## PROFESSIONAL DETAILS

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**Gender** female

**Birth Date** 2013-09-23

**Address** iraq - Bardarash-duhok

**Nationality** Iraqi

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- Bardarash Technical Institute
- Nursing

## LANGUAGE

- **Kurdish** (Native)
- **Arabic** (Proficient)
- **English** (Proficient)

## EDUCATION

**Dec, 2018**

**M.Sc.**

Clinical Biochemistry

Duhok Polytechnic University, Duhok, Iraq

**Jul, 2013**

**B.Sc.**

Chemistry

Salahaddin University, Erbil, Iraq

## PUBLICATION JOURNAL

**Aug, 2017**

**The Evaluation of Some Physical Properties of Imported Frozen Chicken Thighs in Erbil Markets**

**journal of pure and applied sciences (Issue: 3) (Volume: 29)**

Abstract The present study carried out to determine the some physical properties of imported frozen chicken thighs that were available at the wholesale and retailed markets in Erbil, with the aim to evaluate their fitness to quality standards and their human consumption. For this purpose, three foreign trademarks (Pilgrim's "USA", Qualiko "Ukraine", and Lades "Turkey") of imported frozen chicken thighs (15 from each trademark) were collected. The label information was conducted for all samples. Different indicators were measured to compare the hygienic state of the frozen chicken thighs, these indicators referred to (thawing loss, cooking loss, water holding capacity and determination of myoglobin). The results showed that: There were significant differences ($P<0.05$) between samples of whole sale or retailed market. The recorded results showed that both of Lades and Qualiko trademarks had the lowest thawing loss, whereas Pilgrim's mark was higher than the recommended range of the Iraqi Central Organization for Standardization and quality control. Although there were significant differences ($P<0.05$) between samples of whole sale and retailed market in the cooking loss and water holding capacity tests, but they were good quality. The determination of myoglobin was within the normal

range, except for Qualiko mark which was lower in range.

**Sep, 2013**

**OXIDANT-ANTIOXIDANT STATUS IN POSTMENOPAUSAL OSTEOPOROTIC WOMEN IN DUHOK CITY**

**Duhok Medical Journal (Issue: 2) (Volume: 12)**

ABSTRACT Background and objectives: Osteoporosis is a condition of increased bone loss which leads to increased bone fragility and a marked increase in the risk of fractures. Oxidative stress has been proved to be involved in bone resorption. Thus, this study aims at comparing the serum levels of oxidative stress parameters between postmenopausal women with and without osteoporosis. Furthermore, the impact of vitamin D, calcium, lipid profile and potential related risk factors were also investigated. Methods: In this cross-sectional study, a total of 150 women who visited Duhok rheumatoid center and performed bone densitometry were enrolled. Patients with liver diseases, metabolic bone diseases, chronic kidneys diseases, gastrointestinal diseases, chronic inflammation, thalassemia, cancer, and patients who were taking antioxidant or hormones replacement therapy were excluded. A study questionnaire was used to collect the required information from participants. Serum malondialdehyde, ceruloplasmin, peroxynitrite, total bilirubin, calcium, lipid profile levels were measured by spectrophotometer whereas vitamin D was measured by ELISA. Results: Mean values for malondialdehyde, peroxynitrite, and ceruloplasmin were significantly elevated in osteoporotic and osteopenic groups compared to control group. Mean values of total bilirubin and calcium remained unchanged. Vitamin D showed no significant differences between groups with a high prevalence of vitamin D deficiency among the study population. Increased serum levels of total cholesterol, triglyceride and low-density lipoprotein in osteoporotic and osteopenic groups in comparison with control group. According to the Pearson correlation analysis, malondialdehyde was negatively correlated with total and lumbar spine bone mineral density in osteoporosis. Duration of menopause was negatively correlated with total bone mineral density in both osteoporosis and osteopenia. Age was negatively correlated with total and pelvis bone mineral density in osteoporosis while body mass index was positively correlated with lumbar spine bone mineral density in osteoporosis. Conclusions: The results of this study suggest that oxidative stress markers may be an important indicator of bone loss in postmenopausal women.