CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: ALI FADLELMULA MOHAMED ALI
Nationality: Sudanese

Date of Birth: 1.1.1955

Place of Birth: Omdurman, the Sudan

Marital Status: Married with two children

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Education Profile

- Assoc. M.R.C.Path. (U.K.).
- Ph.D. from London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, London, United Kingdom.
- Post-Experience Certificate in Immunology, King's College, University of London.
- B.V.Sc. Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Khartoum, Sudan.

Professional Profile

- 2013 – till now: Associate Professor Bacteriology and Mycology, Department of Microbiology and Parasitology, College of Veterinary Medicine & Animal Resources, King Faisal University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 2011- 2013: A non-contract collaboration job to participate in teaching of the Bridging Programme in Laboratory Medicine, Al Baha University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

- 2008–2011: Associate Professor of Medical Microbiology, Department of Applied Medical Sciences, Al Baha University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 2006 – 2008: Assistant Professor of Medical Microbiology, Community College, Al Baha, Umm Al Qura University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 1999–2006: Assistant Professor of Medical Microbiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, King Faisal University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 1995–1999: Professor of Medical Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, University of Shendi, Sudan.
- 1993–1995: Assistant Professor of Medical Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Wadi Al Neel University, Sudan.

Scientific and Professional Memberships

- Member, Sudanese Veterinary Association.
- Member, Sudanese Medical Microbiology Association.
- Member, British Society for Mycopathology.
- Member, the International Society for Human and Animal Mycology (ISHAM).
- Member, Saudi Biological Society.
- Member, Saudi Veterinary Medical Society.

Scientific and Professional Meetings

Consultation on Dermatophytoses organized by the World Health Organization in Oslo, Norway. 1987.

Meeting of the British Society for Mycopathology, Oxford, England. 1988.

Symposium on "Rift Valley Fever", King Fahad Hospital Hofuf, KSA.4/10/2000

Symposium on "Brucellosis", King Fahad Hospital Hofuf, KSA. 6/3/2002.

Symposium on "Malignant Pustules", King Faisal University, KSA. 31/3/2002.

ISHAM International Symposium on Mycology, Friendship Hall, Khartoum, Sudan. 10/12/2004.

Symposium Antibiotic Resistance: The Biggest Medical Problem We Face Today, College of Medicine, King Faisal University, Al Ahsa, KSA. 8/11/2014.

Post-graduate Activities

- Publications: published more than 30 scientific articles in peer-reviewed journals.
- Supervision or acting as an External Examiner for a number of post-graduate students (14 students of M.Sc., 5 students Ph.D.) at University of Khartoum (Sudan), King Faisal University (K.S.A.), Sudan University of Science & Technology and University of Bahri (Sudan).
- Instructor, M.V.Sc. courses at College of Vet Medicine, King Faisal University (K.S.A.).
- Refereeing a number of scientific articles prepared for publication in national, regional & International Journals.
- Editor, Sudan Journal of Veterinary Research.
- Member, Editorial Committee of the Scientific Journal of Al-Baha University, K.S.A.
- Member, Editorial Board of Science Research Journals (an International Publishing House).
- Referee for research proposals submitted to Research Grants Committee, King Abdul Aziz City for Science & Technology, K.S.A.

Research Interest

Utilizing biotechnological techniques in isolation and identification of fungi, algae and actinomycetes from unique environmental niche, characterization and testing of novel compounds e.g. antibiotics and enzymes from the isolates using biochemical procedures. There is a general call for new antimicrobials, chemotherapeutic agents, enzymes, immuno-modulators and insecticides that are effective, possess no toxicity and friendly to the environment. Fungi and actinomycetes from different ecological niches, particularly the unexploited ones, may yield novel isolates with novel useful metabolites. I prepared a research proposal to isolate endophytes and endoarthrobiota from wild plants and insects, using novel cultivation techniques. Nanotechnology is an innovative technique that is widely used in biotechnology. Dendrimer are

generally described as macromolecules, which are characterized by their highly branched 3D structure that provides a high degree of surface functionality and versatility. Dendrimers have often been refered to as the "Polymers of the 21st century". Due to their multivalent and monodisperse character, dendrimers have stimulated wide interest in the fields of chemistry, biology and medicine especially in applications like drug delivery, gene therapy and chemotherapy. For instance, using novel cultivation techniques such as co-culturing exploring dendrimers that may be capable of "catalyzing" and modulation of microbial growth curve to induce secretion of novel metabolites.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS:

1. A.Fadlelmula and A.K. El-Mubarak (1983): "Pathology of experimental aspergillosis in pigeons". Sud.J.Vet.Res., 4: 77 – 79.

2. A. Fadlelmula and E.M.E.I. Abu El Zein (1983): "Bacteria and fungi pathogenic to fish: A review". Sud.J.Vet.Res., 4: 93 – 97

3. M.H. Tag El Din, A. Fadlelmula and A.A. El Hassan (1983): "Rhinosporidiosis in a horse in the Sudan". Sud.J.Vet.Res., 4: 159 - 161.

4. A. Fadlelmula and M.I. Abu Baker (1983): "preliminary survey and pathogenicity testing of mycoflora of dead chick embryos". Bull.Anim.Hlth.Prod.Afric., 31: 401- 404.

5. A. Fadlelmula and Um El- Alim A. Idris (1983): "Ringworm in a horse caused by *Trichophyton verrucosum*". Bull.Anim.Hlth.Prod.Afric., 33: 17 – 18.

6. El Amin Dafalla, A. Fadlelmula and Mohamed Osman El Sawi (1984): "The interrelationship between nonspecific infection and bovine infertility in Sudan: 1. Fungi isolated from uterine washings of cows". Bull.Anim.Hlth.Prod.Afric., 32: 259 – 261.

7. A. Fadlelmula, Afaf I. Abu El Gasim and A.K. El Mubarak (1984): "Experimental aspergillosis in young chicks". Rev.Elev.Med.Vet.Pays.Trop., 37(4): 437 – 441.

8. A. Fadlelmula and Abdu E.D. Abdalla (1984): "Detection of aflatoxin in groundnut meal with visible growth of *Aspergillus flavus*". Sud.J.Vet.Res., 5: 153 – 154.

9. A. Fadlelmula and A.K. El Mubarak (1985): "Preliminary note on experimental toxicosis by *A.flavus* and *A.niger*". Vet.Medical J., Fac.Vet.Med., Cairo Univ., 33(2): 73 – 79.

10. H.B. Suliman, A.F. Mohamed, N.A. Awadelsied and A.M. Shommein (1987): "Acute mycotoxicosis in sheep: Field cases". Vet & Human Toxicol., 29(3): 241 – 243.

11. A.F.Mohamed and D.W.R. Mackenzie (1987): "Public Health and economic implications of control of ringworm in animals by vaccination". A paper presented at the W.H.O. Consultation on Prevention and Control of Dermatophytoses, Veterinary Institute, Oslo, Norway.

12. S. Abdel Karim, A. Fadlelmula, Abdu E.D. Abdalla and Ismail M. Fagiri (1988): "An outbreak of ringworm in imported Friesian cows caused by *Trichophyton verrucosum*". Sud. J.Vet.Res., 8: 15 – 20.

13. A.F. Mohamed and D.W.R. Mackenzie (1989): "Vaccination against *Trichophyton verrucosum* infections". A paper presented at the 25th Meeting of the British Society for Mycopathology, New College, University of Oxford, England.

14. A.K. El Mubarak and A. Fadlelmula (1991): "Pathogenesis of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection in pigeons in the Sudan". Rev.Elev.Med.Vet.Pays.Trop. 44(1): 26 – 28.

15. A.Fadlelmula, A.Y. Osman and Zakia A. Mohamed (1991): "Isolation of *Trichophyton verrucosum* from a ringworm outbreak among local breed calves in the Sudan". Sud.J.Vet.Res., 10: 35 – 39.

16. Ali Fadlelmula Mohamed (1992): "The Immunology of Ringworm Infection". A paper presented at the Animal Resources Development in the Central State Congress, Medani, the Sudan.

17. Ali Fadlelmula Mohamed (1992): "Experimental Vaccination against *Trichophyton verrucosum* Infection". Vet.Lab.Seminars, 3: 5 – 9.

18. A.Fadlelmula and D.W.R. Mackenzie (1992): "Adherence of *Trichophyton verrucosum* spores to animals hair in vitro". Sud. J.Vet.Sci.Anim.Husb., 31(1): 25 – 29.

19. A. Alsayed, A.E.D. Abdalla and A. Fadlelmula (1993): "Uterine infection and repeat breeding phenomenon in Holstein Friesian cows and heifers in the Sudan". Sud.J.Vet.Res., 12: 7 – 14.

20. A. Fadlelmula, H. Agab, J.M.Le. Horgene, B. Abbas and A.E. Abdalla (1994): "First isolation of *Trichophyton verrucosum* as the etiology of ringworm in the Sudanese camels(*Camel dromedarius*)". Rev.Elev.Med.Vet.Pays.Trops., 47(2): 184 – 187.

21. H.A. El Sayed, A.E.D. Abdalla and A. Fadlelmula (1994): "Bacteria and fungi isolated from bovine uteri and their relationship to infertility". Sud.J.Vet.Res., 13: 11 – 18.

22. T.A. Suliman and A. Fadlelmula (1995): "Preliminary observation on a case of histoplasmosis in a donkey". Sud.J.Vet.Sci.Anim.Husb., 34(1,2): 151 – 152.

23. A. Fadlelmula (2000): "Control of ringworm infections by vaccination". A peper presented at the 20th Meeting of the Saudi Biological Society, Al-Ahsa, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

24. A.M. Zakia, A. Fadlelmula, H. Agab and El.A. Hydia (2000): "Concurrent infection of invasive aspergillosis and pneumoconiosis in a camel (*Camelus dromedarius*)". J.Camel Pract.Res., 7(2): 187 – 191.

25. A.M. Al-Dughaym, A. Fadlelmula, G.E. Mohamed, A.A. Hegazy, Y.A. Radwan, F.M.T. Housawi and A.A. Gameel (2001): "First report of an outbreak of ovine septicaemic

listeriosis in Saudi Arabia". Rev.Sci.tech.Off.int.Epiz., 20(3): 777 – 783.

26. A. Fadlelmula and D.W.R. Mackenzie (2002): "Non-specific immune responses elicited by phagocytes on the dermatophyte: *Trichophyton verrucosum*". Scientific J.King Faisal University (Basic and Applied Sciences), 3(1): 79 – 92.

27. A.M. Al- Dughaym, R.O.Ramadan, G.E. Mohamed, A. Fadlelmula and M.R. Abdin-Bey (2003): "Post-traumatic buccal infection and osteomyelitis associated with mandibular fractures in the dromedary camel". J.Camel Pract.Res., 10(1): 57 – 60.

28. A. Fadlelmula and A.M. Al- Dughaym (2004): "Clinical, mycological and serological investigations on trichophytosis in cattle". *Ind.Vet.J.,* 81: 489 – 493.

29. A. Fadlelmula and A.M. Al- Dughaym (2004): "Equine sporotrichosis in Saudi Arabia: report of two cases". *Sud.J.Vet.Res.,* 23: 17 – 22.

30. Ali Fadlelmula Mohamed, Abdalla M. Al- Dughaym, Ahmed A. Gameel, Ramadan O. Ramadan, Galal E. Al Azhari and Fahad A. Al- Hazab (2005): "Studies on Mastitis in Domestic Ruminants in the Eastern Region and Al Kharj Province of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia". Project No.AR – 20 – 30, Final Report, King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

31. H.A. Al-Abdullah, E. Ali Fadl (2006): " Mycoplasma mastitis in dairy cattle herds in Saudi Arabia". *Veterinary Record*, 159: 88 – 89.

32. A. Fadlelmula, A.M. Al- Dughaym, G.E. Mohamed, M.K. Al Deib and A.J. Al Zubaidy (2009): "Bovine mastitis:

epidemiological, clinical and microbiological study in a large dairy Saudi Arabian farm". *Bulgarian Journal of Veterinary Medicine*, 12 (3): 199 – 206.

33. M.S. Shathele, A. Fadlelmula, F.A. Al-Hizab and M.M. Zaki. (2009). Fatal Aspergillosis in an Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*) Predisposed by Pulmonary Haemangioma in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. *International Journal of Zoological Research*, 5 (2): 80-85.

34. Ramadan RO, AlHizab F, Gammel AA, Mohammed GE, El-Dougahym A, Al-Mubarak AI, Fadl-Elmula A, Abdin-Bey MR. (2009).Clinico-pathological studies on Mastitis in camel (Camelus dromedaries) in Saudi Arabia. Second Conference of the International Society of Camelid Research and Development, Djerba, Tunisia. March 12-14th, 2009.

35. Al-Dugahym AM, Fadl Elmula A, Ramadan RO, Mohammed GE, Gammel AA, Al-Hizab F, Abdin-Bey MR, Al-Mubarak AI. (2009)Microbiological studies on Mastitis in cattle and camel (Camelus dromedaries)in Saudi Arabia. Second Conference of the International Society of Camelid Research and Development, Djerba, Tunisia. March 12-14th, 2009. .35

36. E.O.M.Omer, M.O.Al-Ghamdi, A.S.R. Alsubaie and A.Fadlelmula (2013). The Effect of Seasonal Variation on the Hygienic Standard of Beef Carcasses in Al Baha Region, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. *Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences.* Vol. 4(6) pp. 230-236.

37. E. O.M. Omer, A. A. Algamidi, I. M. Algamidi, A. Fadlelmula and A. R. Alsubaie (2014). The hygienic-related microbiological quality of drinking water sources Al-Baha Province, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. *Journal of Health Specialties*. Vol 2, Issue 2.

38. N. A. Al-Humam, R. O. Ramadan, F. A. Al-Hizab, S. E. Barakat and A. Fadlelmula. (2015). Complication of Gynecomastia by Infection with a Novel Resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Strain in Male Goat. *Annual Research & Review in Biology*, 8(6): 1-8.

39. A.Fadlelmula, N. A. Al-Hamam and A. M. Al-Dughaym. (2015). Camel Reservoir for Drug-Resistant *Escherichia coli* Causing Human Community-acquired Urinary Tract Infections, Saudi Arabia. *Tropical Animal Health & Production*, 48 (2): 427 – 433.

40. A. M. Al- Dughaym and A. Fadlelmula. (2015). Prevalence, Etiology and its Seasonal Prevalence of Clinical and Subclinical Camel Mastitis in Saudi Arabia. *British Journal of Applied Science & Technology*, 9(5): 441 – 449.

41. B. Al-Traif, F. M. T. Housawi, M. A. Salem, K. A. Al-Saktawi and A. Fadlelmula. (2017). Small Ruminants Abscesses: Bacterial Etiology, Antibiogram and Haematological Study in the East of Saudi Arabia. Microbiology Research Journal International; 22(4): 1-11, 2017; ISSN: 2456-7043