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**assistant professor at University of Mosul, biology, microbiology, IRAQ University of Mosul,college of science,biology department Nineveh Governorate, IRAQ**

**Profile More than 16 years as a knowledgeable and effective in general microbiology, isolation and identification of bacteria, extraction of toxins from toxigenic bacteria, detection of virulence factors of pathogenic bacteria , performance of antibiotic sensitivity test of bacteria toward antibiotics, detection of toxin genes from toxigenic bacteria**

**Employment History**

**Lecturer at University of Mosul, biology, microbiology, IRAQ 20-10-2010**

**assistant Lecturer at University of Mosul biology, microbiology, IRAQ 8-5-2006**

**assistant professor at University of Mosul, biology, microbiology, IRAQ 7-1-2018**

**Education Doctor of Philosophy, at University of Mosul, biology department , microbiology branch ,IRAQ July 2011 – May 2018**

**ABSTRACT**

This study deals with the isolation and identification of Vibrio species from gastrointestinal cases and from fresh and frozen shrimps ,we collect 100 diarrhea cases from patients who attending some Mosul hospitals during March 2012 to March 2013 and 40 fresh samples from local markets in Basra city and 20 frozen shrimps samples .The results showed the isolation and identification of four vibrio species according on the morphological ,physiological and cultural characteristics and distinct colonies on the primary selective solid media such as Thiosulphate Bile Sucrose agar TCBS ,AAST and on morphological characteristics of cells and depending on Ottovanii protocol which included two sets of tests the first was at genius level and the second at species level, then we used the chromogenic medium for the first time on which the colonies of *V. parahaemolyticus* appeared as mauve colonies, *V.vulnificus, V.mimicus* by green colonies and *V.algionolyticus* as white creamy color depending on specific enzymatic activity.

 The resultsshowed isolation *V. parahaemolyticus,V. vulnificus,V.mimicus* and *V .alginolyticus* at 35%,20%,16% and 8% from diarrheal cases,and 455,20%,37.5% ,17.5% from fresh shrimps,and 35%,20%,25%,15% from frozen shrimps.The study also included the detection of virulence factors of *V, parahaemolyticus*, the results explains that the isolates produced the following virulence factors Kanagawa phenomon,Urease ,protease ,Lipase and Phospholipase with different percentages

 PCR technique was performed to conform the Identification of *V.parahaemolyticus* and comparing with the Identification by Ottovanii protocol ,the results showed an accordance between them ,we assayed for two genes *toxr ,tIh* by PCR to confirm the Identification of *V.parahaemolyticus* and the results showed that 5 isolates of fresh shrimps and 2 of frozen shrimps didnt contained the *toxR* gene while all the isolates except one of frozen shrimps contained the *tIh* gene, and this result revealed that *toxR* PCR was more efficient than *tIh* PCR in the Identification of *V. parahaemolyticus* .

The study also included detection of the *tdh* gene in all the *V*. *parahaemolyticus* by using PCR technique depending on specific primers and amplification program and the results reaveled that the diarrheal samples,fresh and frozen shrimps contained the *tdh* gene at 51.4%,22.2%,14.2% respectively.

 Also we detect the precence of *trh* gene by using PCR specific primers and amplification program , the results showed that diarrheal samples,fresh and frozen shrimps contained the *tdh* gene at 60%,44.4%,28.5% respectively.

We extracted the crude toxin from *V.parahaemolyticus* which showed positive and negative kanagawa to compare the hemolytic activity between them, we detect the hemolytic activity of the culture supernatant and the crude toxin ,the results showed that the supernatant and crude toxin of all kanagawa positive Isolates contained haemolytic activity which varies from one isolate to another ,and the crude toxin and culture supernatant of all kanagawa negative isolates showed negative haemolytic activity .The results also explains that the values of hemolytic activity of the culture supernatant was lower than of the values of the crude toxins of the same isolates.The study of physiochemical features of the crude toxin explains that is proteintous in structure and didnt contain any lipid or sugar material ,also the crude toxin showed the Arrhenius effect which consider the evidence of occurrence of thermostable direct toxin in the crude toxin.

 We performed the mouse suckling test by oral injection of 0.1ml3 crude toxin the results showed the accumulation of fluid in the intestine comparing with the mouse injected with sterile distil water ,and some of mouse died during 10 second after injection . We studied the effect of crude toxin which contain the TDH toxin on the organs of rabbit after Interperitonal injection with the crude toxin and the results showed occurring destructive changes

 We prepared the antiserum against the crude toxin of *V.parahaemolyticus* to use it for assay the TDH producing isolates by using the single radial diffusion technique , the results showed efficiency of the method of antiserum preparation and the detection technique for the assaying of the TDH producing *V.parahaemolyticus* isolates by appearance of diffusion line around the holes containing the culture supernatant of *V.parahaemolyticus* isolates.

 Also we assayed the ability of *V. parahaemolyticus* Isolates to produce the TDH toxin *In vitro* by culturing the isolates in the special medium and then assayed for the presence of TDH toxin in the supernatantof culture media by using the reversed passive latex agglutination technique and the results showed that 34.2%,11.1 % of diarrheal and fresh shrimps isolates produced the TDH toxin while the frozen shrimps isolates did not produced the TDH toxin *In vitro*.

**Master of Science (M.Sc.) in biology department , microbiology branch' , University of Mosul, IRAQ October 2004 –January 2006**

 The study deals with the isolation of pathogenic bacteria causing rhinitis and studying some of their virulence factors. (100) samples were taken from the patients and (50) samples from healthy individuals as control. The biochemical and morphological characteristics were done to identify the isolates and the following pathogens were identified : Klebsiella pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Corynebactirum diphtheriae, Corynebactirum psudodiphthriticum, Moraxella catarrhalis. The predominant pathogens were Staph. aureus (44%) & Kleb. Pneumoniae (20%) as a causative agents of rhinitis whether as a primary or secondary to Viral infections. Haemophilus infueuzae, Neisseria spp. And anerobes were not isolated. The study showed that females were affected more than males and in (16%) of males, (15%) of females sinusitis present with rhinitis. The study also confirned that K. pneumoniae isolates the following virulence factors; serum resistance, adherence on respiratory epithelia, haemagglutination of human RBCs, rabbit, sheep, ability to form the capsule, and production of siderophores and the toxic effect of lipoplysaccaride isolated from the pathogen on mice after intraperitoneal injection. Antibiotic sensitivity tests showed that Amikacin, Ciprofloxacin were the most effective antibiotics as the sensitive was (90%), (80%), respectively. (85%) of the isolates were (80%) β-lactamase producrs and (15%) produce extended β-lactamase. S. aureus isolates were shown to produce neurotoxin, lipase, protease, β-lactamase, coagulase, siderophores and all of the above are virulence factor enable the pathogens to cause infections. The study reveals that isolates can cause

the infection to many organs & tissue of mice experimentally. The isolates produced β-lactamase in a percentage of (75%) and were sensitive to Gentamycin, Vancomycin, Trimethoprim-sulfamethaxozole in percentage (77.2%), (86.3%), (84%) respectively, but were resistant to methicillin and Amoxicillin in percentages (81.8%), (75%) respectively

**Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) biology department , microbiology branch' , University of Mosul, IRAQ October 1999 – July 2003**

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 **Languages :Arabic, English**

**Skills:**

 **general microbiology, isolation and identification of bacteria, extraction of toxins from toxigenic bacteria, detection of virulence factors of pathogenic bacteria , performance of antibiotic sensitivity test of bacteria toward antibiotics, detection of toxin genes from toxigenic bacteria**

**in;Microbiology,Immunology,Indistral Microbiology, food microbiology, antibiotics)**

**Lecturer in Microbiology (General Microbiology) in the same department**

**Conferences :**

**المؤتمر العلمي الثالث لكلية التمريض جامعة الموصل 2007**

**المؤتمر العلمي الخامس لكلية التمريض جامعة الموصل – العراق 2008**

**المؤتمر العلمي التاسع لكلية التمريض جامعة الموصل – العراق 2012**

**المؤتمر العلمي الاول لعلوم الحياة لكلية العلوم جامعة الموصل – العراق 2009**

**المؤتمر العلمي السادس لكلية التمريض جامعة الموصل – العراق 2009**

**المؤتمر العلمي الثاني لعلوم الحياة لكلية العلوم جامعة الموصل– العراق 2011**

**المؤتمر العلمي الدولي الاول للعلوم الصرفة جامعة كركوك – العراق 2015**

**الموتمر العلمي الافتراضي العالمي الاول لجامعة القادسية جامعة القادسية 2020**

**Workshops :**

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| **1-Methods of prevention and treatment of the emerging(CORONA VIRUS-COVID 19** |
| **2-Lets break the chain of Covid-19 infection(Arabic)****3-LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS AND SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS FOR DIAGNOSIS OF COVID-19** |

**4-Influenza ( Etiology,Symptomes,Treatment, Prevention)**

**5-Arid Scientific Platform and its importance for the Arabic researchers**

**6-Natural antivirus**

**7-Bacterial infections a consequences of covid -19 infection**

**8-Human adipose-dervid stem cells and their clinical applications**

**9-Medicinal plants and natural herbs used in the prevention of covid-19**

**10-Medications contaminated with potential carcinogenic nitrosamine,possible routes and mechanisms**

**11-Cancer drug discovery**

**12-Microbial gene databases**

**13-How to be an Author and Reviewer in Clarivate journals and Publons Academy**

**14-Covid-19 Are we ready**

**15-Methods of sampling and laboratory tests for Covid-19**

**16-CONTROLLED RELEASE DOSAGE FORM: AN INTRODUCTION TO DELIVERY SYSTEM DESIGN**

**17-INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF (COVID19)**

**18-INTERNATIONAL ADVANCED MATERIALS AND APPLICATIONS FORUM**

**19-Quideline for acknowledgment of Covid-19**

**20-COVID-19 Infection control Ambassador**

**21-Health education ambassador for COVID-19**

**22-Environmental pollutions and related health problems**

**Resent Publications**

 **Khalaf,S.,H.,&Gergees,S.,G., ( 2012). Sensitivity of Staphylococcus auras and Klebsiella pneumonae isolated from rhinosinusitisitis cases toward some antibiotics and their abilities of b-lactamace production. College of basic education researches journal,11(4)**

**Khalaf,S.,H.,&Gergees,S.,G., & (2011).Detection of Siderophores from Staphylococcus aureus and Klebsiella pneumonae isolated from rhinitis cases., College of basic education researches journal,11(2).**

**Khalaf,S.,H.&,Gergees,S.,G., (2011). Detection of virulence factors of Klebsiella pneumonae isolated from rhinitis cases ,College of basic education researches journal,22(3).**

**Gergees,S.,G., &Khalaf,S.,H.,(2012). Detection of rhinosinusitis cases and its realation to age groups of both sexes. College of basic education researches journal,12(2). 3.**

**Gergees,S.,G., &Khalaf,S.,H.,(2011). Isolation and Identification of some Bacteria from Rhinitis cases College of basic education researches journal. 23(2). 4.**

 **Gergees,S.,G.(2009), Isolation and Identification the Bacteria Veillonella from Cases of Root Dental Caries, journal of education and science.21(4) 5.**

 **Gergees,S.,G & Al –Rawi.,M.,M(2015). Detection of tdh and trh genes from Vibrio parahaemolyticus isolated from gastroenteritis cases and shrimp samples International journal of advanced research3(2),288-294 6.**

**Gergees,S.,G & Al –Rawi.,M.,M.(2018).Isolation and Identification species of Vibrio Genus from fresh and frozen shrimps and confirmation the Identification of Vibrio parahaemolyticis by polymerase chain reaction Technique. Rafidain journal of science.27(4). 7.**

**Al-Hasso.,M.,Z.,& Gergees,S.,G .(2008). Determination of B-Lactamases enzymes in gram negative bacteria isolated from infant diarrheal cases. education and science journal.21(4)**

**Gergees,S.,G(2013). Determination the role of siderophores in the pathogenesis of some pathogenic bacteria. education and science journal.,26(2).**

**Gergees,S.,G., Al-Hasso.,M.,Z., AL- Badrani., A.,U., and Ibrahim.,Q.,Y(2019).Resistance of Staphylococcus auras isolated from nasal of hospital staff and patients against antibiotics. . College of basic education researches journal.15(2).**

**Gergees,S.,G(2011). Inhibitory activity of pyocin against some of gram negative and positive bacteria.2nd scientific conference for biological science- colloge- mosul university.16-17 Nov. 13.**

**Gergees,S.,G & Saeed., A.,U.,(2019). Determination of bacteria causing bacterimia in infants with unknown origin of pyrexia. . College of basic education researches journal.16(1). 14.**

**Abdulrazaq.,Z.,S.,, Gergees,S.,G., &Ahmed.,N.,J.(2020).The inhibitory effect of alcoholic extracts of three weeds on growth of some microorganisms College of basic education researches journal.16(4).**

**Mahmood.,M,A., Gergees.,S,G., &Younis.,A.,T.(2021).Resistance of some bacteria isolated from urinary tract elderly patients against antibiotics and determination of b-Lactamaces production in them.Journal of Education and Science.30(3) .**

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