Studying Cholesterol and Triglyceride Levels in Some Types of Fish in Salah Al-Din Governorate

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1. Introduction

Fish is one of the natural resources that humans have exploited since ancient times. Studies indicate that the human body needs approximately 18 kg / year of fish, as well as other meat, in order to meet the requirements necessary for health. Therefore, fish is an important component in human diets, and many countries are making great efforts. In order to provide fish as food [11]. It is a well-known fact that the chemical composition of fish is very close to that of other wild animals, and the main components in fish are water (84.66%), protein (15-25%), fat (0.1-24%) and mineral salts (0.8-2) % [16].

Several studies were conducted in Iraq, which dealt with the determination of the chemical composition and nutritional value of various Iraqi river and marine fish [1, 10, 3, 13]. [7] studied the chemical composition of fish Tuna in Switzerland, and studied [19] the chemical composition and the proportion of cholesterol and fatty acids. [14] studied the chemical composition of three types of fish as well as the level of cholesterol and calcium of fish fillets. Whereas, [12] studied the level of fatty acids and the proportion of the lipids in the *Clupea*. In the same year [15] studied the chemical composition, fatty acids, cholesterol and mineral content.

The current study aims to know the level of cholesterol and triglycerides in seven types of ornamental fish found in Salah El-Din Governorate.

2. Materials and methods of work

The experiment was conducted in the Fish Laboratory / Department of Livestock Sciences / College of Agriculture / Tikrit University. Seven types of fish were used (*Carasobarbus luteus*, *Alburnus mossulensis*, *Cyprinion kais*, *Chondrostoma regium*, *Barbus barbulus*, *Barbus belayewi*, *Barbus subquincunciatus*). The samples were purchased from local markets in Salah al-Din Governorate / Tikrit. Fish weights ranged between (200-950) g, and analyzes were performed on them.

1-Cholesterol Determination

Determine cholesterol using the method reported by Elias, [9] and developed by [17] and [5]. This method was used to estimate cholesterol in fish by taking 0.1 g of fresh fish meat and adding 1.9 ml of 95% ethanol to it. After shaking and centrifuging at 3000 rpm for 15 minutes, 0.5 of the supernatant alcohol was taken into a test tube and 0.25 ml was added to it. From a color reagent such as ferric chloride (prepared by dissolving 0.1 g of ferric chloride in 100 ml of ethyl acetate) and 2 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid, after shaking and decreasing the temperature of the solution, the optical absorption at a wavelength of 560 nm is read by a spectrophotometer (APEL type) of Japanese origin in the Department of Livestock Sciences at the University of Tikrit.

*Prepare the Standard Solution

The imported and ready-made samples were used to prepare the standard solutions, according to the company's instructions, by dissolving 0.02 gm of pure cholesterol in 10 ml of ethanol and transferring 0.5 ml of the last solution, as the above-mentioned steps were performed on it.

*Preparation of the Blank solution

It is prepared by adding 0.1 ml of distilled water to 1.9 ml of 95% ethanol and transferring 0.5 ml of the last solution to a test tube and performing the same steps mentioned above.

The amount of cholesterol is extracted from the following equation:

$$\text{Cholesterol concentration in fish meat (mg/g meat)} = \text{sample reading} / \text{standard cholesterol reading} \times 2.$$

2- Determination of triglycerides: Triglycerides Determination

For the determination of triglycerides in fish, 0.1 mg of fish meat was used and 2 ml of distilled water was added to it for the purpose of homogenization of the sample.

The tubes were incubated at 37 °C for 10 minutes, then the absorbance of the samples was read using a Spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 520 nm.

The ratio of triglycerides was calculated according to the following equation:

Triglyceride concentration (mg/g meat) = absorbance of sample / absorbance of standard solution x 200.

Results and discussion

Table No. (1) states that the highest level of cholesterol was in *Carasobarbus luteus* 104.55 mg/100 g, the lowest level in *Cyprinion kais* 6.37 mg/100 g, and Table No. (1) shows that the cholesterol level in *Barbus belayewi* is 51.03 mg/100 g, which is a result close to the result that reached [4] when estimating the cholesterol in *Barbus bynni*, which amounted to 59.21 mg / 100 g, also converged with the results reached by [6], which indicated that the cholesterol in the meat of *Atlantic cod* was (64-47) mg / 100 g. Respectively, [18] studied the level of cholesterol in the blood serum of common carp fish and noticed a decrease in the cholesterol level of fish fed on rations containing cotton cake with proportions 32.5 and 41% of the total ration, as cholesterol reached 135 and 140 mg/100 g for fish fed on ration comparison container 30% soybean meal.

Table (1) Measurements of cholesterol and triglycerides in experimental fish

Triglycerides (mg/g meat)	Fish type
0.23 ± 104.55	<i>Carasobarbus luteus</i>
1.22 ± 9.56	<i>Alburnus mossulensis</i>
0.86 ± 6.37	<i>Cyprinion kais</i>
1.09 ± 9.56	<i>Chondrostoma regium</i>
0.98 ± 14.88	<i>Barbus barbulus</i>
0.24 ± 51.03	<i>Barbus belayewi</i>
1.20 ± 15.94	<i>Barbus subquincunciatus</i>

Table No. (2) states the level of triglycerides in the seven experimental fish, and the highest level was in *Barbus belayewi* 1355.29 mg/kg, and the lowest level of triglycerides in quail fish was 348 mg/kg. When estimating the triglycerides in the *Barbus belayewi*, [2] reached a quantity of 725.66 triglycerides. [8] mentioned that the presence of dietary fiber and pectin in diets inhibits the absorption of triglycerides in the intestine, and this leads to a decrease in the level of cholesterol entering the hepatic circulation and thus a decrease in its concentration in the blood. Most studies also indicate that the *Barbus belayewi* begins to breed at the end of the spring, and this may be the reason for the high percentage of fat in winter, and *Alburnus mossulensis* recorded the lowest triglycerides, reaching 348.

Table No. (2) The amount of triglycerides in the meat of the experimental fish

Triglycerides (mg/g meat)	<i>Carasobarbus luteus</i>
1.31 ± 990	<i>Alburnus mossulensis</i>
1.22 ± 348	<i>Cyprinion kais</i>
1.07 ± 993.5	<i>Chondrostoma regium</i>
0.98 ± 665.9	<i>Barbus barbulus</i>
1.25 ± 703.5	<i>Barbus belayewi</i>
1.57 ± 1355.29	<i>Barbus subquincunciatus</i>
0.95 ± 882.25	<i>Carasobarbus luteus</i>

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