

Curriculum Vitae



DR. AZZA SAJID AL KINANY

PERSONAL DETAILS:

Name : Azza Sajid Gabbar Al-Kinany.

Profession : Assistant Professor.

Nationality : Iraqi.

Date of Birth : 1974

Place of Birth : Basra / Iraq

Marital Status : Married

Skills : Arabic, English (reading, writing & speaking).
Computer skills

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EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION:

- ❖ **Assistant Professor** in Physiology, Pharmacy College, Basra University.
- ❖ Ph.D in physiology, college of Science. Basra University, Iraq. With thesis entitled (**oxidants and antioxidants level estimation in patients with sickle cell anemia** from Department of Biology, College of Science, University of Basra, since March, 2007.
- ❖ M.Sc. in physiology, College of Science Basra University, Iraq with thesis entitled (**pulmonary function tests and granulocytes functional activity in obstructive and restrictive lung Diseases**) under supervision of prof. Dr. Abdul Ratha A. Radi since Dec.18,1999.
- ❖ B. Sc. in Biological science (4 Years) , College of Science,
- ❖ Basra University, Iraq, since 1996
- ❖ A certificate in English skills.
- ❖ A certificates in computer skills from the **Electronic Computer Center**/Basra University /Iraq.
- ❖ **International certificate** in computer skills by: Alhassan Albassry institute ,Muscat,Oman 31/1/2008
- ❖ **International certificate** from International Institute for culture and science /Oman.2008

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

- 1-**Medical physiology** in Pharmacy College .**Basra University** .(9 years)
- 2- **General Biology I** in College of Science. **Sultan Qaboos University (2 years)**.
- 3- **Animal Physiology** in College of Science. **Sultan Qaboos University (3 years)**.
- 4- **Human Anatomy and Physiology** in College of Science. **Sultan Qaboos University(SQU) (3 years)**.
- 5- **General Biology II** in College of Science. **Sultan Qaboos University(SQU)(2 years)**
- 6- **General Biology** for the first year in College of Pharmacy **(3 Years)**

EXPERIENCE:

- ❖ Assistant Professor in physiology in Pharmacology and Toxicology. Pharmacy College .Basra University, since March, 2014.
- ❖ Instructor in the Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Laboratory Science. College of Pharmacy .Basra University.
- ❖ A visiting Consultant to teach Biology and Physiology in Department of Biology , College of Science, ***Sultan Qaboos University for 3 years***
- ❖ Instructor in the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology in College of Pharmacy, University of Basra since March, 2007.
- ❖ Assistant instructor in the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology in College of Pharmacy, University of Basra 2000-2002.

PUBLISHED RESEARCHES:

1-Azza Sajid Gabbar Alkinany. Pulmonary function tests in male patients with type II diabetic mellitus .Journal of Basrah Research (science).2013;39(3):182-187

Available online at:www.basra-science-journal.org

2-Azza S.Alkinany.Lung volumes and the most common bacterial colonization in patients with allergic airways disease. Journal of Basrah Research (science).2012;38(3)A:117-122

Available online at:www.basra-science-journal.org

3-Azza Sajid Alkinany.Relationship between hyperthyroidism and pulmonary function tests in female patients. Journal of Thi-Qar-Science.2013:

Ms: 475

Date :5/9/2013

4-Glutathione level estimation in obese individuals

PUBLISHED BOOK:

Azza Sajid Alkinany. Introduction to Human Physiology. Wael. Publishing.Amman. Jordan.2016.

ACHIEVED RESEARCHES

- 1- Effect of AC inhibitor drugs on the respiratory system.
- 2- Glutathione level estimation in obese individuals.
- 3- Respiratory function tests changes after sleeve gastropasty.
- 4- Impact of Benzene on the blood parameters and respiratory system of the fuels station workers in Basra City.

Seminars :

- 1- Electronic Laboratory experiments in Physiology/Pharmacy college 2014**
- 2- Clinical applications of pulmonary function tests /Pharmacy college .2013**
- 3- Some cells cycle abnormalities /Pharmacy college .2012**

Trainings

- 1- Training course in general physiology(Theory and practical) in Jordan University of Science and Technology ,Faculty of Medicine ,according No.16/5/23/1771 in:13/7/2010.For a month.
- 2- Training in the first scientific training of (DNA technique and PCR) in Pharmacy College for the period :25-27 April 2012.
- 3- Training course in the international institute for culture and Science in Oman ,for the period:24-12-2007 till to 17-1-2008. With a certificate No:81070104. Registration No:2322/2007.

Ph.D thesis

Chemiluminescence techniques for granulocytes functional activity and study of oxidants and antioxidants in patients with sickle cell anemia.

Abstract

Sickle cell anemia is one of the highly distributed hereditary diseases .Which is also associated with increased oxidative stress. Hence this study is an attempt to evaluate the levels of some oxidants un patients with sickle cell anemia and comparing them with those of healthy subjects for example the ROS generated from the functional activity of granulocytes using luminal dependent CL. of whole blood. Estimation of MDA level was also done in serum which is used as a biomarker of lipid peroxidation .

GSH which is the most important antioxidant in the blood was also evaluated .In addition to estimate some hematological parameters : HB,PCV ,WBC count and

number of granulocytes .We tried to find the possible interaction among the hematological and biochemical parameter studied by the correlation .

The study was carried out in two major groups of population : Sickler patients group (184) ,which was divided into two subgroups : Sickler adults (112) within the range of age (17 -38 yrs) and sickler children (72)within the range of age (8-15yrs).Then sickler patients were also divided into :-sickle cell trait patients (Hb AS patients)and sickle cell disease patients (Hb SS patients).

The second major group includes :(176)healthy subjects. The major group which is further divided into healthy adults(120)within the range of age (17-43yrs) and healthy children (57) within the range of age (10-15 yrs).

The results showed that there are high significant differences in the level of GSH concentration between the two major groups: healthy and sickle cell patients in general. ($p < 0.01$)(13.97 ± 2.78 vs 11.25 ± 3.90) , between healthy and HbAS patients ($p < 0.01$),(13.97 ± 2.78 vs 12.08 ± 3.93), and between healthy and HbSS patients ($p < 0.01$),(13.97 ± 2.78 vs 3.50 ± 9.61).

The results also showed that there are high significant differences in MDA level between healthy and sickler patients in general (0.22 ± 6.31 vs 0.79 ± 0.45),between healthy and HbAS patients (0.22 ± 6.31 vs 0.86 ± 0.45) and between healthy and HbSS patients (0.22 ± 6.31 vs 0.78 ± 0.46),($p < 0.01$).

The same findings are reported when comparing the activity of granulocytes to generate ROS between each two groups above i.e:- significant differences are between healthy and sicklers (10.68 ± 5.1 vs 15.69 ± 5.44)($p < 0.01$),between healthy and HbAS patients (10.68 ± 5.1 vs 16.37 ± 5.88) and between healthy and HbSS patients (10.68 ± 5.1 vs 10.37 ± 5.40)($p < 0.01$).

It was found that there are high significant negative correlation between each of GSH and MDA level ,Hb concentration and MDA level ,Hb concentration and granulocytes functional activity to generate ROS ($p < 0.01$) and there is a significant negative correlation between GSH and granulocytes functional activity to generate ROS($p < 0.05$).But the correlation between granulocytes functional activity and MDA level was a high significant positive correlation ($p < 0.01$).

It has been concluded that sickler patients in general have higher granulocytes functional activity to generate ROS and significantly than the healthy subjects regardless to the clinical complications and higher MDA level than healthy subjects .Also the ability of sicklers patients to produce antioxidants including GSH was lower than the healthy subjects .

MSC Thesis :

Pulmonary function tests and granulocytes functional activity in certain obstructive and restrictive lung diseases.

Abstract:

In this work ,an attempt has been made to show the probable interaction between the respiratory disorders and granulocytes functional activity in two groups :hazardous exposed subjects in the factories (380 males and 44 females) and non exposed group (69 males and 69 females).Each group is the subdivided into three subgroups :asthmatics, healthy smokers and healthy non smokers .The main pulmonary function tests were applied to each subgroup as an indicator to the respiratory disorders ,while whole blood chemiluminescence technique was used to measure the granulocytes functional activity .Estimated lung age and the prevalence of the two main types of respiratory diseases were also determined.

There are significant differences between the exposed and the non exposed groups in the granulocytes functional activity (9.85 ± 0.42 vs 8.20 ± 0.34).between asthmatics and healthy smokers(15.15 ± 2.1 vs 8.47 ± 0.52) and between asthmatics and healthy non smokers (15.15 ± 2.1 vs 9.4 ± 0.59) in the exposed group .That is the PMNs were activated in asthmatics and had more ability to produce reactive oxygen species than healthy subjects .But this difference is not significant in the non exposed group .

The significant differences I the pulmonary function tests between the exposed group and the non exposed group were seen in the FEV1% (90.13 ± 0.40 vs 87.29 ± 0.90),the PEF (Lit/min)(3999.6 ± 6.28 vs 359.8 ± 1.0) and the MEF (Lit/min)(3.82 ± 0.06 vs 3.50 ± 0.12).

The prevalence of the restrictive lung diseases was higher than the prevalence of obstructive lung diseases .This difference is more pronounced in the exposed group (40.8% vs 2.6%) than in the non exposed group (28.26% vs 7.97%).

Estimated lung age demonstrated more deterioration among the patients with obstructive lung diseases than among the patients with restrictive lung diseases (95.45 ± 7.03 vs 61.66 ± 1.192),(90.91 ± 6.20 vs 55.30 ± 3.02) in the exposed group and the non exposed group respectively .

There are no correlations between granulocytes functional activity and each of the pulmonary function tests studied in all sub groups. It has been concluded that hazardous exposure in the factories employed in this study deteriorates lung

functions significantly and that determination of granulocytes functional activity may be used as a supplementary tool to highlight the severity of this deterioration.