



Dr Iman Hakim, from University of Arizona, was awarded by the Scientific Committee of ISANH Polyphenols 2012 during the 6th International Conference on Polyphenols Applications which was held in Paris in June 7 & 8, 2012.

Dr Iman Hakim, MBBCh, PhD, MPH, is a professor of public health and the Dean of the University of Arizona Mel and Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health (MEZCOPH). She is a member of the Arizona Cancer Center and Sarver Heart Center at the UA College of Medicine. She holds joint appointments in the Department of Nutrition at the UA College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and in the Department of Family and Community Medicine at the UA College of Medicine. Before coming to the UA, she was an associate professor at the National Research Center in Cairo, Egypt.

Her research includes **an analysis of black tea and citrus peel in skin cancer prevention**, the Mediterranean diet and cancer prevention, breast-feeding and the reduction of infections in infants, tea consumption and coronary heart disease, and the relationship between citrus peel intake and chronic diseases among postmenopausal women.

*About Dr Iman Hakim's short oral presentation: **Modulation of Oxidative damage by Green and Black Tea: Role of Smoking and Gender***

Epidemiologic evidence suggests that there are gender differences in lung cancer pathogenesis and possibly increased susceptibility to lung cancer in women. Oxidative reactions have been implicated as important modulators of human health and can play a role in both disease prevention and disease development. A large number of studies have demonstrated an increased oxidant burden and consequently increased markers of oxidative stress in the blood and urine of smokers and of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The overall goal of this study was to develop a safe and feasible clinical trial that will serve as a model for the chemoprevention of a wide range of tobacco-related diseases. Our immediate goal, that was addressed over a 4-year study period, was to determine the effects of high tea consumption on biological markers of oxidative stress that mediate lung cancer risk, including, 8-hydroxydeoxyguanosine (8-OhDG), F2-isoprostanes (8-epi-PGF₂), and antioxidant enzyme activities.

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