Republic of Iraq Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Al-Nahrain University College of Science Department of Chemistry



physiological effects of lead on the blood of some Iraqi workers and its binding with some prepared chelating agents

A Thesis

Submitted to the College of Science/Al-Nahrain University as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of M.Sc. in Chemistry

By

Zainab Noaman Eyada

B.Sc. Chemistry/College of Science for women/Baghdad University(2014)

Supervised by

Assist. Prof. Dr. Salman A. Ahmed

Supervisor Certification

I certify that this thesis entitled " **physiological effects of lead on the blood of some Iraqi workers and its binding with some prepared chelating agents**" was prepared by "Zainab noaman eyada" under my supervision at the College of Science/ Al-Nahrain University as a partial requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Biochemistry

Signature:

Name : **Dr. Salman A. Ahmed** Scientific degree: Assistant Professor Date: / /2017

In view of the available recommendation, I forward this thesis for debate by the Examining Committee.

Signature:

Name: **Dr. Nasreen R. Jber** Scientific degree: Assistant Professor Head of Department Chemistry College of science Al Nahrain university Date: / /2017

Committee Certfication

We, the examining committee certify that we have read this thesis entitled "physiological effects of lead on the blood of some Iraqi workers and its binding with some prepared chelating agents" and examined the student "Zainab noaman eyada" in its contents and that in our opinion, it is accepted for the Degree of Master of Science in Biochemistry

> Signature: Name:

Date: / /2017 (Chairman)

Signature: Name: Date: / /2017 (Member) Signature: Name: Date: / /2017 (Member)

Signature: Name: Assist.Prof.Dr.Salman A. Ahmed AL-Nahrain University Date: / /2017 (Member/ Supervisor)

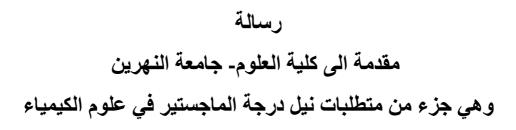
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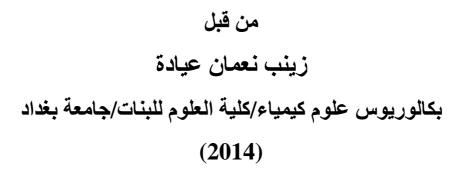
Signature: Name: **Prof. Dr. Hadi M. A. Abood** Dean of the College of Science. Date: / /2017



جمــــــهورية العراق وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي جامعــــــة النهريــــن كليــــــة العــــلوم قـــــم الكيميـــاء

التأثير الفيسيولوجي للرصاص على دم بعض العمال العراقيين وارتباطه مع بعض التأثير الفيسيولوجي للرصاص على دم بعض المحضرة





Abbreviations

Symbol	Terms
ALAD	Amino levulinic acid dehydrtase
ALAS	Delta-aminolevulinic acid synthetase
BLL	Blood lead level
B-Pb	Blood lead
BP	blood pressure
BAL	British Anti Lewisite
BASO	Basophils and Basophils Count
CNS	Control nervous system
DTPA	Pentetic acid or diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid
DMPS	2,3-Dimercapto-1-propanesulfonic acid
DMSA	Dimercaptosuccinic acid or succimer
EDDC	Ethylenediamine-N,N'-disuccinic acid
EDTA	Ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid
ECG	Electrocardiography
ESO	Eosinophils and Eosinophil Count
F.T.I.R	Fourier transforms infrared spectrophotometers
GIT	Gastrointestinal tract
HTN	hypertension
HGB	Hemoglobin
НСТ	HEMATOCRIT
LYM	Lymphocyte and Lymphocyte Count
MCV	Mean Corpuscular Volume
МСН	Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin
M.Wt	Molecular weight
МСНС	Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration
MONO	Monocyte and Monocyte Count
MPV	Mean Platelet volume
NEU	Neutrophils and Neutrophil Count
NS	Non-significant
PLT	Platelet Count
РМ	Particulate Matter
РРМ	Part per million
TEMED	Tetramethylethylenediamine
U.S	United state
**	Highly significant
*	significant

WBC	White Blood Cell Count aka Leukocyte count
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Acknowledgment

Praise be to **Allah** who enabled me with his blessing to achieve this modest scientific effort.

I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor **Assist. Prof. Dr. Salman A. Ahmed** *for his encouragement, inspiration and scientific support throughout this study.*

I would like to express my sincere thanks to all the staff of the Department of Chemistry, College of Science, University of Al-Nahrain for their help.

Thanks are extended to Yarmouk Teaching Hospital for help me to performed this study.

My full thanks are presented to **Dr.Perry A. Afaq**, **Dr. Wesen A. Mehdi,Dr.Nisreen Raheem, Dr.Mahdi salh, Dr. Abdul Ameer** and my brother **Dr.Haitham N.Eyada** for his assistance and encouragement throughout this study.

Special thanks are due to my dearest friend **Rafah H.Ismaill** for her assistance and encouragement throughout this study.

Unlimited gratitude is due to all my friends and colleagues specially Miss Areej, Donia, Dina ,Alaa.R ,Alaa.B, Atyaf.K, Rouaa Mr. Ahmed.E, Ahmed.A , for their collaboration and assistances.

At the end I would like to thanks everyone who helped me for achieving this study even if with a pleasant word.

Zainab N.Eyada

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الإهداع

إلهي لايطيب الليل إلا بشكرك ولايطيب النهار إلا بطاعتك .. ولاتطيب اللحظات إلا بذكرك

الله جل جلاله

إلى من بلغ الرسالة وأدى الأمانة .. ونصح الأمة .. إلى نبي الرحمة ونور العالمين سيدنا محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم

إلى من كلّله الله بالهيبة والوقار .. إلى من أحمل اسمه بكل افتخار ... والدي العزيز إلى بسمة الحياة وسر الوجود.. إلى من كان دعاؤها سر نجاحي وحنانها بلسم جراحي

> أ**مي الحبيبة** المي من به أكبر وعليه أستند .. الي شمعة متقدة تنير ظلمة حياتي **زوجي الغالي**

إلى من حملته و هذا على و هن إلى من تبتسم لي الحياة بعينيها

ولدي الحبيب

إلى من أرى التفاؤل بعينهم .. والسعادة في ضحكاتهم . إلى من بوجودهم اكتسب قوة ومحبة لا حدود لها أ**خوتي واصدقائي..**

Zainab N. Eyada

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللهِ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ صدق الله العلي العظيم سورة هود - الآية الأيم

Abstract

This study aimed determination of lead in sera, and studying the effect of lead on red blood cell and hemoglobin, it is included (64) men working at gas station, generator and painters in Baghdad city with age of (18-53) year. The results were compared with other (30) healthy men non-workers or non-attachment with petroleum derivatives .

• The first part of this study included studying evaluation the hemoglobin statins through, measurement of: -red blood cell count, hemoglobin concentration, and the blood film. The results showed the following points:-

- 1. A significant increase in lead level in the blood of workers group in comparison with that of the non-workers group (p<0.01).
- 2. A significant decrease in red blood cell count for workers group with compare with non-worker group(p<0.01).
- 3. A high significant decrease in hemoglobin (Hb) concentration for workers group with compare that of non-worker group. This decrease was found related to blood lead level(p<0.01).
- 4. The fuel workers had lead level more than generator workers and painters
- The second part of this study involved preparation of chelating agent with lead metals.
- 1. A (2-mercapto-4-amino-5-carbethoxypyrimidine) and B (2-mercapto-4-hydroxy-5-cyanopyrimidine).
- 2. C (6-amino-2mercapto-5-nitrosopyrimidin-4-ol).

Investigation the mount of reducing lead concentration due to the prepared chelating agents

In conclusion for this work , it seen that lead acting as poisons element and it could reduce its concentration by the prepared chelating compounds. In other word sulfa hydral removed pb element.

الخلاصة

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى تقدير مستوى الرصاص في المصل ودراسة تاثيره على كريات الدم الحمراء ،في مص (64) رجل يعملون على تشغيل مولدات الديزل وفي محطات الوقود وكذلك الصباغين في مدينة بغداد وتتراوح اعمار هم بين (١٨-٥٣) سنة و هذه النتائج قورنت مع مجموعة الغير عاملين التي تتضمن (٣٠) رجل بنفس الاعمار.

تضمنت المرحلة الاولى من الدراسة تقدير مستوى الرصاص بالدم و قياس كريات الدم
الحمراء وتقدير تركيز الهيمو غلوبين بالدم وعمل صورة للدم (blood film) وكانت النتائج
كالأتى:-

١- ارتفاع مستوى الرصاص في مصل العمال بالمقارنة مع مجموعة غير عاملة (p<٠,٠١).
٢-وجود انخفاض معنوي(p<٠,٠١) في كريات الدم الحمراء في مجموعه العاملة بالمقارنة مع المجموعة الغير عاملة

٣- انخفاض تركيز الهيمو غلوبين (Hb) في دم العمال ويزداد هذا الانخفاض مع زيادة مستوى الرصاص بالدم (p<٠,٠١).</p>

٤ - عمال محطات الوقود لديهم الرصاص مرتفع بالمقارنة مع عمال المولدات واصحاب الطلاء.

تضمنت المرحلة الثانية من الدراسة تحضير مركبات كلابية لها القابلية على الارتباط مع
عنصر الرصاص واهم هذه المركبات هي :-

1- A(2-mercapto-4-amino-5-carbethoxypyrimidine) and B(2-mercapto-4hydroxy-5-cyanopyrimidine)

2- c (6-amino-2mercapto-5-nitrosopyrimidin-4-ol)

في ختام هذا العمل ، يرى بان الرصاص يعمل كعنصر سام ويمكن تقليل تركيز الرصاص بواسطة تحضير مركبات كلابية