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**اللقب العلمي**

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**الاختصاص الدقيق**

الكيمياء الصيدلانية

**الاسم الكامل واللقب**

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**محل الولادة**

البصرة

**الاختصاص العام**

علوم في الصيدلة

**الاهتمامات البحثية**

.Synthesis and Characterization of many drug derivative
Synthesis and Characterization of many ketonitrones compounds. Application of natural and synthetic polymers in drug delivery systems

**صفحتي في الباحث العلمي**

https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=E6pfrRcAAAAJ&hl=en

**صفحتي في بوابة البحث العلمي ( Reserch Gate )**

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Leaqaa_Al-Rubaie

**البحوث المنشورة**

1- Synthesis of Ibuprofen-PEG Prodrug and Study the Hydrolysis at Different Phosphate Buffers.

Journal of Basrah Researches ((Sciences))Vol. 36, No. 3, 15 June (( 2010 ))

Abstract:
The present study is conducted to prepare Ibuprofen as polymeric prodrug to improve its important physiochemical properties, increasing water solubility and decrease its side-effects. The product is characterize by using chemical and spectral methods.Then controlled release of Ibuprofen in from its polymer, in different phosphate buffers ( pH =8.5,7.5 and 1).The result show the percentage release of Ibuprofen was high at basic pH.

2- Praparation of Tannin Based Hydrogel for Biological Application

Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences(ijps.sums.ac.ir), 2010: 6(4): 263-268

Abstract:
Polymeric blends as potential wound dressing were prepared. Natural polymer (Tannin) and synthetic polymers (PVA and PEG) used to prepared heterogeneous blends. The product was identified by spectrophotometry. A diaphragm cell was used to measure the diffusion coefficient (D). The result showed that the PEG-PVA disk

was faster in permeability for all solution. The D of PVA/ PEG-Tannin blend was 0.184×10-3 cm2/s higher than Tannin-PEG blend was 0.038×10-3 cm2/s. The natural phenolic compounds can be used as artificial membrane to inhibit growth or kill microorganism such as bacteria or fungi.

3- Synthesis and Spectroscopic Studies Of Charge Transfer Complexes as a Combination Models.

Basrah Journal of Science(C), Vol.33(1),10-24, 2015.

Abstruct:

Schiff base of camphor with aniline was prepared. Electron donor-acceptor complexes formed between Schiff base as a donor with 1,4-naphthquinone, 1,4-benzoquinone and 1,8- dihydroxyanthraquinone as a π–acceptors have been synthesized and spectroscopically studied. The UV-Vis spectra of the most complex was shown two types of transition (n→π * ) and (π→π * ). The Fourier Transform Infrared (F.T.IR) spectrum of the schiff′s base –quinone complexes( IA, IB, IC) is shown the stretching of C=N of schiff base in the donor-acceptor complexes show a drastic shift to higher frequencies.

4- Synthesis and Theoretical Study of new Schiff base derivatives.

J.Thi-Qar Sci. Vol.4 (3) June/2014.

Abstract

The study include preparation two Schiff base compounds , 4-acetoamido benzylidine-glycine SB-A and 4-acetoamidobenzylidine –nitrourea SB-B . Schiff bases were prepared by condensation of 4-acetanilbenzaldehyde with nitrourea and other with glycin. The products were characterized by both FT- IR and UV-Vis. Spectroscopyphotometry. The biological activities against selected types of bacteria which included gram positive bacteria (staphylococcus aureus), and gram negative bacteria (Escherichia coli, proteus sp., pseudomonas aeruginosa) was studied. Later, theoretical studies by using the optimized geometry molecular structures of both compounds, indicates SB-B is more stable than SB-A.

5- Synthesis and Characterization of Some New Ion-polymer Complexes as Topical Agents.

AJPS, 2014, Vol. 14, No.2

Abstract:

Complexes with some metal ions (Al3+, Cu2+, Ag+) with some polymers were prepared. The new complexes were studied by Ultraviolet Visible and (FTIR) spectrophotometer. The distinguish bands of synthetic complexes were characterized. The complexes use topically. They be divided into broad categories based on their usual action or use .The result shows they are protective, antimicrobial and a stringent compounds of silver complex is more than others. Some of the agents have uses extending beyond the limits of specific category. It also be noted that they are overlap between categories. The uses depend
on the area of application, the concentration of the complex and the solubility.

6- Synthesis and Characterization of Azo Dye Para Red and New Derivatives.
E-Journal of Chemistry, 2012, 9(1), 465-470.

Abstruct:Azo dyes para red was synthesized. The products were characterized by FTIR and UV-Visible spectrophotometers. The antibacterial activities of the compounds were studied using gram positive and gram negative microorganism.

7- Preparation, Characterization and Prophylactic Study of New Microsphere Containing Doxycycline against Diseases of Shrimp.
Iraqi J Pharm Sci, Vol.24(1) 2015

Abstract

Therapeutically and prophylactically using Microspheres containing doxycycline isolated from shell of shrimp. Low molecule weight poly lactic acid was prepared. In this study, Poly lactic acid (PLA)/ poly vinyl alcohol (PVA)/polyethyleneglycol (PEG) loading doxycycline blend solutions was prepared. Also Poly lactic acid (PLA)-Tannin blend via solvent evaporation method was prepared. Microspheres of chitosan/gelatin microsphere loading doxycycline was prepared by emulsion crosslinking technique. Both microsphere and blends were characterized by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrophotometer. The FTIR spectra were shown distinguish bands. The in vitro release of doxcycline from its matrix at pH 7 was studied. The prophylactic against white spot (Ich) disease of shrimp (Macrobrachium nipponense) was studied. The results were shown increase of percentage of survival

of shrimp in both microsphere and blend compared with control. The highly percentage of survival was shown in the microsphere compare with blends.

8 - Synthesis and Evaluation of Some New Psychotic Polymeric Drugs.

Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences
RJPBCS,2015: 6(6) Page No. 965

Abstruct

Microparticles polymer contain anti-psychotic drugs were prepared for oral delivery system. Choropromazine hydrochloride, Carbamazepine and Valproic acid were used in this study. Chitin and gelatin cross linked with glutaraldehyde was prepared as microparticals. Also both chitin and tetramethylol urea were used to prepared polymer prodrug of Valproic acid. All the polymeric drug were subjected to various physicochemical studies, such as Fourier Transform Infra-Red spectroscopy (FT-IR). Physical state of drug in the microparticles was determinate by Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC). In vitro drug release indicated, the possibility to design a controlled drug delivery system for the prolonged release of drugs. Generally 50% of the drugs were released after 30 min, therefore its improving therapy by possible reduction of the time intervals between administrations.

9- Isolation Flavonoid compound from Iraqi Awsaj plant(Lycium Barbarum L.) Fruits and the study of its Antibacterial Activity).

European Scientific Journal August 2015 edition vol.11, No.24 ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857- 7431

Abstract

This study was performed to evaluate the in vitro antimicrobial activity and the flavonoid content of Iraqi awsaj plant (Lycium barbarum L.) fruits. The fruits extracts contain important amounts of flavonoids. The results obtained in the antimicrobial tests revealed that flavonoid compound was more active than alcoholic extract both for Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial strains. The results suggest that these species are valuable sources of flavonoids with relevant antimicrobial activities.

10- Synthesis, Characterization and Antibacterial Studies of New Carboxamide Derivatives of Dapsone.

Iraqi National Journal of Chemistry 2015; 15(1)

Abstract:

The project aims at the synthesis of Carboxamide derivatives of Dapsone. Three derivatives of benzoic acid, 4-hydroxybenzoic acid and 4-chlorobenzoic acid are used to prepare carboxamides of dapsone (I, II and III respectively). All the product is characterized by spectrophotometer. Fourier transmission Infra red (FTIR) shows the distinguish bands of carboxamide, amine, carboxyl and hydroxyl group. The UV-Spectra shows two types of transition л → л* and n→ л*. Proton Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (1H-NMR) of carboxamide derivatives shows signals of aromatic protons and broad singlet to the amide proton. Mass spectra of amides have same base peaks due to the loss of C6H6SNO from second fragmentation. Diffusion agar method is used in biological activities. Three types of bacteria (Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa ) are used in this studies , the carboxamide III has high biological activity than others. By using Density functional theory (DFT) studies explain the stability the carboxamide compounds.

**المواد الدراسية**

1. Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry (3rd Year)
2. organic Pharmaceutical Chemistry (3rd Year)
3. organic Pharmaceutical Chemistry (4th year)
4. organic Pharmaceutical Chemistry (5th Year)
5. Advance Analytical Pharmaceutical Chemistry (5th Stage