseum , Penicillium nalgiovense , Penicillium italicum , Penicillium expansum, Penicillium glabrum, Byssochlamys nivea , Alternaria alternata , Fusarium verticillioides , Rhodotorula spp , Yeast ,Chladosporium cladosporioides , Bipolaris spp , Trichoderma spp , Emericella spp , Rhizopus spp , Neosartorya fischeri ).

#### المقدمة

تتواجد الفطريات بصورة واسعة في الطبيعة اذ هنالك اكثر من سبعين الف نوع منها 300 نوع تتسبب في احداث الامراض للانسان واقل من 12 نوع تسبب حوالي 90% من الاصابات الفطربة (1).

ان تواجد الفطريات في البيئة المائية لم ينل الاهتمام الواسع مقارنة بتواجد الفطريات في البيئات الاخرى (التربة والهواء) الا في السنين الاخيرة اذ تُبت وجود الفطريات في جميع انواع المياه (المياه الخام ،المياه المعاملة، المياه المقطرة، المياه المفلترة النقية، مياه الشرب والمياه المعبأة) (2-5).

ان من أهم الاعتبارات التي تُهم المستهلك لمياه الشرب المعبأة هي مدى مطابقة هذة المياه للمواصفات القياسية لمياه الشرب وسلامتها من المسببات المرضية المتضمنة الانواع المختلفة من البكتريا المرضية والطفيليات والفيروسات التي تتسبب في احداث امراض المعدة والامعاء (6) ولم يتم الاهتمام بالفطريات كأحد المسببات المرضية المنقولة عن طريق مياه الشرب المعبأة ويعزى ذلك الى ان المسببات المرضية الاخرى (البكتريا والطفيليات والفيروسات) غالباً ماتؤدي الى اعراض مرضية حادة في حين ان تناول مياه الشرب الملوَّثة بالفطريات يؤدي الى اصابات مزمنة الا انه في العقدين الاخيرين ازداد الاهتمام بالفطريات الملوثة لمياه الشرب اذ ثبت ان الفطريات تتسبب في احداث اشكال مختلفة من الامراض التي تتضمن الحساسية او انتاج السموم الفطرية او احداث الاصابة المباشرة للمستهلك (7) وتسبب الفطريات ايضاً تغيرات غير مرغوبة في طعم ورائحة مياه الشرب مما يؤدي الى مشاكل حسية في المياه المعبأة المنتجة (8) وان تواجد الفطريات على السطوح الداخلية للعبوات البلاستيكية يمكن ان يتسبب في تحطم وتحلل المواد الكيميائية المعقدة المصنعة منها العبوات البلاستيكية نتيجة لقدرة الفطريات على انتاج العديد من الانزيمات مما تسبب مشاكل

يشكل نقُصُ مياه الشرب المأمونة والوصول اليها تحديا كبيرا في مناطق عديدة من العالم وهنالك اهتمام متزايد لسلامة وجودة مياه الشرب وتعد صناعة مياه الشرب المعبأة من اكثر قطاعات صناعة الاغذية والمشروبات ديناميكية بالرغم من التكلفة العالية بالمقارنة مع تكاليف خدمات مياه شبكة التوزيع وأصبحت المياه المعبأة توصف بأنها المشروب الاسرع نموا في العالم (10).

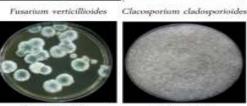
أما في العراق فتلقى صناعة مياه الشرب المعبأة رواجاً كبيراً وتحتل اعداد معاملها نسبة 54% من مجمل الصناعات الغذائية المختلفة بالعراق والمسجلة لدى المديرية العامة للتنمية الصناعية لتشهد بذالك هذه الصناعة انتشارا واسعا في ظل تزايد الطلب على المنتج لاسباب تتعلق بنوعية مياه الشرب وتوافرها وقد رافق هذه الزيادة الملحوظة في اعداد المعامل انخفاضا حاداً في النوعية متمثلا بزيادة النسبة المئوية للفشل في تطبيق المتطلبات الصحية الواردة في المواصفة القياسية العراقية الخاصة بمياه الشرب المعبأة رقم 1937 في 2000 مما ادى الى اغراق السوق المحلية بالعديد من العلامات التجارية التي تفتقر الى المواصفات الصحية الخاصة

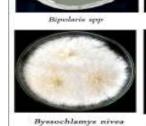
. ونظرا لافتقار المواصفة القياسية العراقية لمياه الشرب المعبأة الى أي اشارة الى تواجد الفطريات واعدادها لذا يهدف البحث التحري عن انواع الفطريات المتواجدة في مياه الشرب المعبأة (سعة 20 لتر) وعلاقتها بأنواع الفطريات المتواجدة على السطوح الداخلية للعبوات البلاستيكية المتكررة الاستعمال.

#### المواد وطرق العمل

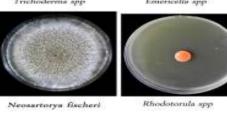
تم التحري عن الفطريات في عبوات المياه البلاستيكية المتكررة الاستخدام سعة 20 لتر لـ (42) منتج محلى بالرمز (F42- F1) وثلاث منتوجات من المياه المعبأة لعبوات بلاستيكية سعة 20 لتر ذات الاستخدام الواحد بالرمز (F45, F44, F43) سحبت بصورة عشوائية من الاسواق المحلية لمدينة بغداد للفترة من تشرين الاول 2013 ولغاية أذار 2014.







Aspergillus niger





شكل رقم (1): الفطريات المعزولة من منتوجات المياه المعبأة

ان العديد من هذه الفطريات هي مسببات مرضية انتهازية تؤدي الى اصابات مزمنة ويمتاز المرض بتطوره البطيء ولكن في الاشخاص الذين يعانون من ضعف في الجهاز المناعي يكون المرض حادا أذ تتسبب هذه الفطريات في احداث امراض عديدة والمتمثلة بتسمم الاغشية المخاطية والجلد والانسجة تحت الجلدية والتهاب القصبات والرئتين والربو والحساسية ويمكن ان يصاب القلب والجهاز العصبي (14).

ان تلوث المياه المعبأة بالفطريات ينال اهتماما كبيرا في المستشفيات عند استهلاك المرضى المقيمين بها لهذه المياه وبصورة خاصة المرضى الذين يعانون من ضعف في الجهاز المناعي الخاضعين للعلاج (15) واكثر المرضى عرضة للاصابة بالفطريات هم المرضى الايذز , مرضى السرطان , المرضى السكري , مرضى الإيذز , مرضى السرطان , المرضى الخاضعين للعلاج بمركبات Corticosteroids , المرضى الخاضعين لعمليات القلب الجراحية او نقل الاعضاء (16) كما ان العديد من الفطريات القلب الجراحية او نقل الاعضاء (16) كما ان على انتاج السموم الفطرية وان تلوث هذة المياه بانواع مختلفة من الفطريات والتي لها القدرة على انتاج السموم الفطرية وبالرغم من وجود عامل التخفيف (Dilution factor) للسموم المنتجة الا ان خزن هذه المياه الهنرة زمنية طويلة قبل استهلاكها يؤدي الى زيادة

تراكيز السموم وان شرب كميات كبيرة من هذه المياه العلوثة وخاصة في فصل الصيف يؤدي الى زيادة تراكيزها مما يشكل خطورة على صحة المستهلكين (17) .

اظهرت نتائج فحوصات المسكات المأخوذة من نفس العبوات البلاستيكة بعد تفريغها من المياه احتواء 33 من مجموع 45 من العبوات البلاستيكية على الفطريات:

(Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus terreus, Penicillium italicum, Penicillium expansum, Byssochlamys nivea, Alternaria alternata, Rhodotorula spp, Yeast, Chladosporium cladosporioides, Emericella spp, Rhizopus spp).

وعند مقارنة انواع الفطريات التي تم عزلها من المياه والمسحات المأخوذة من العبوات البلاستيكية اظهر (32) منتج من المياه المعبأة احتوائه على الاقل نوع واحد من نفس الفطريات التي ثبت وجودها في المسحات المأخوذة من العبوات البلاستيكية .جدول رقم (1).

جدول (1): نتائج فحوصات الفطريات للمياه المعبأة والمسحات للعبوات البلاستيكية

توصات الفطريات للمياه المعباة والمسحات للعبوانا	جدول (1): نتائج قد		
انواع الفطريات في المياه المعبأة	اعداد الفطريات في المياه مستعمرة/100 مليلتر	رمز المنتج	ت
Aspergillus niger Aspergillus ochraceus	120	F1	1
Penicillium aurantiogriseum Aspergillus niger	163	F2	2
Penicillium nalgiovense Aspergillus niger	300	F3	3
Aspergillus terreus Aspergillus niger	220	F4	4
Alternaria alternata Fusarium verticillioides Aspergillus niger	280	F5	5
Cladosporium cladosporioides Aspergillus parasiticus Aspergillus niger	180	F6	6
Rhodotorula spp. Yeast	250	F7	7
Penicillum italicum Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp. Yeast	300	F8	8
Penicillium expansum Alternaria alternata Cladosporium cladosporioides Yeast	320	F9	9
Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp. Yeast	210	F10	10
Rhodotorula spp. Cladosporium cladosporioides Yeast	140	F11	11
Yeast Rhodotorula spp. Aspergillus ochraceus Bipolaris spp.	350	F12	12
	70	F13	13
	180	F14	14
			15
	l .		16
			17
č	- U		18
11			
	Negative	F19	19
Penicillium italicum	240	F20	20
Emericella spp.	320	F21	21
	300	F22	22
Aspergillus niger Byssochlamys nivea	340	F23	23
Rhizopus spp.	200	F24	24
Aspergillus niger Emericella spp. Trichoderma spp.	360	F25	25
	40	F26	26
Aspergillus niger	30	F27	27
Cladosporium cladosporioides	390	F28	28
	30	F29	29
Aspergillus niger	350	F30	30
Aspergillus niger	80	F31	31
Penicillium glabrum		F32	32
Aspergillus niger Emericella spp.	144	F33	33
	Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Penicillium aurantiogriseum Aspergillus niger Penicillium nalgiovense Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Byssochlamys nivea Alternaria alternata Fusarium verticillioides Aspergillus niger Rhodotorula spp. Cladosporium cladosporioides Aspergillus niger Rhodotorula spp. Yeast Penicillium italicum Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp. Yeast Penicillium expansum Alternaria alternata Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp. Yeast Penicillium expansum Alternaria alternata Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp. Yeast Penicillium expansum Alternaria oldernata Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp. Yeast Rhodotorula spp. Yeast Rhodotorula spp. Aspergillus niger Trichoderma spp. Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Penicillium italicum Aspergillus niger Penicillium italicum Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Penicillium italicum Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Emericella spp. Trichoderma spp. Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Emericella spp. Trichoderma spp. Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Emericella spp. Trichoderma spp. Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Emericella spp. Trichoderma spp. Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Emericella spp. Trichoderma spp. Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Emericella spp. Trichoderma spp.	Aspergillus niger Aspergillus ochraceus  Penicillium aurantiogriseum Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Penicillium algiovense Aspergillus niger Rhodotorula spp Cladosporium cladosporioides Aspergillus niger Rhodotorula spp Yeast Penicillum expansum Alternaria alternata Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp Yeast Penicillum expansum Alternaria alternata Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp Yeast Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp Yeast Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp Yeast Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp Cladosporium cladosporioides Penicillum singer Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Negative	Aspergillus niger Aspergillus ochraceus Aspergillus ochraceus Penicillium auraniogriseum Aspergillus ochraceus Aspergillus ospare Penicillium auraniogriseum Aspergillus niger Penicillium algiovense Aspergillus oraceus Aspergillus niger Rhodotorula spp. Cladosporium cladosporioides Aspergillus niger Rhodotorula spp. Cladosporium cladosporioides Aspergillus niger Rhodotorula spp. Yeast Penicillium expansum Alternaria alternata Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp. Yeast Penicillium expansum Alternaria alternata Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp. Yeast Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp. Yeast Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp. Cladosporium cladosporioides Rhodotorula spp. Aspergillus oraceus Bipolaris spp. Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Aspergillus niger Iso Aspergillus niger Iso Aspergillus niger Negative Negative Negative Negative Pita Aspergillus niger Asperg

Aspergillus niger	Aspergillus niger 90		F34	34
Yeast	Rhodotorula spp. Yeast	11 110		35
Alternaria alternata	Alternaria alternata Cladosporium cladosporioides	160		36
Emericella spp.	Tricoderma spp. Emericella spp.	coderma spp. 220		37
Negative	Aspergillus niger	70	F38	38
Penicillium italicum	Penicillium italicum	enicillium italicum 40		39
Negative	Trichoderma spp.	Trichoderma spp. 75		40
Aspergillus niger	Aspergillus niger Aspergillus ochraceus	ergillus niger		41
Negative	Rhodotorula spp. Yeast	140	F42	42
Negative	Rhodotorula spp. Yeast	3		43
Negative	Negative	Negative Negative		44
Alternaria alternata	Rhodotorula spp. Yeast Alternaria alternate	29	F45	45

بلغت النسبة المئوية لتواجد الفطريات في المياه المعبأة 93.3% في حين كانت النسبة المئوية لتواجد الفطريات على السطوح الداخلية للعبوات البلاستيكية 73.3% وبلغت نسبة العلاقة بين انواع الفطريات المتواجدة في المياه المعبأة والعبوات البلاستيكية 76.1% .جدول رقم (2). ان ارتفاع نسبة تواجد الفطريات في المياه المعبأة يمكن ان يكون مصدر للعدوى بالفطريات المرضية والمنتجة للسموم الفطرية.

اما بخصوص منتوجات المياه المعبأة بالعبوات البلاستيكية ذات الاستخدام الواحد (F45, F44, F43) اظهر المنتوج بالرمز F43 Rhodotorula spp , ) مستعمرات من ثلاث مستعمرات من Yeast) وخلو العبوة البلاستيكية من الفطريات في حين اظهر المنتوج بالرمز F44 خلوه والعبوة البلاستيكية من الفطريات والمنتوج بالرمز F45 اظهر احتوائه على (29) مستعمرة من Rhodotorula spp , Yeast ,Alternaria ) الفطريات alternata) كما في جدول رقم (1). ان تواجد الفطريات في هذه المنتوجات يعود الى عدم نظافة العبوات البلاستيكية او تلوث معامل الانتاج بهذه الفطريات لكن اعداد الفطريات كان ضمن

الاعداد المسموح بها لتواجد الفطريات في مياه الشرب (7). كثير من انواع الفطريات التي تم عزلها من المياه المعبأة والسطوح الداخلية للعبوات البلاستيكية لها القدرة على تكوين الفلم الحيوي Biofilm (18) ومن بين اهم انواع الفطريات المكونة للفلم الحيوي والذي تم تعينه في المياه المعبأة والعبوات البلاستيكية عفن (Aspergillus niger) وهو من الاعفان الواسعة الانتشار في الطبيعة اذ يتواجد في التربة والهواء ويتصف بتحمله للجفاف ودرجات الحرارة العالية وله القدرة على اصابة الانسان بامراض عديدة تعرف بـ Aspergillosis الذي يصيب الجهاز التنفسي مسبب اعراض تشبه الى حد كبير اعراض مرض التدرن الرئوي كما يصيب الأذن مسبب مرض Otomycosis وعند توفر الظروف الملائمة من رطوبة ودرجة حرارة مناسبة فأن هذا العفن له القابلية على افراز العديد من السموم مثل ( Nigragillin , Hyphae اضافة الى ذلك ان كتلة دائرية من (19) (Malformin لهذا العفن ممكن ان تتكون ويطلق عليها بـ Aspergilloma تسبب مشاكل صحية في الجهاز التنفسي او الجهاز البولي (20). ومن الفطريات الاخرى التي ثبت وجودها ولها القابلية على تكوين الفلم الحيوي (Rhodotorula spp) التي تتسب في احداث اعراض مرضية حادة وخاصة في الاشخاص الذين يعانون من ضعف في الجهاز المناعي ومرضى السرطان والمرضى الذين يخضعون لعمليات القسطرة القلبية أذ تتسبب في احداث Fungemia ومن ثم اصابة العيون Eye infection والتهاب البريتون Peritonitis والتهاب الدماغ Peritonitis

تمتاز الفطريات المكونة للفلم الحيوي بمقاومتها للمضادات الفطرية لذا يتطلب في كثير من الاحيان الى استخدام جرعات عالية من

مجموعة من المضادات الفطرية للقضاء على الفطريات المسببة للحالات المرضية (23).

تتصف الفطريات بمقاومتها لعمليات المعالجة وتعقيم المياه أذ تقاوم سبوراتها المواد الكيميائية المستعملة في عملية التخثر والكلور المستعمل في تعقيم المياه لذا يستخدم Ozone و Chlorinedioxide في القضاء على سبورات الفطريات (24) اما استخدام الاشعة فوق البنفسجية والتي تستعمل بنطاق واسع في تعقيم المياه المعبأة فأنها غير فعالة في القضاء على الفطريات (Aspergillus spp , Penicillium spp) المنتجة للصبغات مثل إذ تحمى الصبغات سبورات الفطريات من الاشعة فوق البنفسجية .(25)

تفتقر المواصفة القياسية العراقية لمياه الشرب المعبأة الى أي اشارة الى الفطريات التي ثبت وجودها وبنسب عالية في منتوجات المياه المعبأة لذا يوصىي الباحثون بإعادة النظر بالمواصفة القياسية العراقية لمياه الشرب المعبأة لتتضمن اشارتها الى الفطريات كأحد المسببات المرضية المنقولة عن طريق مياه الشرب المعبأة وألزام المعامل المنتجة للمياه المعبأة في حالة عدم توفر اجهزة تنظيف وتعقيم العبوات البلاستيكية بعدم استخدام العبوات ذات الحجم (20) لتر في الانتاج حيث تبين ان هذه العبوات تكون ملوثة بأنواع مختلفة من الفطريات بسبب تكرار استخدامها والتي ممكن أن تشكل خطورة على صحة المستهلكين وزيادة الرقابة الصحية من قبل الجهات المعنية على المعامل المنتجة للمياه المعبأة بعدم اطلاق اي وجبة انتاج إلا بعد تحديد صلاحيتها ومطابقتها للمواصفة القياسية العراقية لمياه الشرب المعبأة وحث المعامل المنتجة للمياه المعبأة على استعمال العبوات البلاستيكية ذات الاستعمال الواحد في

جدول رقم (2): عدد منتوجات المياه المعبأة ومسحات السطوح الداخلية للعبوات البلاستيكية الموجبة لتواجد الفطريات

النسبة المئوية	الاعداد الموجبة	العدد المقحوص	النوع
93.3	42	45	المياه المعبأة
73.3	33	45	مسحات السطوح الداخلية للعبوات البلاستيكية
76.1	32	42	العلاقة بين نوع الفطريات في المياه المعبأة والعبوات البلاستيكية

- 16. Denning DW. (2006). Aspergillosis. Schering-Plough Corporation. Kenilworth. NJ.
- 17. Paterson RRM. (2006). Fungi and fungal toxins as weapons. Mycol. Res. 110: 1003-1010.
- 18. Siqueira VM.; Oliveira HMB.; Santos C.; Paterson RRM.; Gusmao NB. and Lima N. (2011). Filamentous Fungi in Drinking Water, Particularly in Relation to Biofilm Formation. Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health. 8: 456-469.
- 19. Batra V.; Asmar B. and Ang JY. (2006). Aspergillosis eMedicine D:/Medical Mycological/eMedicine- Aspergillosis Article by Vandana Batra, MD. Htm.
- 20. Lee SW. (2010). An aspergilloma mistaken for a pelviureteral stone on nonenhanced CT: a fungal bezoar causing ureteral obstruction. Korean J. Urol. 51: 216-218.
- 21. Unal A.; Koc AN.; Sipahioglu M. H.; Kavuncuoglu F.; Tokgoz B. and Buldu HM. (2009). CAPD-related peritonitis caused by Rhodotorula mucilaginosa. Perit Dial Int. 29: 581-
- 22. Tuon FF. and Costa SF. (2008). Rhodotorula infection. A systematic review of 128 cases from literature. Rev. Iberoam. Micol. 25: 135-140.
- 23. Mowat E.; Butcher J.; Lang S.; Williams C. and Ramage G. (2007). Development of a simple model for studying the effects of antifungal agents on multicellular communities of Aspergillus fumigates. J. Med. Microbiol. 56: 1205-1212.
- 24. Kelley J.; Kinsey G.; Paterson R. and Brayford D. (2003). Identification and Control of Fungi in Distribution Systems. Awwa Research Foundation and American Water Works Association. Denver. CO.
- 25. Kanzler D.; Buzina W.; Paulitsch A.; Haas D. ; Platzer S.; Marth E. and Mascher F. (2007). Occurrence and hygienic relevance of fungi in drinking water. Mycoses 51: 165-169.

- 1. Yamaguchi MU.; Rampazzo RCP.; Ogatta YSF. ; Nakamura CV. ; Nakamura TU. and Filho BPD. (2007). Yeasts and Filamentous Fungi in Bottled Mineral Water and Tap Water from Municipal Supplies. Brazil. Arch. Biol. Technol. 50: 1-9.
- 2. Pereira VJ.; Fernandes D.; Carvalho G.; Benoliel MJ.; Romao MVS. and Crespo MTB. (2010). Assessment of the Presence and Dynamics of Fungi in Drinking Water Sources Using Cultural and Molecular Methods. Water Res. 1-10.
- 3. Ribeiro A.; Machado AP.; Kozakiewicz Z.; Ryan M.; Luke B.; Buddie AG.; Venancio A.; Lima N. and Kelley J. (2006). Fungi in bottled water. A case study of a production plant. Revista Iberoamericana de Micologia. 23: 139-144.
- 4. Cabral D. and Fernandez P. (2002). Fungal spoilage of bottled mineral water. Int. J. Food Microbiol. 72: 73-76.
- 5. Fujikawa H.; Wauke T.; Kusunoki J.; Noguchi Y.; Takahashi Y.; Ohta K. and Itoh T. (1997). Contamination of microbial foreign bodies in bottled mineral water in Tokyo, Japan. J. Appl. Microbiol. 82: 287-291.
- 6. Mara D. and Horan N. (2006). The Handbook of Water and Wastewater Microbiology. 1st ed. Elsevier Academic Press, London.
- 7. Hageskal G.; Lima N. and Skaar I. (2009). The Study of Fungi in Drinking Water. Mycol. Res. 113: 165-172.
- 8. Paterson RRM.; Venancio A. and Lima N. (2007). Why do food and drink smell like earth. In: Mendez-Vilas A (ed). Microbiology Book Series-Communicating Current Research and Education Topics and Trends in Applied Microbiology. Formatex, Badajoz, Spain, pp. 120-128.
- 9. Junghanns C.; Moeder M.; Krauss G.; Martin C. and Schlosser D. (2005). Degradation of the Xenoestrogen nonylphenol by aquatic Fungi and their Laccases. Microbiol. 151: 45-57.
- 10. Hairston JE. (2008). Bottled water: Beneficial industry or super can job. Alabama state water program. Auburn University. National Water Conference. 10.
- 11. رزوقي ، سراب محمد محمود . (2008). دراسة واقع مياه الشرب المعبأة في العراق بين الاعوام 1995-2008 . المؤتمر العلمي الاول الصَّحة العامة استثمار لحياة افضل , وزارة الصحة. 12. Clesceri LS.; Greenberg AS. and Eaton AD. (2005). Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater. American Public Health Associtation (APHA), 21.
- 13. Food and Drug Administration. (FDA). (2003). A guide to environmental microbiology testing for the food industry.
- 14. Kaur R.; Mittal N.; Kakkar M.; Aggarwal AK. and Mathur MD. (2000). Otomycosis. Clinico. Mycologic. Study. 79(8): 606-609.
- 15. Paterson RRM.; Hageskal G.; Skaar I. and Lima N. (2009). Occurrence, problems, analysis and removal of filamentous fungi in drinking water. In Fungicides: Chemistry, Environmental Impact and Health Effects; De Costa, P., Bezerra, P., Eds. Nova Science Publishers: New York, NY, USA, pp. 379-

# معالجة بعض الفطريات السامة المعزولة من المياه العراقية بالمحتوى الفينولي الكلي لمستخلصات نبات السعد Cyperus rotundus وبطرق استخلاص متنوعة

صبا رياض خضير الطائي (1) لبيب أحمد الزبيدي (2) إنعام نوري علي (2)

(1) كلية العلوم/ الجامعة المستنصرية / بغداد (2) داارة المياه والبيئة/ وزارة العلوم والتكنولوجيا/ بغداد / جمهورية العراق

#### الملخص باللغة العربية

استخلصت المركبات الفينولية من درنات نبات السعد Cyperus rotundus باستخدام الأمواج فوق الصوتية، الماء الساخن، الكحول الاثيلي والكحول المثيلي، وركزت المستخلصات بالمبخر الدوار تحت الضغط المخلفل وجففت. اجري الكشف الكيميائي النوعي عن المجاميع الفعالة في المستخلصات، حيث ظهر احتواء المستخلصات في محتواها من المجاميع الفعالة (التانينات، الفلافونات، الفينولات، التربينات ، الصابونيات، القلويدات والكومارينات)، واختلفت المستخلصات في محتواها من المجاميع الفعالة كما ونوعا. تم تحليل حامض العفصيك لتحديد المحتوى الفينولي الكلي باستخدام طريقة Folin-Ciocalteau في حدواها من المجاميع الفعالة كما ونوعا. تم تحليل حامض العفصيك لتحديد المحتوى الفينولي الكلي، واختبرت الفعالية التتبيطية للفطريات السامة Folin-Ciocalteau المعزولة من مياه نهر دجلة و Rhizopus oligosporium المعزولة من مياه المستخلص المستخلص المستخلص المستخلص المعتولية وبنسب مختلفة، أعطى المستخلص الكحولي مثيلي لدرنات نبات السعد أعلى فعالية تتبيطية وبمعنوية (OD = 1)، مقارنة بنموذج السيطرة (المعاملة بدون مستخلص) والمستخلص النتائج متقاربة في الفعالية التثبيطية المستخلص الكول الاثيلي ولكن غير معنوية مع مضاد الفطري Clotrimazole بتركيز 1 غرام/ OD المائيات المائيات ومعنوية (OD = 1). وجد أن الاختلاف في الفعالية التثبيطية يمكن أن تعود الى الاختلاف بقطبية المذيبات المستخدمة في الاستخلاص درنات نبات السعد وأنواع الفطريات الاختبارية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الفطريات السامة، المياه العراقية، المحتوى الفينولي الكلي، نبات السعد.

## Treatment the some of toxigenic fungi isolated from Iraqi waters by total phenolic content of *Cyperus rotundus* extracts by various extraction processes

Sabaa R. K. Al-Tai (1) Labeeb A. Al- Zubaidi (2) and Inaam N. Ali (2)

#### ABSTRACT

Phenolic compounds were extracted by Ultrasonic, and hot water, methanol and ethanol alcohol of *Cyperus rotundus* (coco-grass) extracts separately use prepared, the extracts evaporate and deride. The evaluated the qualitative chemical test of the extracts active groups was carried. The results was noticed contain the major active groups (Tannins, Flavones, Phenols, Terpenoids, Saponins, Alkaloids and Coumarins). The extracts were quantitatively and qualitatively different in their active groups. Tannic acid was further analyzed to determine their total phenolic content by Folin- Ciocalteau method. The alcoholic extract was found to have highest percent of total phenolic content. The inhibition activity to toxic fungi *Aspergillus flavus* that isolated from tiger river waters and *Aspergillus niger* isolated from waters tanks and *Rhizopus oligosporium* isolated from swag waters was tested. The ethanol extract of the coco-grass fruits was giving significant in inhibition activity ( $P \le 0.05$ ), in comparison to the negative control (without extract treatment) and the hot water and ultrasonic extracts and ethanol alcohol extract but no significant with antifungal Clotrimazole 1g/100 ml concentration. The inhibition activity results the hot water and ultrasonic extracts of coco-grass plant were approach one another, while the ethanol alcohol extract showed significant of high activity with the watery extracts ( $P \le 0.05$ ). The significant difference in inhibition activity among the extracts were found to be due to the polarity of the solvents used for extraction as coco-grass fruit and types of tested fungi.

#### المقدمة

تدخل الأحياء المجهرية في أنظمة توزيع مياه الـشرب خـلال المعالجة غير الكافية للماء الخام وعدم اكتمال أو وجود تخسفات في شبكة خط أنابيب توزيع المياه وعن طريق خزانات المياه، وجدت الفطريات Fusarium ، Aspergillus وخمائر في أنابيب توزيع مياه الشرب في عدد من المستـشفيات المنـاطق الأوربية حيث تعتبر من الفطريات الغازية لمياه الشرب وتــسبب إصابات شديدة (1). عزلت الأنواع قيد الدراسة من المياه العراقية ومن مياه خزانات مناطق مختلفة من بغداد لذلك لابد من طريقًـة معالجة لإزالتها أو تخفيضها حيث تعد الفطريات من الأحياء المرضية بسبب إنتاجها للسموم ومن أمثلـــة هـــذه الـــسموم هــــي mycotoxins الافلاتوكسينات والتي هي أكثر المسموم الفطرية شيوعا، فهي تتتج أساسا من قبل العفن Aspergillus flavus ـضلا عــن Aspergillus parasiticus و Aspergillus nomius. الافلاتوكسينات هي مجموعة من المركبـــات والأكثـــر شيوعا ومن أهم أسباب التسمم الحاد وتتخر الكبد، تدهور وتليــف الكبد، والتي تتطور إلى تليف وسرطان ولقيت اهتماما كبيراً فـــى أنحاء مختلفة من العالم منذ اكتشافها في بداية الستينات من القرن الماضى ولغاية الوقت الحاضر بسبب تأثيراتها السامة والمسرطنة للَّإنسان والحيــوان (2) لذلك كان لابد مــن حمايـــة الإنسان والحيوان من الأضرار الناتجة عن هذه السموم وتأتي هذه الحماية بعدة وسائل منها منع نمو الفطريات الملوثة أو منع تكوين السموم باستخدام بعض المواد الكيماوية وبالنظر لان الغالبية العظمى من هذه المواد الكيماوية لها العديد من التأثيرات الجانبية لذلك أصبح من الضروري إيجاد بدائل لهذه المواد الكيماوية ومنها المستخلصات النباتية والتي تكون بديلا عن المواد الكيميائية المصنعة (3). يتواجد نبات السعد بصورة رئيسة في حقول المرتفعة والأرز فضلا عن أماكن المستنقعات في المناطق الاستوائية وتحت الاستوائية والمعتدلة. واسمه الشائع nutgrass، هي برديات عشبية معمرة مع درنات متحرشفة زاحفّة و متبرعمة عند القاعدة (4). تستخدم درنات نبات السعد كأعشاب علاجية وطبية في علاج الأم المعدة واضطرابات المناعيــة والالتهابــات والإصابات المرضية، حيث يحتوي نبات الـسعد علـــى الزيــوت الثابتة، التربينات، الفلافونات، سيتوستيرو لات، فيتامين C، اما التربين الرئيسى في نبات السعد فهو هيدروكاربونات سيسكو ايتربين (sesquiterpene hydrocarbons) (5)، لذا هدف البحث إلى عزل وتشخيص بعض الفطريات من ثلاثة مصادر من المياه واختبار فعالية المحتوى الفينولي لبعض مستخلصات درنات نبات السعد في تثبيط نمو بعض العزلات الفطرية المعزولة من

#### المواد وطرق العمل

### عزل وتشخيص الفطريات من المياه:

عزلت وشخصت الفطريات المنتجة للسموم من المياه العراقية (مياه نهر دجلة ومياه خزانات منزلية ومياه الفضلات الصناعية) وتتميتها على الأوساط الزرعية المناسبة لها وهي Potato dextrose agar, Corn meal agar, sabauroud dextrose agar and malt extract agar media، حيث استخدمت طريقة الصب المباشر لعزل الفطريات. وضع مليلتر واحد من كل عينة ماء في أطباق زجاجية معقمة وصب فوقها الأوساط الزرعية كل على انفراد المعقمة بالمؤصدة والمضاف إليها المضاد الحيوي لمنع نمو البكتريا وحسب طريقة Holmberg وجماعته (5) وحضنت الأطباق مدة ثلاثة أيام بدرجة حرارة (2±28) م. تم عزل عدد من الأجناس الفطرية النامية على الأطباق حسب شكل ولون المستعمرات ونقيت العزلات وشخصت الأنواع الفطرية بواسطة الاستخدام المباشر للمجهر الضوئي وحسب المفاتيح التصنيفية Barnett و Barnett (6) و Robert وجماعته (7) حضرت الكواشف والمحاليل حسب الطرق التي ذكرها Atlas وجماعته (8) و Stahl (9).

#### طرائق استخلاص المركبات الفينولية في نبات درنات السعد:

تم الحصول على درنات نبات السعد من مركز الطب الشعبي في بغداد/ وزارة الصحة العراقية، طحنت الدرنات بواسطة طاحونة للحصول على مسحوق متجانس وحفظت في حاويات زجاجية نظيفة ومعقمة بدرجة حرارة كم° لحين الاستخدام. للحصول على المستخلص المائي بالأمواج فوق الصوتية والمستخلص المائي الحار (الساخن) لدرنات نبات السعد اتبعت الطريقة التي ذكرها Xiang وجماعته (10). حضر المستخلص الكحولي المثيلي لدرنات نبات السعد باستخدام الكحول المثيلي بينما حضر المستخلص الكحولي الاثيلي باستخدام الكحول الاثيلي على الترتيب وحسب ألطريقة ألتي وصفه Ali وجماعته (11). اتبعت طريقة (12) Shihata في الكشف عن المجاميع الفعالة الرئيسة وهي (التانينات، الفلافونات، الفينولات، الصابونيات، التربينات، القلويدات والكومارينات). تم تحديد المحتوى الفينولي الكلي في مستخلصات درنات نبات السعد باستخدام طريقة Amin وجماعته .(13)

#### تحديد التركيز المثبط الأدنى لمستخلصات درنات نبات السعد في الفطريات الاختبارية:

اختبرت الفعالية التثبيطية لمستخلصات درنات نبات السعد وتحديد التركيز المثبط الادنى (Minimum Inhibition (concentration باستخدام طريقة قياس منع النمو في الوسط الزرعي الصلب وذلك بوضع تراكيز من مستخلصات درنات نبات السعد (50، 25، 12.5، 10، 5، 2.5، 1) غرام/ 100مليلتر كل على انفراد، ونقل قرص لكل فطر من الفطريات الثلاثة Rhizopus 3 Aspergillus niger Aspergillus flavus) oligosporium) بقطر 6 مليمتر فضيلا عن نموذج السيطرة (المعاملة بدون مستخلص)، حضنت الأطباق في الحاصنة بدرجة (2±28) مْ مدة (4±72) ساعة، ثم قيس منطقة منع النمو (قطر المستعمرة). تم قياس الوزن الجاف في الوسط الزرعي السائل وذلك باخذ تراكيز من مستخلصات درنات نبات السعد (50، 25، 12.5، 10، 5، 2.5، 1) غم/ 100مليلتر كل على انفراد ولقح A. niger 'Aspergillus flavus بالعزلات الفطرية و Rhizopus oligosporium على التوالي، اما مجموعة السيطرة السالبة (الوسط الزرعى السائل الملقح بالفطريات الثلاثة بدون المستخلص) فضلا عن مجموعة المقارنة (السيطرة الموجبة: الوسط الزرعى الحاوي على المضاد الفطري Clotrimazole بتركيز 1 غم/100 مليلتر الملقح بالفطريات الثلاثة) كل على انفراد. حضنت بدرجة حرارة (2±28) م مدة (4±72) ساعة، رشح النمو الفطري تحت الضغط المخلخل وأخذ الراسب على أوراق الترشيح، وجففت بدرجة 60 م واستخرج الوزن الجاف للفطريات ولجميع التراكيز من خلال حُساب الفرقُ ألوزني قبل وبعد الترشيح كدليلُ للنمو الفطرى وحسب Irkin و Korukluoglu).

اخذ نموذج ماء الصرف الصحي من حوض التصريف النهائي لمحطة الرستمية وعوملت مع التراكيز التي أعطت فعالية تثبيطية الأفضل لدراسة فعالية المستخلص في إزالة أو منع نمو الفطريات السامة في مياه الصرف الصحي حيث تم معاملة عشرة مليلترات من ماء الصرف الصحي بتراكيز المثلى لفعالية مستخلص درنات نبات السعد وبلغت (25، 12.5، 10 و5) غم/ 100 مليلتر كل على انفراد بعد ذلك تم زرعها على وسط أكار دكستروز بطاطا بإضافة 5 مليلتر إلى الوسط الزرعي ودورت الأطباق بصورة ضمان انتشار النموذج على سطح الوسط الزرعي وتركت الأطباق لفترة قليلة وحضنت مدة (4±72) ساعة بدرجة (2±28) م° مقارنة بنموذج السيطرة (المعاملة بدون المستخلص) وكررت التجارب ثلاث مرات.

#### الاختبارات الإحصائية:

استخدم برنامج SPSS في إجراء التحليل الإحصائي للحصول المعدل ± الخطأ القياسي باستخدام اختبار T-test و بمستوى معنوي (P≤0.05).

#### النتائج والمناقشة

تعد المجاميع الفعالة من النواتج الأيضية الثانوية التي لها أهمية دفاعية للنبات ضد الأحياء الدقيقة والحشرات، والتي يستفاد منها الإنسان في مجالات متعددة من الأغذية والأدوية وغيرها (3). يبين جدول رقم (1) نتائج الكشف ألنوعي عن المجاميع الفعالة في المستخلصات (المائية بالأمواج فوق الصوتية، المائية الساخنة ، الكحول المثيلي والكحول الاثيلي) لدرنات نبات السعد، وأظهرت اختلافات وتباين في احتوائها على المجاميع الفعالة ويمكن أن يعود السبب إلى الاختلاف في طريقة الاستخلاص فضلا عن نوعية وقطبية المذيب المستخدم مما أعطى إلى احتواء المستخلص الكحول المثيلي على نوعية وكمية المجاميع الفعالة بنسبة اكبر من بقية المستخلصات بينما اختلفت النوعية والكمية المجاميع الفعالــة بين المستخلصات الأخرى.

جدول رقم (1): نتائج الكشف الكيميائي النوعي عن المجاميع واله ألا تسبة لمستخلصات لد نات نبات السعد

القعالة الرئيسة لمستخلصات لدريات ببات السعد				
	طرائق الاستخلاص			المكونات
الكحول الاثيلي	الكحول المثيلي	المائي الساخن	المائي بالأمواج فوق الصوتية	المستخلصة
++	+++	+	+	التانينات
_	+	1	-	الفلافونات
++	+++	+	++	الفينولات
_	+	I	1	التربينات
++	+++	++	+	الصابونيات
+	++	+	+	القلويدات
_	+	_	-	الكومارينات

- (+) النتيجة موجبة.
- (++)شدة ناتج التفاعل.
- ( \_ ) النتيجة سالبة. النتائج لثلاث مكررات

يبين جدول رقم (2) اختلاف المحتوى الفينولي الكلى في مستخلصات مختلفة أنبات السعد حيث اظهر المستخلص الكحولي المثيلي أعلى نسبة من بقية المستخلصات وبلغت 47.7% بينما اظهر المستخلص المائي الساخن اقل نسبة وبلغت 32.3% ويمكن أن يعود السبب إلى الاختلاف في المحتوى من المركبات الكيميائية والمجاميع الفعالة كما ونوعا، وتتفق هذه النتيجة مع نتائج الكشف النوعي للمجاميع الفعالة لمستخلصات درنات نبات السعد فصلاعن توافقها مع Sivapalan و Jeyadevan (15) حين ذكرا إن أعلى نسبة للمحتوى الفينولي الكلي لدرنات نبات السعد في المستخلص الكحولي.

جدول رقم (2): يوضح معدلات المحتوى الفينولي الكلي لمستخلصات نبات السعد المختلفة

المحتوى الفينولي الكلي%	نوع المعاملة
38.1	المستخلص المائي بالأمواج فوق
	الصوتية
32.3	المستخلص المائي الساخن
60.3	المستخلص الكحول المثيلي
47.7	المستخلص الكحول الاثيلي

النتائج معدل لثلاث مكررات

توضح الجداول (3، 4، 5 و 6) تأثير تراكيز مختلفة من مستخلصات درنات نبات السعد واظهر المستخلص الكحول المثيلي اعلى فعالية تثبيطية للفطريات قيد الدراسة من بقية المستخلصات لدرنات نبات السعد وبمعنوية ( $P \le 0.05$ ) على نمو الفطر A. flavus الذي اظهر مقاومة اعلى من بقية العزلات الفطرية. تبين النتائج بأن جميع تراكيز المستخلص الكحول المثيلي لدرنات نبات السعد لها تأثير مثبط على نمو الفطر حيث انخفض ا النمو من 78.63 ملمتر إلى (32.2، 25.11 18.62، 8.68، 7.92، 3.11 و 1.82 مامتر عند معاملتها بالتراكيز لمستخلصات نبات السعد (1، 2.5، أد، 10، 12.5، 25 و 50) غم/ 100 مليلتر على التوالي، وان الفطر A. flavus اظهر مقاومة لفعالية المستخلصات اعلى من بقية العزلات الفطرية الاختبارية وبالرغم من حدوث نمو للفطريات الاختبارية إلا انه لم يلاحظ وجود نمو للابواغ (سبورات) في المستعمرات الفطرية النامية على الوسط R. وعدم نمو هایفات فی فطر A. niger الزرعی من جهة وعدم نمو oligosporium عند التراكيز العالية للمستخلصات المائية و تراكيز المستخلص الكحولي من (1- 5) غم/ 100مليلتر. يمكن أن يعود التباين في الفعالية التثبيطية إلى الاختلافات في المحتوى من المجاميع الفعالة (منها الفلافونات التي لها فعالية تَثبيطية وتضاد للأكسدة (16) و الفينولات المتعددة والقلويدات والصابونيات ومركبات فعالة أخرى فلهم فعالية تثبيطية للجراثيم (الميكروبات) سواء كانت بكتريا أو فطريات أو فيروسات أو خمائر كما ونوعا وبسبب الاختلاف في نوع المذيب وقطبيته فضلا عن نسبة المحتوى الفينولي الكلي. توافقت هذه النتيجة مع ما استنتجه Sharma و Singh من إن المستخلص الكحول المثيلي لنبات السعد يمتلك فعالية تثبيطية للأحياء الدقيقة اعلى من بقية المستخلصات ومنها المائية والزيتي سواء كانت بكتريا أو فطريات أو خمائر، واكده Prasad (18) وBalpande و Cherian (19)، فضلا عن ما استنجه Samariya و (20) بان الفعالية التثبيطية للمستخلص الكحول المثيلي لدرنات نبات السعد في الأحياء المجهرية كانت أعلى من المستخلص الزيتي والمائي واعزيا السبب إلى قطبية المذيب وكذلك ما أكده Nima وجماعته (21) بان لنبات السعد فعالية تثبيطية للعزلات البكتيرية وان الاختلاف في فعالية المستخلصات يمكن أن تعود إلى الاختلاف في المحتوى للمركبات الكيميائية الفعالة.

جدول رقم(3): تحديد التركيز التثبيطي الأدنى (MIC) للمستخلص المائي بالأمواج فوق الصوتية لنبات السعد في العزلات الفطرية الاختبارية

			-1 1 11
R.	A. niger	A. flavus	الفطريات
oligosporium			
طأ القياسي (ملم)	معدل قطر النمو الفطرى ± الخطأ القياسى (ملم)		
, , ,	·		غرام/ 100مليلتر
1.21 ±82.18	1.20	2.10	السيطرة
	±81.78	±78.63	
0.53±6.67	0.08±3.67	$0.67\pm8.33$	Clotrimazole
			1
$0.13 \pm 10.90$	0.11 ±	0.13 ±	50
	18.32	24.22	
$0.22 \pm 19.11$	1.60 ±	1.90 ±	25
	2034	32.30	
$1.13 \pm 31.11$	1.22 ±	2.15 ±	12.5
	30.34	38.12	
1.23 ±34.48	1.22	1.24	10
	±32.38	±41.68	
$1.13 \pm 44.06$	0.21 ±	1.33	5
	40.22	±51.22	
$1.12 \pm 50.14$	1.21 ±	1.27 ±	2.5
	52.32	58.26	
$1.21 \pm 58.33$	1.22 ±	1.13 ±	1
	64.22	68.2	
		/D	(0.05) i.ll ::- VI

الاحتمالية (P≤0.05). النتائج معدلات لثلاثة مكررات

جدول رقم (4): تحديد التركيز التثبيطي الأدنى (MIC) للمستخلص المائي الحار لدرنات نبات السعد في العزلات الفطرية الاختبارية

R. oligosporium	A. niger	A. flavus	الفطريات
طأ القياسي (ملم)	التركيز		
			غرام/ 100مليلتر
1.21 ±82.18	$3.20 \pm 81.78$	$2.10 \pm 78.63$	السيطرة
0.53±6.67	0.08±3.67	0.67±8.33	Clotrimazole 1
$0.10 \pm 18.90$	0.11 ±	1.13 ±	50
	20.30	21.22	
$0.60 \pm 23.30$	1.60 ±	1.90 ±	25
	24.30	28.30	
$1.33 \pm 38.21$	1.22 ±	2.15 ±	12.5
	34.32	31.12	
2.11 ±40.68	$1.30 \pm 39.68$	$1.24 \pm 37.68$	10
$0.23 \pm 50.22$	2.26 ±	1.33 ±44.22	5
	48.22		
$1.14 \pm 56.30$	4.61 ±	1.27 ±	2.5
	57.30	62.26	
$1.33 \pm 67.0$	$2.44 \pm 69.0$	$1.13 \pm 75.2$	1

جدول رقم (5): تحديد التركيز التثبيطي الأدنى(MIC) للمستخلص الكحول الاثيلي لدرنات نبات السعد في العزلات الفطرية الاختبارية

R. oligosporium	A. niger	A. flavus	الفطريات			
طأ القياسي (ملم)	معدل قطر النمو الفطري ± الخطأ القياسي (ملم)					
, , ,			غرام/ 100 مليلتر			
$1.60 \pm 82.18$	$3.20 \pm 81.78$	$2.10 \pm 78.63$	السيطرة			
0.53±6.67	0.08±3.67	0.67±8.33	Clotrimazole 1			
$0.18 \pm 1.90$	$0.11 \pm 1.31$	0.13 ±	50			
		20.32				
$0.17 \pm 5.30$	$1.21 \pm 4.32$	1.22 ±	25			
		28.12				
$1.33 \pm 10.12$	$1.22 \pm 11$ .	2.21 ±	12.5			
	23	33.22				
$1.22 \pm 13.86$	1.31 ±13.86	1.42 ±30.17	10			
$1.31 \pm 17.22$	1.26 ±	1.23 ±42.12	5			
	21.22					
$1.33 \pm 28.22$	1.22 ±	1.22 ±	2.5			
	30.12	49.22				
$1.22 \pm 38.13$	$2.44 \pm 41.2$	$1.13 \pm 59.2$	1			

جدول رقم (6): تحديد التركيز التثبيطي الأدنى(MIC) للمستخلص الكحول المثيلي لدرنات نبات السعد في العزلات الفطرية الاختبارية

R.oligosporium	A. niger	A. flavus	الفطريات
2 ملیلتر)	، الجاف (ملغرام /5	الوزن	التركيز
			غرام/ 100مليلتر
1.19±71.33	1.34±96.87	3.34±116.25	السيطرة
0.53±6.67	0.08±3.67	0.67±8.33	Clotrimazole
			1
0.53±12.53	0.08±10.67	0.67±16.67	50
0.02±16.73	0.01±16.	0.67±23.67	25
	15		
0.32±26.66	0.33±24.	0.13±28.67	12.5
	22		
0.12±33.54	0.22±30.67	0.72±32.67	10
0.41±41.22	$0.13\pm 45$ .	0.67±48.67	5
	22		
0.83±57.42	2.66±58.87	1.67±74.87	2.5
1.02±63.23	2.93±83.67	2.33±90.15	1

يوضح الجدول رقم (7) تأثير مستخلص الكحول المثيلي لدرنات نبات السعد في الكتلة الحيوية الجافة للفطريات A. ، A. flavus niger و R. oligosporium النامية في الوسط مرق دكستروز بطاطا (PD broth) فضلا عن معاملة السيطرة (المعاملة بدون المستخلص)، أظهرت النتائج حدوث تثبيط تدريجي للنمو، ويزداد التثبيط بازدياد تراكيز مستخلص الكحول المثيلي وبمعنوية (P≤0.05)، مما يعطى تأكيدا على فعالية مستخلص الكحول المثيلي في خفض نمو الفطريات وبالتالي يمنع إنتاج وإفراز السموم . ي ي الخطرة ومنها الافلاتوكسينات و الَّذِي تَعْتَبُر مِن أَهُم المسببات المرضية للإنسان والحيوان والتي قد تصل إلى التسبب في حدوث السرطان (22،9).

جدول رقم (7): الفعالية التثبيطية للمستخلص الكحول المثيلي في الوزن الجاف للفطريات الاختبارية.

R. oligosporium	A. niger	A. flavus	القطريات
القياسي (ملم)	التركيز خ / 100 دا:		
1.6000.10	2.20 : 01.70	2.10	غم/ 100 مليلتر
$1.60 \pm 82.18$	3.20 ±81.78	2.10 ±78.63	السيطرة
$0.00\pm 0.00$	$0.01 \pm 0.04$	0.01 ± 0.92	Clotrimazole 1
$0.00\pm 0.00$	$0.01 \pm 0.11$	0.01 ± 1.82	50
$0.01\pm0.11$	$0.01 \pm 1.32$	0.01 ± 3.11	25
$0.01\pm 3.15$	$0.02 \pm 6.12$	0.01 ± 7.92	12.5
0.01±4.11	$0.02 \pm 7.13$	1.24 ±8.68	1
0.01±13.22	0.02±19.88	1.33 ±18.62	5
0.11±20.30	1.21±24.33	1.27 ± 25.11	2.5
0.21 ±30.22	1.34±30.22	1.13 ± 32.2	1

تشير النتائج في جدول رقم (8) الفعالية التثبيطية لمستخلص الكحول المثيلي لنبات السعد في نمو الفطريات والخمائر لنماذج المياه الصرف الصحي (حوض النصريف النهائي لمحطة الرستمية)، فظهر تباين كبير في عدد المستعمرات الفطرية والخمائر فبل وبعد المعاملة بتراكيز مختلفة للمستخلص النباتي. انخفض معدل عدد المستعمرات بعد ثلاثة أيام من المعاملة بمستخلص الكحول المثيلي بتركيز 25 غم/100 ملياتر ليصل العدد إلى 1.53 مستعمرة / مليلتر وبمعنوية (P≤0.05) مقارنــة بنموذج السيطرة (المعاملة بدون المستخلص) والذي بلغ معدل عدد المستعمرات النامية 27.33 مستعمرة/ مليلتر بينما لم تكن بمعنوية مقارنة بالسيطرة الموجبة (Clotrimazole 1 gm/100ml)، وأظهر المستخلص بتركيز 5 غم/ 100 مليلتر فعالية تثبيطية الأوطأ حين بلغ المعدل 18.3 بينما تباينت الفعالية التثبيطية مقارنة بنماذج السيطرة ويمكن أن يعود السبب إلى الاختلافات في نسبة تراكيز المواد الكيماوية الفعالة والمؤثرة في نمو الفطريات ومنها القلويدات، الفلافونات والمركبات الأخرى.

- 10. Xiang QS.; Zhen LZ.; Luyengi L.; Kook LS.; Pezzato JM.; FainsWorth NR.; Thompson LU. and Fong HHS. (1999). Isolation and characterization of flax seed (Linum usitatissimum) constituents Pharm. Biol. 937: 1-7.
- 11. Ali MR.; Hussinm MS.; Kadum M M.; Kadum YA. and Hamza EH. (2009). In-vitro Antimicrobial Activities of Myrtus communis L. and Cyperus rotundus L. Extracts. Al- Mustansiriya J. Sci. 20 (1): 29-36.
- 12. Shihata IM. (1951). Apharmacological study of Anagallis arvensis. MSc. Thesis, Faculty of Vet. Med. Cairo Univ. Egypt.
- 13. Amin I.; Norazaidah Y. and Emmy Hainida KI. (2006). Antioxidant activity of extracts from the fruiting bodies of aegeria var. alba. Food Chem. 89: 533-539.
- 14. Irkin R. and Korukluoglu M. (2007). Control of Aspergillus niger with garlic, onion and leek extracts. African J. Biotechnol. 6 (4): 384-387.
- 15. Sivapalan Sri R. and Jeyadevan P. (2012). Physico- Chemical and Phyto- Chemical study of Cyperus rotundus Linn. Int. J. Pharmacol. Pharmaceut. Technol. (IJPPT). 1 (2): 1-8.
- 16. Kilani S.; Dhekra M.; Fadwa Ch.; Zied Gh.; Ilef L.; Kamel Gh. and Leila Ch.-Gh. (2013). Pharmacological, antioxidant, genotoxic studies and modulation of rat splenocyte functions by Cyperus rotundus extracts. BMC Complem Altern. Med. 13 (28):13-19.
- SK. and Singh AP. (2011). 17. Sharma Antimicrobial investigations on rhizomes of Cyperus rotundus Linn. Der. Pharmacia. Lett. 3 (3):
- 18. Prasad MP. (2014). Analysis of antimicrobial compounds in Cyperus rotundus and Azadirachta indica against human pathogens. nt. J. Curr. Microbiol. App.Sci. 3 (3): 206-210.
- 19. Balpande Sh M. and Cherian, K J.(2013). Phytochemical Analysis of Aqueous Methanol Extract OF Cyperus rotundus and Vetiveria zizanoides and its antifungal activities on indoor airborne fungal of some schools in Nagpur city. India. J. Environ. Res. Develop. 7(4):1597-1601.
- 20. Samariya K. and Sarin R. (2013). Screening for phytochemical content and antimicrobial activity of Cyperus rotundus Linn. World J. of Pharm. Pharmaceut. Sci. 2 (5):2956-2968.
- 21. Nima Z. .; Jabier MS.; Wagi RI. and Hussain H (2008).Extraction, Identification Antibacterial activity of Cyperus oil from Iraqi C. rotundus. Eng. Technol. 26(10):1156-1163.
- 22. Imam MZ. and Sumi Ch D. (2014). Evaluation of antinociceptive activity of hydromethanol extract of Cyperus rotundus in mice.BMC Complem. Altern. Med. 14 (83): 102-119.

جدول رقم (8): الفعالية التثبيطية للمستخلص كحول المثيلي في الْفطرية والخمائر لعينات مياه الصرف الصحى في الرستمية (حوض التصريف النهائي) مدة حضن 72 ساعة من المعاملة

معدل عدد المستعمرات	تراكيز
(مستعمرة/مليلتر)	غم/ 100مليلتر
0.67±27.33	السيطرة
0.001±0.67	Clotrimazole 1
0.02±1.53	25
0.06 ±3.06	12.5
0.01 ±8.03	10
18.3±0.67	5

الاحتمالية (P≤0.05).

النتائج معدلات لثلاثة مكررات ± الخطأ القياسي

نستنتج من النتائج أعلاه بان مستخلصات درنات نبات السعد قد أظهرت طيف وأسع من الفعالية التثبيطية ضد الفطريات السمامة الاختبارية والتي يمكن استخدامها في معالجة المياه العراقية، مـــع ذلك اظهر المستخلص الكحولى المثيلي فعالية تثبيطية وبمعنوية ضد الفطريات السامة والمرضيَّة، فضلًّا عن أن النتائج قد أفرزت عن طريق الفحص الكيميائي النباتي إمكانية استخدامه في العلاجات الطبية، فضلا عن احتواء المستخلص الكحولي المثيل على محتوى فينولي كلي اعلى نسبة من بقية المستخلصات وهــــدّا سوف يساعد في الكشف عن مكونات مختلفة موجودة في مختلف

- 1. Hajjeh RA. and Warnock DW. (2001). Counterpoint: invasive aspergillosis environment-rethinking our approach to prevention. Clin.Infect.Dis. 33: 1549-1552.
- 2. Prescott LM.; Harley JA. and Klein DA. (1996). Microbiology 3 rd ed. WM.C. Brown puplishers U.S.A. 935.
- 3. Cowan MM. (1999) Plant products as antimicrobial agents. Clin. Microbiol. Rev. 12 (4): 564-582
- 4. Meena A K.; Yaday AK.; Niranjan US.; Brijendra S.; Nagariya AK. and Verma M.(2010). Review on Cyperus rotundus - A Potential Herb.Int. J. Pharmaceut. Clin. Res. 2(1): 2022-2029.
- 5. Holmberg T.; Kaspersson A.; Goransson B.; Kozakiewicz Z. and Krammans L. (1989). Aflatoxin production and tolerance to organic acid by Aspergillus flavus and A.parasiticus isolates from acid treatment moist grain. Acta. Agric. Seand. 39:449-455.
- 6. Barnett HL. and Hunter BB. (1972). Illustrated genera of imperfect fungi. 3 rd Burgess publ. co., Minnesota
- 7. Robert AS.; Ellen SH. and Connie AN. (1984). Introduction to food borne – fungi contamination. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Drukkerij. J.Van Gestol & Zn. B.V. Laren N.H: 1-205.
- 8. Atlas RM.; Brown AE. and Parks L C. (1995). Laboratory Manual of Experimental Microbiology. Mosby Company-Yearbook, Inc.
- 9. Stahl R. (1969). Thin Layer Chromatography, A Laboratory Handbook, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Translated by Ashworth M.R., Springer, verlag, Berlin.

# استجابة نبات القرنفل . Dianthus coryophyllus L للرش بمستخلص الخميرة الجافة وفيتامين C في صفات النمو والإزهار

جمال احمد عباس، مشتاق طالب حمادى الزرفى، صفاء نمير الفتلاوى

كلية الزراعة / جامعة الكوفة / جمهورية العراق.

#### الملخص باللغة العربية

أجريت تجربة حقلية في مشتل كلية الزراعة /جامعة الكوفة خلال الموسم الزراعي (2012 -2013) لدراسة تأثير رش مستخلص الخميرة الجافة وفيتامين C في نمو وإزهار نبات القرنفل, نفذت التجربة بتصميم القطاعات العشوائية الكاملة ( R.C.B.D) بثلاث مكررات بعاملين الأول ثلاثة تراكيز من فيتامين C هي (0, 100و200) ملغم.لتر -أوالتداخل فيما بينهما, قورنت المتوسطات حسب اختبار اقل فرق معنوي ( L.S.D ) وعلى مستوى احتمال 0.05.

ررك سوست حسب خبير س معنوي ر 1.0.1 ) وهي معنوي الحكورة في النبات وعدد أظهرت النائج إن رش مستخلص الخميرة الجافة بتركيز 6غم التر<sup>-1</sup> مع فيتامين C بتركيز 200 ملغم التر<sup>-1</sup> زاد معنويا ارتفاع النبات وعدد الأوراق و الوزن الجاف للمجموع الخضري ومحتوى الأوراق من الكلوروفيل الكلي والكاربوهيدرات الكلية الذائبة وطول أطول جنر والوزن الجاف للجذور . إضافة الى زيادة عدد الأزهار والبتلات وقطر الزهرة والوزن الجاف للإزهار والعمر المزهرة أ , 2.2 مم معنويا مقارنة بمعاملة المقارنة والتي أعطت اقبل المعدلات , اذ بلغت 0.00 زهره منبات أو 22.67 بتله زهرة -1 , 22.5سم , 6.05م و 4.12يم وعلى التوالى.

الكلمات المفتاحية: القرنف ل. Dianthus coryophyllus L, مستخلص الخميرة الجافة Saccharomyces cerevisiae, فيتامين

## Response of Carnation ( $Dianthus\ coryophyllus\ L$ .) to spraying dry yeast extract and vitamin C in growth and flowering

Jamal A. Abbass, Mushtaq T. Al-Zurfy and Safaa N. Al-Fatlwi

College of Agriculture/Kufa University / Republic of Iraq

#### ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted at the nursery of Agriculture Faculty/ Kufa university during growing season 2012 – 2013 to study the of Response of carnation *Dianthus coryophyllus* L. to spraying dry yeast extract and vitamin C in growth and flowering The experiment was adopted in Randomized Complete Block Design (R.C.B.D) with three replicates in two factors The first factors was the concentration of spraying yeast extract .i.e. (0,3 and 6)g.L<sup>-1</sup> the second was the concentration of spraying vitamin C .i.e. (0,100 and 200)mg.L<sup>-1</sup> The means of treatments were compare by using the Least Significant Difference (L.S.D) test at 5% probability. Results showed that spraying yeast extract concentration of (6)g.L<sup>-1</sup> and spraying vitamin C concentration of (200) mg.L<sup>-1</sup> increased significantly plant height, number of leaves, shoot dry weight, total content of chlorophyll and total soluble carbohydrates, height of the longest root and root dry weight. In addition to increased the number of flowers per plant and petals per flowers, flower diameter, dry weight of flower and visa life to 8.00 flowers. plant -1 and 33.42 petals. flowers<sup>-1</sup>, 5.27cm, 2.38g and 7.67days significantly as compared with control treatment which gave the least values (4.00 flowers. plant -1 and 22.67 petals. flowers-1, 2.43cm, 0.67 and 4.12 days) respectively.

#### المقدمة

ينتمي نبات القرنفل إلى العائلة القرنفلية الخاصة إذ يحتاج وهو من النباتات العشبية المعمرة ذات التربية الخاصة إذ يحتاج إلى خبرة فنية عالية بغية إنتاج أزهاره بنوعية تجارية جيدة . ويعد القرنفل من أزهار القطف المهمة عالميا ذات القيمة التسيقية والجمالية العالية (1)، وهو غزير التقريع عند قاعدة النبات وقد يصل عددها من (15-10) فرعا وتحمل عليها عدد من الأزهار والتي قد يصل عددها إلى 15 زهرة ذات رائحة عطريه جميلة مختلفة الألوان منها الأبيض والأحمر والزهري (2)، 3) تعد منطقة البحر الأبيض المتوسط الموطن الأصلي له, يستعمل في تزيين الشرفات تزيين الشرفات والسطوح ويمكن إكثاره بو اسطة البنور (3).

واشارت الابحاث الى اهمية التغذية الورقية والتي يمكن اعتبارها طريقة فعالة في انتقال وتوصيل العناصر الغذائية بشكل كبير داخل النبات ومساهمتها في النمو الطبيعي للنبات فضلا عن ان الابحاث اثبتت ان 85% من حاجة النبات من العناصر الغذائية يمكن تلبيتها عن طريق الاوراق مقارنة مع تلك التي تدخل عن طريق الجذور (4) ، وقد ذكر Eibner (5) بان التغذية الورقية هي طريقة حديثة في التسميد ألا أنها ليست بديلا عن التسميد الأرضى وإنما مكملة له ، فقد رش مستخلص الخميرة الجافة كنوع من المستخلصات الطبيعة الغير ضارة للبيئة ومغذية للنبات وذلك لاحتوائها على العديد من العناصر الغذائية المهمة لنمو وتطور النبات كما انها منتجة لكثير من الهرمونات النباتية كالاوكسينات والجبرلينات والسايتوكاينينات وكذلك كميات كبيرة من فيتامين B1 B2 (6) ، كما بينت نتائج دراسة (7) ان الخميرة تحتوي على نسبة من البروتين تبلغ 34.87% والرماد 7.55% والكلايكوجين 6.54% والدهون 2.09% والكلوكوز 4.92% ، وقد وجد Ahmed) ان رش مستخلص الخميرة الجافة على نبات البابونج Matricaria recutita بتراكيز 0 ، 1 ، 2 و 4 غم. لتر - ا ادى الى حدوث زيادة معنوية في ارتفاع النبات والوزن الطري والجاف للمجموع الخضري وعدد النورات الزهرية وطول الجذور ، كما بين جاسم (9) ان الرش بمعلق الخميره الجافة على نبات الفريزيا Freesia sp بتراكيز 8 او 10 غم. لتر - ا ادى الى زيادة معنوية في ارتفاع النبات بلغ 39.7 سم و 37.3 سم وعدد الاوراق 8.8 ووقة نبات  $^{-1}$  و ورقة نبات  $^{-1}$  و ورقة نبات  $^{-1}$ المقارنة والتي اعطت اقل المعدلات بلغت 36.8سم و6.5 ورقة نبات - أ وعلى التوالي ولكلا الموسمين، واوضح الشويلي (10) أنه عند رش نبات الحناء . Lawsonia inermis L بمعلق الخميرة النشطة و بتركيز 2 غم التر<sup>-1</sup> وجود زيادة معنوية في صفات النمو إذ ازداد عدد الأوراق و عدد الأفرع الجانبية إذ بلُّغ 237.71ورقة نبات الله و 2.92 فرع نبات مقارنة يمعاملة المقارنة و التي أعطت أقل معدل بلغ 198.08 ورقة نبات $^{-1}$  و 6.17فرع تبات<sup>-1</sup> و على التوالي .

يعد فيتامين C احد اللاكتونات المهمة وصيغته الكميائية C6H8O6 ، وقد اشارت الابحاث الى ان له تاثير في العديد من العمليات الحيوية في النبات اذ يعمل على زيادة محتوى الاحماض النووية في النبات (11) كما يعد احد الهرمونات النباتية التي تنتج بصورة طبيعية في النبات، وان الانزيم المسؤول عن تصنيعه هو -GDP L-galaclose phosphorylas ويتواجد في جميع الخلايا بتركيز يتراوح 20-25مل (12) وهو يعمل كمضاد للاكسدة فضلا عن كونه عامل مساعد مهم في البناء الحيوي لكثير من الهرمونات النباتية من ضمنها الاثيلين والجبرلين وحامض الابسيسك (13) ويعمل كمرافق انزيمي في التفاعلات الانزيمية التي عن طريقها يتم بناء وتحليل الكاربوهيدرات والبروتينات اضافة الى انه يسنظم انقسام وتمدد الخلايا (14) وقد بين Aziz و Talaat عند رش نبات البابونج بحامض الاسكوربيك بتراكيز 0, 100و 200ملغم.لتر <sup>-1</sup> حُدوث زيادة معنوية في نمو النبات وانتاج الازهار المركبة مقارنة بمعاملة المقارنة, واوضحت الجابر (16) عند رشها نبات الحلبة Trigonella foenunm-graecumL بحامض الاسكوربيك بتركيز 150 ملغم لتر وجود زيادة معنوية في صفات النمو اذ ازداد ارتفاع النبات و عدد الأوراق حيث بلـغ

67.0 سم و 67.0 ورقة نبات  $^{-1}$  مقارنة بمعاملة المقارنة 97.0 سم 97.0 ورقة نبات  $^{-1}$  و عدد الإزهار بلغ 97.0 ازهرة نبات  $^{-1}$  عند الرش بتركيز 97.0 ملغم لتر  $^{-1}$  مقارنة بمعاملة المقارنـــة بلغت 97.0 زهرة نبات 97.0 ملقولة بمعامل وسيدت الراشـــدي بلغت 97.0 بلغت 97.0 بلغت 97.0 بالمحال الكلايـــولس 97.0 المتالك ويتامين 97.0 بواقع رشتين وبتركيز 97.0 مغارلة معنوية في طول النورة الزهرية وعدد الزهيــرات المتفتحة اذ بلغ 97.0 مسم و 97.0 زهــرة نبــات 97.0 مقارنــة بمعاملة المقارنة والتـــي اعطــت اقــل معــدل بلــغ 97.0

ولاهمية نبات القرنفل الجمالية والتسيقية تم اجراء تجربة لبيان تاثير عدة تراكيز من مستخلص الخميرة وفيتامين C في مؤشرات النمو والازهار للنبات .

#### المواد وطرق العمل

أجريت تجربة في مشتل كلية الزراعة / جامعة الكوفة خال الموسم الزراعي 2012-2013 لبيان تأثير رش مستخلص الخميرة المجافة وفيتامين C في نمو وأزهار نبات القرنفل تم زراعة البذور بتاريخ (2012/9/1) المنتجة من شركة ( 2012/9/1) المنتجة من شركة ( 15 سم و ارتفاع الاسبانية في ثم نقلت إلى أصص ذات قطر 15 سم و ارتفاع 20سم وتحتوي على تربة رملية مزيجيه 3 كغم وبواقع شئلة لكل أصيص وذلك عند ظهور أربعة أوراق حقيقية عليها . تم تحليل تربة الاصص لمعرفة الصفات الفيزيائية والكيميائية لها وحسب جدول رقم (1).

Randomized التجربة بتصميم القطاعات العشوائية الكاملة (R.C.B.D) Complete Block Design بعاملين الاول ثلاثية تراكيز من مستخلص الخميرة هي (0, 60) غم.لتر  $^{-1}$ ى الثياني ثلاثة تراكيز من فيتامين C هي (0, 000 و 000) ملغم.لتر  $^{-1}$  وتم الفيتامين C هي (0, 00 يوم من زراعية المشتلات والثانية بعد ثلاثة أسابيع من الرشة الاولى . قورنت المتوسيطات حسب اختبار اقل فرق معنوي Least Significant Difference و الحريت كافة ما الخدمة من ري وتعشيب ومكافحة افات وحسب الحاجية ولجميع المعاملات وبشكل عشوائي.

وفي نهاية التجربة وبتاريخ 2013/6/2 تم ارتفاع النبات (سم) عدد الأوراق (ورقة  $\cdot$ نبات $^{-1}$ ), الوزن الجاف للمجموع, الخضري(غم) وذلك بقطع النبات من مستوى النربة ووضعه فــــــ غرفة ذات تهوية جيدة متجددة المدة (7-14 ) يوم ولحين الجفاف التام وثبوت الوزن ولكل وحدة تجريبية , محتوى الأوراق من الكلوروفيل الكلي (ملغم.100 غم وزن طري العلي العلم العاء ب (19)، محتوى الأوراق الكاربوهيدرات الكلية الذائبة ( ملغم . غم 1- ) وذلك حسب طريقة (20)، طول أطول جذر (سم) نم قياسه بواسطة المسطرة وذلك بعد إخراج النبات من الأصص ووضعه في حوض ماء لمدة 24 ساعة بعدها ثم غسل الجذور جيدا للتخلص من بقايا جميع الأتربة العالقة به ولكل وحدة تجريبية , الوزن الجاف للجذور (غم), عدد الازهار (زهرة.نبات<sup>-1</sup>) والبتلات (بتلة.زهره-1), قطر الزهرة (سم), الوزن الجاف للازهار (غم) اذ تم حسابه بوضع الازهار في غرفة ذات تهوية جيدة متجددة ولحين الجفاف وتبوت الوزن, وعمر الإزهار المزهري (يوم) تم حساب عدد الايام بقاء الازهار في المزهرية الي حين الوصول الى الذبول ولكل وحدة تجريبية .

		وحدات القياس	الصفات
4.80	طین Clay		
18.5	غرین Silt	مفصولات التربة	نسجه التربة
76.7	رمل Sand		
	6.35		درجة تفاعل التربة pH
	2.38	ديسي سيمنز .م-1	درجة الايصالية الكهربائية (Ec)
		, -	
	22.0		Call
	22.8	ملي مول شحنة . لتر <sup>-1</sup>	Ca++
	1.85	ملي مول شحنة . لتر <sup>-1</sup>	K+
	15.8	ملى مول شحنة . لتر <sup>-1</sup>	Mg++
	30.2	ملغم. كغم <sup>- ا</sup>	N
	8.3	غم. كغم <sup>-1</sup>	المادة العضوية
		. ,	Organic matter

#### الجدول رقم (1): الصفات الفيزيائية والكيميائية لتربة الأصص

#### النتائـــج

أظهرت نتائج جدول رقم (2) ان الرش بمستخلص الخميرة ر برس بهسختص الخمارة المحلومة المجاورة المحلومة المجاورة المحلومة المراء المحلى المحلومة الم من الأوراق واعلى وزن الجاف للمجموع الخضري ومحتوى الاوراق من الكلوروفيل الكلي و الكاربوهيدرات الكلية الذائبة إذ 31.92 بلغت 84.34سم و 48.67ورقة النبات و 48.83م و 48.67ملغم 100غم وزن طري أو 6.53ملغم .غم أوزن جاف معنويا مقارنة بمعاملة المقارنة (النباتات المرشوشة بالماء المقطر فقط) والتي اعطت اقل القيم, اذ بلغت 72.89سم و 32.57 ورقة نبات $^{-1}$ و 1.95غم و27.57مُلغم 100غم وزن طري ً ا و 3.38مُلغم. غم ً وزن جاف وعلى النوالي. كذلك تبين من نتائج جدول (2) وجود زيادة معنوية في صفات النمو الخضري عند الرش بفيتامين C و بتركيز 200 ملَّغم .لتر<sup>-1</sup> و الذي تفوق على باقي التراكيز في إعطاء أعلى معدل في ارتفاع النبات و عدد الأوراق و الوزن الجاف للمجموع الخضري و محتوى الأوراق من الكلوروفيل الكلى و الكاربوهيدرات الذائبة الكلية , إذ بلغ 80.59سم و 43.59 ورقة نبات<sup>-1</sup> أو 3.26غم و 29.98ملغم 100٠ غم وزن dري $^{-1}$  و 5.12ملغم dماغم عم $^{-1}$  وزن جاف مقارنة بعاملة المقارنة و التي أعطت اقل معدل بلغ 75.67 سم و  $38.11ورقة . نبات<math>^{-1}$  و غم و 29.07 ملغم 100 غم وزن طري $^{-1}$  و 4.52 ملغم 2.64.غم<sup>-1</sup> وزن جاف و على النوالي.

ومن التداخل بين العاملين يتضح من نتائج جدول (2) وجود زيادة معنوية في صفات النمو الخضري عند رش بمستخلص الخميرة  $^{1-}$ الجافة بتركيز 6 غم التر $^{1-}$  مع فيتامين C بتركيز 620ملغم التر , إذ ازداد ارتفاع النبات و عدد الاوراق و الوزن الجاف للمجموع الخضري و محتوى الاوراق من الكلوروفيل الكلي و الكاربوهيدرات الكلية الذائبة وبلغت 86.40سم و 52.67 ورقة نبات $^{-1}$  و 4.39 غم و 33.82ملغم . 100غم وزن طري $^{-1}$ 7.77 ملغم .غم- أوزن جاف مقارنة بمعاملة الرش بالماء المقطر فقط ( control ) و التي اعطت اقل القيم, اذ بلغت 68.60سم و رُن عَلَيْهِ مِن عَلَيْهِ مِن اللهِ عَلَيْهِ مِن عَلَيْهِ مِن عَلَيْهِ مِن عَلَيْهِ مِن عَلَيْهِ مِن عَلَمْ وَزِن عَلَيْهِ مِن عَلَيْهِ مِن عَلَيْهِ مِن اللهِ عَلَيْهِ مِن اللهِ عَلَيْهِ مِن عَلَيْهِ مِن اللهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ مِن اللهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلِي عَلَيْهِ عَلِي عَلَيْهِ عَلِي عَلَيْهِ عَلِيهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلِي عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلِ طري $^{-1}$  و 3.00 ملغم عم $^{-1}$  وزن جاف و على النوالي. وتبين من نتائج جدول (3) ان هنالك زيادة معنوية في صفات النمو الجذري عند رش النبات بمستخلص الخميرة الجافة و بتركيز 6 عم لتر - اذ أزداد طول اطول جذر و الوزن الجاف للجذور اذا بلغا 18.43 سم و 2.89غم مقارنة بمعاملة المقارنة و التي أعطت أقل القيمتين بلغتا 11.19 سم و1.05 غم و على التوالي . هذا وقد أظهرت نتائج جدول (3) كذلك تأثيرا معنويا عند الرش بفيتامين  $^{-1}$  و بتركيز  $^{-200}$  ملغم . لتر  $^{-1}$  اذ از داد

طول أطول جذر و الوزن الجاف للجذور وبلغتا 15.97سم و 2.26 غم مقارنة بمعاملة المقارنة و التي أعطت الل القيمتين بلغتا 11.19 سم و 1.05غم و على النوالي .

كما بينت نتائج جدول (3) أن هناك تانثيرا معنويا للرش بمستخلص الخميرة الجافة بتركيز 6 غم لتر  $^{-1}$  مع فيتامين  $^{-1}$  بتركيز 200 مغم . لتر  $^{-1}$  في اعطاء اعلى معدل في صفات النمو الجذري إذا إزداد طول أطول جذر و الوزن الجاف للجذور إذ بلغ 20.17 م و 3.34 مقارنة بمعاملة المقارنة و التي أعطت أقل معدل بلغ 10.53 م و على التوالي.

يتضح من نتائج جدول (3) ان رش بمستخلص الخميرة الجافة بتركيز 6 غم لتر الراد معنويا في صفات النمو الزهري كما تَفُوقٌ هَذَا التركيز على باقي التراكيز , واعطى اعلى عدد الأزهار والبتلات واكبر قطر للازهار واعلى وزن جاف للازهار واكبر عمر مز هري للأز هار المزهري بلغت 6.89 زهرة . نبات  $^{-1}$  و عمر سرسري - سربر 3.3.3 ناهرة <sup>- 1</sup> و 4.84سم و 1.98غم و 6.14<u>م</u>وم مقارنة بمعاملة الرش بالماء المقطر فقط و التي أعطت أقل القيم بلغت 4.11 زهرة نبات <sup>-1</sup> و 23.11 بتله . زهرة <sup>-1</sup> و 2.82 سم و 0.76غم و 4.22يوم و على التوالي. وتبين كذلك من نتائج جدول رقم (3) التأثير المعنوي للرش بفيتامين C بتركيز 200 ملغم التراً في مؤشرات النمو الزهري, إذ ازدادت من عدد الأزهار والبتلات وقطر الزهرة و الوزن الجاف للأزهار والعمر المزهري للازهار, إذ بلغت 6.00 زهرة نبات 1 و 28.56 بتلة . و 4.14 سم و1.56 غم و 6.11يوم مقارنة بمعاملة الرش بالماء المقطر فقط إذ اعطت 5.11زهرة . نبات- و 5.20 يوم و 20.44 بتلة . زهرة<sup>-1</sup> و 3.49 سم و 1.03غم و 5.20يوم , و على التوالى .

جدول رقم (2): تأثير رش مستخلص الخميرة الجافة وفيتامين C والتداخل فيما بينهما في صفات النمو الخضري لنبات القرنفل

محتوى الأوراق من الكربوهيدرات الكلية الذائبة ملغم.غم <sup>-1</sup> وزن جاف	محتوى الأوراق من الكلوروفيل الكلي (ملغم.100 غم وزن طري-1)	الوزن الجاف للمجموع الخضري (غم)	عدد الأوراق (ورقة نبات <sup>-1</sup>	ارتفاع النبات (سم)		المعاملات	
3.38	27.57	1.95	32.89	72.07	0	مد ة الحافة	مستخلص الذ
5.10	30.04	2.85	40.78	78.77	3	(1-	عم.ل <u>ة</u> (غم.لة
6.53	31.98	3.82	48.67	84.34	6	( )	رحم.ـــ
1.42	1.12	1.29	2.66	2.55		L.S.D. 0.05	5
4.52	29.07	2.64	38.11	75.67	0	$\mathbf{C}$	فيتامير
5.12	29.98	2.72	40.67	78.92	100		ليامير (ملغم ا
5.37	30.53	3.26	43.56	80.59	200	<del>ر</del> ) [	رمنعم
1.42	1.12	1.29	2.66	2.55		L.S.D. 0.05	5
3.00	26.88	1.66	30.67	68.60	0		
3.33	27.73	1.72	32.67	73.53	100	0	
3.80	28.09	2.46	35.33	74.07	200		مستخلص
4.63	28.87	2.78	38.00	75.70	0		مستخلص الخميرة
5.00	30.03	2.84	41.67	79.30	100	3	الجافة
5.67	31.20	2.92	42.67	81.30	200		×
5.93	31.45	3.48	45.67	82.70	0		فيتامين С
5.90	30.66	3.58	47.67	83.93	100	6	
7.77	33.82	4.39	52.67	86.40	200		
2.41	2.36	2.19	3.92	3.59		L.S.D. 0.05	5

جدول رقم (3): تاثير رش مستخلص الخميرة الجافة وفيتامين C والتداخل فيما بينهما في صفات النمو الجذري لنبات القرنفل

الوزن الجاف للجذور (غم)	طول أطول جذر (سم)		المعاملات	
1.05	11.19	0		
1.94	14.27	3	.لتر -1)	الخميرة (غم
2.89	18.43	6	,	
0.524	1.397		L.S.D. 0.03	5
1.48	13.53	0	C	فتامين
2.13	14.39	100		اداند ات
2.26	15.97	200	فيتامين C فيتامين 100 (ملغم للتر <sup>1-</sup> )	
0.524	1.397		L.S.D. 0.05	
0.66	10.53	0		
0.89	11.10	100	0	
1.60	11.93	200		
1.63	13.07	0		الخميية
2.33	13.93	100	3	الخميرة × فيتامين C
1.86	15.80	200		فرتامين
2.16	17.00	0		ـــِـــين ع
3.17	18.13	100	6	
3.34	20.17	200		
0.991	2.926		L.S.D. 0.03	5

العمر المزهري لـلازهار (يوم)	الوزن الجاف للإزهار (غم)	قطر الزهرة سم	عدد البتلات (بتله.زهرة <sup>-1</sup> )	عدد الإزهار (زهرة.نبات <sup>-1</sup> )		لمعاملات	1
4.22	0.76	2.82	23.11	4.11	0		
5.44	1.31	3.58	26.44	5.33	3	.لتر -1)	الخميرة (غم
6.14	1.98	4.84	31.33	6.89	6		
1.22	0.21	1.20	02.29	1.152		L.S.D. 0.	05
5.20	1.03	3.49	25.44	5.11	0	C	فيتامين
5.33	1.46	3.61	26.89	5.22	100	/1-	فیدامین (ملغرام.لت
6.11	1.56	4.14	28.56	6.00	200	1 ( )	(منعرام.ند
1.23	0.24	1.21	02.28	1.152		L.S.D. 0.05	
4.12	0.67	2.43	22.67	4.00	0		
4.28	0.71	2.70	23.00	4.02	100	0	
4.67	0.89	3.33	23.67	4.33	200		
5.00	1.18	3.43	24.00	5.00	0		الخميرة ×
5.33	1.36	3.47	27.00	5.33	100	3	
5.67	1.40	3.83	28.33	5.67	200		فيتامين С
6.33	1.25	4.06	29.67	6.33	0		7
6.34	2.30	4.67	30.39	6.33	100	6	
8.00	2.38	5.27	33.42	8.00	200		
2.51	0.62	2.82	03.02	2.995		L.S.D. 0.05	

جدول رقم (4): تأثير رش مستخلص الخميرة الجافة وفيتامين C والتداخل فيما بينهما في صفات النمو الزهري لنبات القرنفل

أظهرت نتائج جدول رقم (4) أن رش النبات بمستخلص الخميرة الجافة بتركيز 6 غم التر ألم فيتامين C بتركيز 6 ملغم .لتر<sup>-1</sup> زاد معنویا من عدد الاَزهار والبتلات و قطــر الزهــرة و الوزن الجاف للازهار والعمر المزهري للازهار اذ بلغت 8.00 ر المرة منبات  $^{-1}$  و 33.42 بتلة مرة  $^{-1}$  و 5.27 سم و 2.28 بنات منبات  $^{-1}$ و 7.67 مقارنة بمعاملة عدم الرش و التي أعطت أقل معدل بلـغ 4.00 زهرة . نبات - أو 22.67 بتلة . زهرة - أ و 2.43 سـم و 0.67 غم و 4.12يوم و على التوالي.

#### المناقش

أظهرت نتائج جداول ( 2، 3، 4) وجود زيادة معنوية في جميع المؤشرات المدروسة نتجة رش مستخلص الخميرة الجافة على النبات, وقد يعود سبب ذلك الى احتواء مستخلص الخميرة على العديد من العناصر المعدنية والمواد المغذية ومنها عنصر النتروجين الذي له دور مهم في العمليات الحيوية التي تجري في النبات ومنها دخوله مباشرة في تركيب جزيئة الكلوروفيل مع عنصر المغنيسيوم مما يعمل على زيادة محتوى الاوراق من الكلورفيل الكلي, اضافة دورة في تكوين الأحماض الأمينية في النبات و التي تعد الوحدات الاساسية لبناء البروتينات والانزيمات الذي ينعكس أيجابيا على زيادة انقسام واستطالتها الخلايا وبالتالى زيادة عدد البراعم الجانبية (21) مما يؤدي الى زيادة ارتفاع النبات وعدد الاوراق, وكذلك الأنزيمات لذا فهو يدخل في اغلبُ الخطوات المرتبطة بتفاعلات البروتوبلازم و عمليات التركيب الضوئي (22), واحتوائها ايضا على مواد محفزة للنمو مثل فيتامين  $B_1$  والذي يعد كمرافق أنزيمي في عمليات مهمة كالتنفس وإنتاج ATP وكلاهما يعملان على تتشيط عملية البناء الضوئي وزيادة تضيع المواد الكاربوهيدراتية ومنها السكريات مما يؤدي الى زيدة مُحتوى الاوراق من الكربوهيدرات, وكذلك أحتواء مستخلص الخميرة على B2 الذي دور مهم في بناء المرافقات الانزيمية المهمة التي لها أدوار مختلفة في عمليات الأكسدة و الاخترال التي تحدث خلال عمليات ايضية حيوية عديدة في النبات و هذا ينعكس بالنهاية على تحسين نمو النبات اضافة الى ذلك فان زيدة الزن الجاف للمجموع الخضري قد يعود

تتفق مع ما توصل اليه الشويلي (10) على نبات الحناء. أما بالنسبة لتأثير الايجابي لرش فيتامين C على النبات في صفات النمو, فقد يعود السبب الى دورة في تحفيز انقسام الخلايا (23) وزيادة نمو للخلايا النباتية و ذلك بتشجيعه على تكوين الاحماض

الى زيادة ارتفاع النبات وعدد اوراقة (جدول 2), وهذه النتيجة

النووية و البروتينات ( 12 )، وكذلك دورة في تتشيط عملية البناء الصُّوئي و تصنيع المُواد الغذائية، إذ يعمل كمرافق أنزيمي في التفاعلات الإنزيميّة لايض الكاربوهيدرات والبروتينات, كمّا لّه تأثير في كسر السادة القمية للتغلب على التأثير المرتبط للاوكسينات المنتجة في القمة النامية للنبات , والبناء الحيوي لعدد من الهرمونات النباتية و منها الجبرلينات و السايتوكانينات و التي بدورها تشجع عملية التزهير (12) مما يعمل بالنهاية على زيادة مؤسّرات النمو لنبات القرنفل و هذه النتيجة تتفق مع ما توصل اليه الجابر (16) على نبات الحلبة .

يستنتج من التجربة ان رش بمستخلص الخميرة الجافة بتركيز 6 غم التر $^{-1}$  حسن من مؤشرات  $^{1-}$  حسن من مؤشرات  $^{1-}$  حسن من مؤشرات النمو لنبات القرنفل.

1. Anonymous. (2002). Office of the gene technology. 2002. Regulator application for licence international release of GMOS into the environment application. http://www.ogtr.gov.au.com

2. Galbally J. and Glabally E. (1997). Carnation and Pinks for Garden and Greenhouses. Timber press, Portland, Oregon, USA.

3. البطل، نبيل نعيم. (2010). نباتات الزينة الخارجية. منشورات جامعة دمشق. كلية الزراعة. مطبعة الروضة. سوريا.

4. عبدول، كريم صالح. (1988). فسيولوجيا النبات المتقدم . الجزء الأول وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي . جامعة صلاح Wisconsin. Published by Van Nostrils Reinhold. New York. P.273.

22. محمد، عبد العظيم كاظم (1985). فسلجة نبات. ج2 . دار الكتب للطباعة والنشر ، جامعة الموصل، العراق.

23. Robinson EA. (1973). Vitamins .In. P. Miller Ed Photochemistry Law-Rence Van Nostrant Re-In hold Co. New York, Vol. III: 195-200.

- المريقي، احمد جابر موسى. (2005). كيمياء نباتات البساتين. جامعة الإسكندرية ، مصر.
- 6. Ferguson JJWT.; Allen LH. and Kock KE. (1987). Growth of  $Co_2$  enriched sour orange seedling treated with gibberellic acid and cytokinins. Proc. Florida State. Hort. Soc. 99:37-39. 7. Ahmed FF.; Mkel AM.; El-Morsy FM. and Ragab MA. (1997). The beneficial effect of biofertilizer on red roomy grape vine( $Vitis\ vinifera\ L.$ ), the effect on growth and vine untritinal status. Annal. Agric. Sci. Moshtohor. 35(1):489-495
- 8. Ahmed GA. (2004).Influence of active dry yeast addition on growth and volatile oil content of chamomile *Matricaria recutita*. Assiut J. Agric. Sci. 35(3):330-343.
- 12. Smirnoff N. and Wheeler GL. (2000). Ascorbic acid in plants: biosynthesis and function. Crit. Rev. Biochem. Molec. Biol. 35:291–314.
- 13. Weaver LM.; Gan S.; Quirino B. and Amasino RM. (1998). A comparison of the expression patterns of several senescence-associated genes in response to stress and hormone treatment. Plant Molec. Biol. 37:455–469.
- 14. Dowdle J.; Ishikawa T.; Gatzek S.; Rolinski S. and Smirnoff N. (2007). Two genes in *Arabidopsis thaliana* encoding GDP-L-galactose phosphorylase are required for ascorbate biosynthesis and seedling viability. Plant J. 52: 673-689.
- 15. Aziz EE. and Talaat EM. (2007). Influence of some antioxidants on growth flower heads and essential oil content of *Marticaria chamomilla* L. plant Annal. Agric. Sci. Moshtohor, 43(1): 395-404
- 16. الجابر، حيدر صبيع شنو (2010). تأثير عدد النباتات في الجورة الواحدة والرش بحامض الاسكوريك في نصو و حاصل بنور الحلبة Trigonella foenum-graecum L. و بعض مكوناتها . مجلة ابحاث البصرة, 83 B (5): 88-97.
- 17. الراشدي، غيداء عبد الله حسين (2010). تــ أثير بعــض المعاملات في النمو والإزهار وحاصل الكورمـــات والكريمــات لصنفين من نباتات الكلاديــولس Gladiolus X hortulanus رسالة ماجستير. كلية الزراعة . جامعة الموصل. العراق.
- 18. الراوي ، خاشع محمود وعبد العزيز خلف الله. (2000). تصميم وتحليل النجارب الزراعية. كلية الزراعة والغابات. جامعة الموصل . العراق.
- 19. Goodwin TW. (1976). Chemistry and biochemistry of plant pigments. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Academic Press, San Farncisco, USA, p. 373.
- 20. Dubois M.; Gilles KA.; Hamilton JK.; Rebers PA. and Smith F. (1956). Colorimetric method for determination of Sugars and related substances . Anal. Chem. 28(3): 350–356.
- 21. Nagoda WT. (1991). Yeast technology universal foods corporation milwaukee.

# الفعالية التثبيطية للمستخلص الكحولي لقشور وبذور نبات Cydonia oblonga السفرجل على نمو بعض الأنواع البكتيرية الممرضة

رنا على حسن سلمان

قسم الأحياء / كلية العلوم للبنات / جامعة بغداد / جمهورية العراق

#### الملخص باللغة العربية

اجريت الدراسة لاختبار فعالية المستخلص الكحولي لقشور وبذور نبات السفرجل Ecoli ضد نوعين من البكتريا الموجبة لصبغة غرام عربة و Ecoli و Bacillus cereus و Bacillus cereus و Bacillus cereus و وعين من البكتريا السالبة لصبغة غرام البكتريا السوجبة لصبغة غرام بطريقة الانتشار بالحقر . حيث اظهرت النتائج ان المستخلص الكحولي لقشور نبات السفرجل ذو فعالية عالية ضد البكتريا الموجبة لصبغة غرام وكان التأثير يزداد مع زيادة التركيزوكذلك بالنسبة للبكتريا السالبة لصبغة غرام حيث اظهر المستخلص تأثير اعلى البكتريا السالبة لصبغة غرام عين اظهر المستخلص تأثير اعلى البكتريا السالبة لصبغة غرام عين التراكيز العالية فقط اما في التراكيز الواطئة انعدم التأثير . تم قياس قيمة MBC وجاءت النتائج تؤيد لما ذكرسابقا من نتائج تأثير المستخلصين على نمو البكتريا الموجبة والسالبة لصبغة غرام . تم اجراء تحليل HPLC لنبات السفرجل Cydonia oblonga وهو تحليل كمي ونوعي لقياس تركيز المركبات الفينولية وكراح--, 4-o-Caffeoyquinic acid, 3-o-Caffeoylquinic acid, Quinic acid, Kaempferol عيث كانت نسبة بعض المركبات الفعالة المقاسة مرتفعا مقارنة مع العينة القياسية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: نبات السفر جل Cydonia oblonga، المستخلص الكحولي

## Antimicrobial activity of ethanolic extracts of peel and seeds of Cydonia oblonga on growth of some species of pathogenic bacteria

#### Rana A. Hasan

College of sciences for Girls/ Baghdad University/ republic of Iraq

#### **ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted to test the activity of alcohol extract of the peel and seeds of *Cydonia oblonga* against *Bacillus cereus*, and two species of negative gram bacteria *E.coli* and *Pseudomonas* aeruginosa by agar well diffusion method. Results revealed that the alcohol extract have high level of activity against gram positive and negative bacteria, the effect increased with the increasing of the concentration. While the seeds extract has a high effect on gram positive bacteria compare with gram negative bacteria, which were affected only with high concentration. There is no effect in low concentration. MIC and MBC were measured and the results were identical for the previous results. for the effect of both extracts on the growth of gram negative and positive bacteria HPLC analysis was done for *Cydonia oblonga* to measure the concentration of some phenol compound Kaempferol, Quinic acid, 4-o-Caffeoyquinic acid, 3-o-Caffeoylquini acid, 3,5-0-dieoffyl quinic acid, Qurecetin, Rutionoside which be with high ratio compare with standard sample.

#### المقدمة

ينتمي نبات السفرجل (Cydonia oblonga) الى العائلة الوردية ( Rosaceae) التي تحتوي على الكثير من الاجناس والانواع والتي نتتشر زراعتها في منطقة البحر المتوسط شرقا وغربا ونتتشر زراعة السفرجل كذلك في اليمن وسوريا والعراق وايران (1). وثمار السفرجل بسيطة صفراء اللون والازهار بيضاء او وردية تجمع في فصل الشتاء في شهري تشرين الاول والثاني ويؤكل نيئا او يصنع منه المربى (2).

يحتوي نبات السفرجلُ بشكل كبير على الماء ويحتوي على بروتينات ودهون وعناصر مهمة مثل الكالسيوم والكلور والكبريت والفسفور والبوتاسيوم وكذلك مواد عصفية وبكتين، ويتألف السفرجل من مركبات فينولية نتواجد في القشور والبذور والشمار والاوراق حيث يشمل تسعة مكونات هي (-2-5-0-4-0-3-0-4-0-5-0-dicaffeoylquinic acids,3.5-O-dicaffeoylquinic acid ,quercrtin-3-O-galactoside.quercetin-3-O-rutinoside ,Kaempferol-3-O- glycoside

rutinoside.5-O-caffeoylquin acid) glycoside,Kaempferol-3-

Oglucoside,andKaempferol-3-O-rutinoside.5-O-caffeoylquin acid) (3).

تعد ثمار السفرجل من المواد المضادة للتأكسد (4) بستخدم السفرجل في علاج الزحار والاسهال والالتهابات المعوية كما ويستعمل في تخفيض درجة حرارة الجسم ومنع الإجهاض كما انه مزيل للسعال والربو وطارد للبغم ومقوي للقلب ومدرللبول (5)، وفي تجارب اجريت على جلد الفئران لمعرفة قابلية مستخلص اوراق نبات السفرجل على معالجة الحساسية اثبت المستخلص كفاءته في المعالجة عند استخدامه كدهان للجلد كما انه يعتبر معالجا جيدا لقروح الفم (6)، وفي تجارب اخرى اجريت على الفئران اثبت فيها ان مستخلص اوراق نبات السفرجل يقوي وينشط الجهاز المناعي (7).

وفي تجارب اخرى اجريت على الاسماك اثبتت ان مستخلص اوراق نبات السفرجل يعتبر مشنطا ومقويا للجهاز المناعي (8). هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى التعرف على تأثير المستخلص الكحولي لكل من بذور وقشور السفرجل على البكتريا السالبة والموجبة لصبغة غرام وكذلك لبيان امكانية استخدام الفواكه والإعشاب كبديل عن المضادات الحيوية التي تحتوى على مواد كيميائية.

#### المواد وطرائق العمل

#### العينات النباتية

تم الحصول على عينات ثمار نبات السفرجل (oblonga) من الاسواق المحلية في بغداد وتم تشخيصه حسب ماورد في (9)، وجففت القشور والبنور بدرجة حرارة الغرفة 25° ثم طحنت للحصول على مسحوق ناعم وجاف.

#### تحضير المستخلص الكحولى للقشور والبذور

تم اخذ 10 غرام من مسحوق القشور والبذور الجاف والمطحون ووضع كل منهما في دورق ثم اضيف لكل منهما 010 من الكحول الاثيلي بتركيز 00 اي بنسبة 01:1 وزن/حجم وضع الدورق في حمام مائي هزاز بدرجة 00 مخدرت المستخلصات النباتية حسب ماورد في 00)، حيث استمرت عملية الاستخلاص من00-00)ساعات وبعد ذلك يرشح المزيج بواسطة ورق ترشيح 000 للمستخلص للملامة 000 للملامة 000 للملامة 000 للملامة 000 للملامة 000 للملامة 000 للملامة والمائة من المحافق والمائة المركزي بسرعة 000 للملامة الملامة والمائة المحافنة المحافنة المحافنة المحافنة المحافنة المحافنة المحافدة المح

#### جمع العزلات البكتيرية

نم الحصول على العينات البكتيرية المشخصة والمعزولة من منتبرات كلية العلوم للبنات /قسم علوم الحياة في جامعة بغداد.

### تحضير العالق البكتيري

استخدمت الطريقة التي ذكرها (11) وذلك بأخذ (5-4) مستعمرات نامية على وسط الاكار المغذي (NA)ووضعت في انبوبة اختبار حاوية على 01مل من مرق مولر –هنتون (MHB) وحضنت بدرجة 75م المدة 6 ساعات لحين ظهور العكورة المقارنة مع انبوبة ماكفور لاند 0.5 القياسية.

#### دراسة الفعالية التثبيطية للمستخلصات النباتية تجاه البكتريا

استخدمت طريقة الانتشارفي الحفر المستخلص الكحولي method (11) لدراسة تأثير المستخلص الكحولي القشورالسفرجل والمستخلص الكحولي لبنور السفرجل وذلك بنشر العالق البكتيري بحجم مقداره 0.1 مل على وسط مولر هنتون اكار وبعدها عملت حفر في الوسط الغذائي الملقح بحجم 2ملم وبواسطة ماصة دقيقة ثم نقل 40 مايكروليتر من كل تركيز من المستخلص النباتي ووضع داخل الحفر وعملت اطباق سيطرة بوضع ماء مقطر بالحفر بدل المستخلص وقدعملت ثلاث مكررات لكل تركيز ثم حضنت الاطباق بدرجة 37 مامدة (24) ساعة وقرأت النتائج بقياس قطر منطقة التثبيط بواسطة المسطرة والتي نتين منطقة عدم نمو البكتريا في تلك المنطقة .

#### تحليل (HPLC)

تم استخدام جهاز الكرموتوغرافيا السائلة نوع Shimadz4 2010 وونك لتشخيص المركبات الفعالة في قشور السفرجل ومنها وينك لتشخيص المركبات الفعالة في قشور السفرجل ومنها Quinic acid,Qurecetin ,Rutionoside وغيرها حمود (18) مع الميثانول كطور متحرك وتم التحري بواسطة مطياف طوله الموجي nm والمحكبات الفعالة مقارنة مع منطقة الذوة Peak area للعينة القياسية وتم حساب تركيز المركبات الفعالة حسب المعادلة التالية:

Concentration(microgram/ml) =area of sample/area of standard× conc. of standard

### تحديد التركيز المثبط الادنسى (MIC)والتركيسز القاتسل الادنسى (MBC)

تم استخدام طريقة التخفيف بالانابيب لتحديــد MIC للمــستخلص الكحولي لقشور السفرجل و المستخلص الكحولي لبذور السفرجل أذ تم محصير تخافيف نصفية من التركيز 200 ملغم/مل.

اصبحت التراكيب ز كالتسالي 2.0,1.0,0.5,0.25,0.125,0.0625,0.03125 منغم/مل ثم حضنت الانابيب في الحاضنة بدرجة حرارة 37 م ولمدة 24 ساعة وقرئت النتائج مقارنة مع انبوبة السيطرة مضاف لها 0.1 مل من MBC منيب MBC المتديد التركيز القاتل الادنى MBC فقد نم اخذ 1,0من الانابيب خالية العكورة ووزعت على وسط اكر مولر –هنتون MBC بطريقة النشر وحضنت الاطباق بدرجة MBC ولمدة 24ساعة وتم تحديد قيمة MBC (12).

### التحليل الاحصائي

تم تحليل النتائج بدر اسة الفعالية المضادة للمستخلص ضد العز لات البكتيرية بأستعمال البرنامج الإحصائي Statistical Analysis SAS- System في تحليل البيانات لدراسة تاثير العز لات والتركيز في قطر منطقة التثبيط المدروسة، وقورنت الفروق المعنوية بين المتوسطات باختبار أقل فرق معنوي (LSD)

#### النتائـــج والمناقشـ

يوضح الجدول رقم (1) نتائج المستخلص الكحولي لقشور نبات السفرجل على اربع انواع بكتيرية المتمثلة بـ المتمثلة المث Pseudomonas , E.coli, Bacillus cereus, aureus aeruginosa فقد اشارت النتائج لوجود فروقات معنوية بين تأثير الانواع البكتيرية الممرضة بالمستخلص وكذلك وجود فروقات معنوية للتراكير المختلفة تحت مستوى احتمالية .(P<0.05)

جدول رقم (1) : الفعالية الحيوية للمستخلص الكحولي لقشورنبات السفرجل تجاه نمو بعض الانواع البكتيرية

قيمة LSD		للغم/مل)	التركيز (ه		الانواع البكتيرية
	50	100	200	400	
*4.047	20.75±1.2	27.25±1.25	30.75±0.75	34.75±0.75	Staphylococcu
	5				s aureus.
*3.957	19.75±0.7 5	23.50±1.00	28.50±0.50	33.50±1.50	Bacillus cereus
*5.828	9.50±1.50	15.00±2.00	19.00±1.00	23.75±1.25	Pseudomonas aeruginosa
*5.443	8.75±1.25	12.25±0.75	16.75±1.25	21.00±2.00	E. coli
	*4.783	*5.240	*3.606	*5.681	قيمة LSD
			.(P<0.05) *		

بينت النتائج ان المستخلص الكحولي لقشور نبات قشور السفرجل كان فعالا ضد البكتريا حيث تراوحت اقطار التثبيط لبكتريا الموجبة الصبغة غرام بين (20.75±1.25, 34.75 ) مل ولبكتريك Staphylococcus aureus وابكتريك Staphylococcus 19.75±0.75) مل لبكتريا Bacillus cereus اما بالنسبة للبكتريا السالبة لصبغة غرام فقد تراوحت مناطق قطر التثبيت بين (9.50±1.50, 23.75±1.25 ) مل لبكتريا aureus و (8.75±1.25, 21.00±2.00) مل لبكتريا كما يوضح جدول رقم (2) نتائج تأثير المستخلص الكحولي لبذور نبات السفرجل على اربع انواع بكتيرية ممرضة المتمثلة بــــ , Bacillus cereus, Staphylococcus aureus) Pseudomonas aeruginosa, E.coli بينت النتائج وجود فروقات معنوية بين تأثير الانواع البكتيرية الممرضة بالمستخلص وكذلك وجود فروقات معنوية للتراكيز المختلفة تحبت مستوى احتمالية (P<0.05). حيث كان المستخلص فعالا ضد البكتريا اذ تراوحت اقطار مناطق التثبيط للبكتريا الموجبة لصبغة غرام بين Staphylococcus مل لبكتريا (14.25±0.75, 31.5±0.50) aureus و (2.25±0.75, 24.25±0.75 ) مـــل لبكتريــــا Bacillus cereus اما البكترية السالبة لصبغة غرام فقد ظهر تأثير المستخلص فقط في التراكيز العليا حيث بلغت في تركيز 400, 200 ملغم/مل (6.25±0.75, 11.00±0.00) مل لبكتريا Pseudomonas aeruginosa على النتالي اما التراكيز الدنيا فلم تظهر تأثيرا للمستخلص.

من خلال الجدول رقم 1 و2 نلاحظ ان المستخلص الكحولي للقشور كان اكثر تاثيرا من المستخلص الكحولي للبذور وهذا يطابق ماذكره (14). ويعزى السبب في ذلك الى ان القشور قد تحتوي على مركبات اكثر فعالية من المركبات التي تحتويها البذور وكذلك قد تكون نسب تركيز المواد الفعالة في القشور اكثر من البذور حيث ان تلك المركبات لها دور كبير في تثبيط نمو البكتريا او الاحياء المجهرية بصورة عامة (15). .كذلك من الملاحظ ان كلا المستخلصين لهما تأثير اكبر على البكتريا الموجبة لصبغة غرام مقارنتا مع البكتريا السالبة لصبغة غرام وهذا ماتؤكده اغلب البحوث بهذا الصدد (16)، وقد يعزى السبب الى اختلاف جدار البكتريا لكلا النوعين حيث البكتريا الموجبة لمصبغة غرام ذات تركيب بروتيني اما البكتريا السالبة لصبغة غرام ذات جدار دهني وغيرها من الاسباب الاخرى(17). ان المستخلص الكحولي لكلا المادتين البذور والقشور لهما القابلية على تثبيط البكتريا وبــشكل كبير فالسفرجل بكل اجزاءه يعتبر مادة مضادة للاحياء المجهرية (18)، ان القشور والبذور تحتوي على مواد كثيرة مثبطة للبكتريا لكن اهمها المركبات الفينولية والتي تحتوي على 9 مكونات والتي اثبتتت قدرتها على تثبيط الأنواع البكتيرية المختلفة وكذلك هي مادة مانعة للتأكسد (19). ان تأثير المستخلصات على تثبيط نمو البكتريا يكون بأشكال مختلفة فمنها قد يؤثر على تكوين الجدار اونفاذية الاغشية او تصنيع البروتينات والاحماض النوويـــة الـــــ DNA و 20) RNA).

يوضح كل من جدول رقم 3 و 4 نتائج التحري عن قيم و MBC حيث بينت النتائج في الجدول رقم (3) ان قيم MIC والذي يعبر عن اقل تركيز يمنع نمو البكترية كان 0.1 ملغم/مل لبكترياBacillus cereus و Staphylococcus aureus و 0.2 ملغم /مل لبكتريا E.coli و Pseudomonas لمستخلص اما قيم MBCوالتي تعبر عن اقل تركيز من المستخلص يقلل عدد المستعمرات البكتيرية كانت 0.2ملغم/مل لبكترياBacillus cereus و Staphylococcus aureus و 0.4 ملغم/مل لبكتريا E.coli و Pseudomonas لمستخلص قشور نبات السفرجل، اما جدول رقم (4) بين ان قيمة MIC كانت 0.1 ملغم/مل وقيمة MBC كانت 0.2 ملغم/مل لبكتريا Staphylococcus aureus وقيمة 0.2 MIC ملغم/مل وقيمة MBC كانت 0.4 ملغم/مل لبكتريا Bacillus cereus ولم تحدد قيم MIC و MBC للبكترية السالبة E.coli و Pseudomonas aeruginosa مستخلص بذور السفرجل هذه النتيجة كانت مؤكدة للنتائج السابقة لاختبار الحساسية بطريقة الانتشار بالحفر القيم التي لم تحدد قديكون سببهااحتياجها الى تراكيز اعلى لتحصل عملية التثبيط ومن هنا يتبين ان المستخلصين كانا مؤثيرين اكثر بالبكتريا الموجبة لصبغة غرام اكثر من البكتريا السالبة لصبغة غرام قد نحتاج الى تراكيز اكبر للحصول على نتائج ايجابية.

يوضح جدول رقم (5) والشكلان (1،2) مقارنة لتركيز المركبات الفعالة لقشور نبات السفرجل بتحليل HPLC نظرا لظهور مستخلص قشور نبات السفرجل كمادة مضادة بشكل فعال ضد الانواع البكتيرية الممرضة قمنا بدراسة تراكيز المواد الفعالة في القشور من خلال اجراء تحليل HPLC حيث قام الجهاز بتحليل المركبات الفينولية وقام باستخراج تراكيز 7مكونات فعالة متواجدة في القشور ومن خلال الجدول يوضح كمية التراكيز فلقد ظهرت اقل نسبة للمركب Kaemperal بنسبة 39.9 ملغم/مل اما بقية المكونات فظهرت بنفس التركيز اما الشكل (2) يوضح Retention time مقارنة مع الشكل (1) حيث من الملاحظ ارتفاع اغلب نسب المواد الفعالة في السفرجل بالنسبة للعينة

جدول رقم (2): الفعالية الحيوية للمستخلص الكحولي لبذور نبات السفرجل تجاه نمو بعض الانواع البكتيرية الممرضة

LSDقيمة			التركيز (ملغم/مل)		الانواع البكتيرية
	50	100	200	400	
*2.643	14.25±0.75	20.00±1.00	27.00±0.00	31.5±0.50	Staphylococcus aureus.
*3.970	12.25±0.75	15.05±1.55	20.75±0.75	24.25±0.75	Bacillus cereus
*2.454	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00	6.25±0.75	11.00±1.00	E.coli
*3.833	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00	5.25±1.25	9.50±1.50	Psudomonas aeruginosa
	*2.082	*3.621	*3.218	*3.957	LSDقيمة
			.(P<0.05) *		

### جدول رقم (3):التركيز المثبط الادنى (MIC) والتركيز القاتل الادنى (MBC) للمستخلص الكحولي لقشور نبات السفرجل ضد الانواع البكتيرية

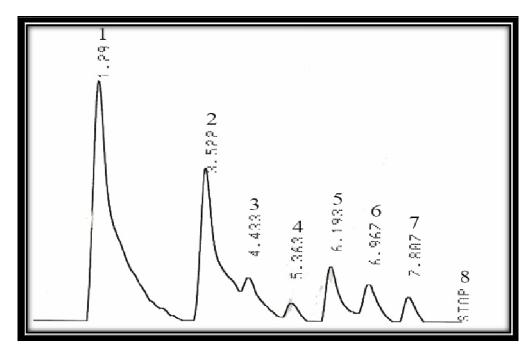
MBC (mg/ml)	MIC (mg/ml)	الانواع البكتيرية
0.2	0.1	Staphylococcus aureus
0.2	0.1	Bacillus cereus
0.4	0.2	Pseudomonas aeruginosa
0.4	0.2	E.coli

#### جدول رقم (4): التركيز المثبط الادنى (MIC) والتركيز القاتل الادنى (MBC) للمستخلص الكحولي لبذور نبات السفرجل ضد الانواع البكتيرية الممرضة

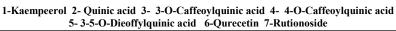
MBC (mg/ml)	MIC (mg/ml)	الاتواع البكتيرية
0.2	0.1	Staphylococcus aureus
0.4	0.2	Bacillus cereus
		E.coli
		Pseudomonas aeruginosa

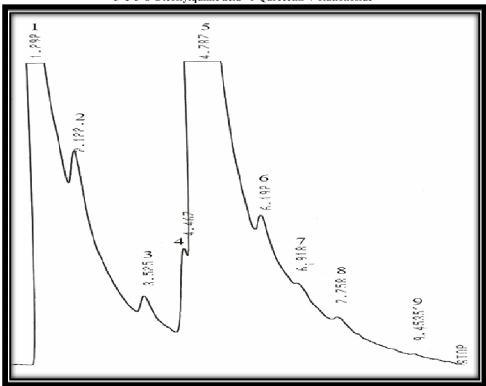
#### جدول رقم (5): مقارنة تركيز بعض المركبات الفعالة لقشور نبات السفرجل بتحليل HPLC

Mg/ml) con)تركيز العينة المقاسمة	Retention timeللعينة المقاسة	Retention time للعينة القياسية	المركبات الفعالة
39.9	1.29	1.29	Kaempferol
40	3.52	3.52	Quinic acid
40	40.46	4.43	3-o-Caffeoylquinic acid
40	4.78	5.36	4-o-Caffeoyquinic acid
40	6.19	6.19	3,5-0-dieoffyl quinic acid
40	6.91	6.96	Qurecetin
40	7.75	7.80	Rutionoside



شكل رقم (1) : تركيز المركبات الفعالة للعينة القياسية المحللة بتحليل HPLC





HPLC شكل رقم (2): تركيز المواد الفعالة في قشور السفرجل المقاسة بتحليل 1-Kaempeerol 2- Quinic acid 3- 3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid 4- 4-O-Caffeoylquinic acid 5- 3-5-O-Dieoffylquinic acid 6-Qurecetin 7-Rutionoside

- 13. SAS.( 2010). Statistical Analysis System, User's Guide. Statistical. Version 9. 1<sup>th</sup> ed. SAS. Inst. Inc. Cary. N.C. USA.
- 14. Banjar S. (2004). Evaluation of antibacterial properties of some nedicinal plants used in Iran. J.Ethnopharmacol.94:301-305.
- 15. Fattouch S. and Caboni P.(2007). Antimicrobial activity of Tunisian quince (*Cydonia oblonga* miller) plup and peel polyphenolic extracts .J. Agr. Food Chem. 55:963-969.
- 16. SAS.(2004). Sasstat users guide for personal computers release 6.12.SAS.inst.inc.cary .N.C.USA.
- 17. Smith-palmer A.; Stewart J. and Free L.(1998). Antimicrobiol properties of plant essential oil and essences against five important food borne pathogens. let.app.microbiol .26:118-112.
- 18. Hemmati AA.; Kalantari H. and Rezaio S.(2010). Healing effect of quinc seedmucilage on T-2toxin-induced dermatoxicity in rabbit. Exp.toxicol.pathol.23(5): 101-116.
- 19. Costa RM.; Magalhaes AS.; Andruae PB. and SilvaAM.(2009). Evaluation of free radical –scavenging and anthemolytic activities of quince *Cydonia oblonga* leaf :A comparative study with green tea(camella sinensis). food chem. Toxicol. 47:860-865.
- 20. Chao SC.; Young DG. And Obery CJ.(2000). Screening for inhibitory of essential oil on selected bacteria ,fungi and viruses. J. Essent. Oil. Res.12:639-649.
- 21. Chaudhuri S.; Sengupta B. and Banerjee A.(2007). Interaction of flavonoids with red blood cell membrane lipid and proteins :antioxidant and antihemolytic effect. Int.J. biol. macromol.41:42-44.

هذه الطريقة تستخدم للتحري النوعي والكمي للمركبات الفعالة في قشور السفرجل لكون تلك المركبات هي المركبات الفعالة التي لها دور كبير في تثنيط نمو الاتواع البكتيرية الممرضة وهذا يتفق مع ما ذكره (21) . ان هذه النتائج تبين ماهي فعالية النباتات في تثبيط البكترية الممرضة من خلال ماتحتويه النباتات والفواكه من مركبات فعالة تجعلها ضرورية وذات اهمية اكثرمن استخدام المضادات الحيوية ذات التراكيب الكيميائية في علاج كثير من الاصابات البكتيرية.

#### لمصــــادر

- 1. Sancheti S.;Bafna M. and Yumseo S.(2010). Antihyperglycemic,antihuperlipidemic , antioxidant effects of chaenomeles sinensis fruit extraction streptozotion-induced diabetic rats. Europ. Food. Res. Technol. 231:415-421.
- 2. Ghanadi AR.(2003) In:Iranian herbal pharmacopoeia(in farsi) Tehran. Ministry of Health and Medical Education Press.pp.176-182.
- 3. Goryi A.(2003). Pharmacological treatment of headache using traditional Persian medicine. pharm. Sci.24:331-334.
- 4.Oliveira AP.; Pereir JA.; AndradeP B.; Valentao P. and Silva BM.(2007). Phenolic profile of *Cydonia oblonga* miller leaf. J.Agr. Foodchem. ss:7926-7930.
- 5. Khoubanasabjafar M. and Jougban A.(2011).A review of phytochemistry and bioactivity of quince *Cydonia oblonga* mill. J. med. plants res. 5(16):3577-3594.
- 6. Shinomiya F.;Hamauzu Y. and Kawahara T.(2009). Anti-allergic effect of ahot-water extract of quince *Cydonia oblonga* biosci. biotechnol. biochem. 73:1773-1778.
- 7. Alaa GM.; Koutb M. and Sayed A.(2010). Use of hematological parameters to assess the efficiency of quinc *Cydonia oblonga* mill er leaf exract in alleviation of the effect of Ultrviolet –aradiation on African catfish clarias gariepinw. J. photochem. Photobiol. 99:1-8.
- 8.Atlas RM.; Brown AE. And Parks LC.(1995). Laboratory manual of Experimentals Microbiology.Mosbey campany-yearbook,inc. St.Louis:563.
- 9. Rani I.; Akhaud SH.; Suhail M. and Abro H.(2010). Antimicrobial potential of seed extract of *Eruca sativa*. Pakistan J.Bot.42(4):2949-2953.
- النعمان ، أديبة يونس شريف حمو .(1998) .التأثير الجزيئي لبعض المستخلصات النباتية على نمو وايض عدد من الجرائيم الموجبة والسالبة لصبغة غرام . اطروحة دكتوراه ، كلية العلوم ، جامعة الموصل.
- 11. Jorgensen JH.; Turnide SD. And Wasington JA.(1999). Antibacterial suscepitibility test dilution and disk diffusion methods. Manual of clinical Microbiology .7<sup>th</sup> ed. Whashington DC. ,ASM press 1526-1543.
- 12. الألوسي، ثائر عبدالقادر صالح .(2005). تأثير بعض المستخلصات النباتية على الاطوار اليرقية لبعوض Culex رسالة (Diptera:culicidae )quinquefasciatus), رسالة ماجستير، كلية العلوم ، جامعة الانبار.