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Molecular typing of environmental *Cryptococcus neoformans* isolated from pigeon droppings in Tripoli, Libya

¹Mohamed S. Ellabib, ¹Mohamed A. Aboshkiwa, ²Roberta D'Amicis and
Massimo Cogliati

¹Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tripoli, Tripoli, Libya. ²Lab. Micologia Medica, Dipartimento di Scienze Biomediche per la Salute, Università degli Studi di Milano.

Cryptococcus neoformans is the principal etiological agent of cryptococcosis that has a worldwide distribution. The pathogen occurs as a saprobe in a wide variety of natural substrates including avian excreta, soil and wood. The yeast *Cryptococcus neoformans* has currently been classified according to its perfect state, *Filobasidiella*. Single species has been described, composed by two varieties and five serotypes: *Filobasidiellaneoformans* variety *neoformans* (serotypes A, D, and A/D) and *F. neoformans* variety *bacillispora* (serotypes B and C). The varieties *neoformans* (serotypes A, D, A/D) and *gattii* (serotypes B and C), which belong to teleomorph *F. neoformans*, have been correlated (*Cryptococcus neoformans*). More recently, the variety *grubii* (serotype A) and the new specie, *C. bacillispora* (var *gattii*), have been proposed. The yeast has been frequently recovered from pigeon droppings in many countries of the world but not Libya. Therefore, the present study was conducted on the environmental distribution, variety and mating types of *C. neoformans* in Libya.

<http://docslide.us/documents/molecular-typing-of-environmental-cryptococcus-neoformans-isolated-from-pigeon.html>





Identification of the peptides that bind and inhibit the function of a mouse monoclonal thyroid stimulating antibody (TSAb) from phage displayed peptide library

Nagat M Saeed¹, Salem O Ali¹, Mabruka S Elashheb¹ and Fatma M Ben Rabaha¹.

¹Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tripoli, Tripoli, Libya. E. Mail Nagatm@yahoo.co.uk

The majority of enriched clones expressed the consensus sequence CQLPSGRSLC. The motif (SGXSL) was observed in the TSHRecd (residue 226-230), suggesting that the region (SGPSL) may contribute to the KSAb2 epitope. The synthetic peptide CQLPSGRSLC was shown to inhibit the stimulation of cAMP by KSAb2 IgG in the TSHR bioassay. The results suggest that SGXSL is an important motif for this TSAb monoclonal. **Conclusion:** The isolation of epitopes recognised by KSAb2 mAb could be useful in identification of peptides that are capable of stimulating an immune response direct against TSHR as well as for development of drug for treatment of Graves' disease

<http://www.biotechnologycongress.com/2014/poster-presentation.php>





Drug Susceptibility Pattern of *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* Isolated From Patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Tripoli-Libya

Abdulmonam S. Albarouni^{1, 2}, Naima, B. Aboguttaia¹, Wedad, M. Alamri¹, Alkhnsaa M. Fungi¹, Mohammed Furjani¹, Abdulaziz Zorgani^{1, 3}

¹TB- Laboratory, National Centre for Diseases Control, ²Faculty of Medical Technology, ³Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tripoli, Tripoli, Libya. P.O. Box 12456, Tel:00218913718561, E. mail: zorgania@yahoo.com

The emergence and spread of drug resistant are a global health problem. The susceptibility patterns of *M. tuberculosis* isolates against anti-tuberculosis drugs forms an important aspect of the control programs at local level. The aim of this study was to determine the pattern of the susceptibility of drugs to *M. tuberculosis* isolates from patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in Tripoli, Libya.

<http://www.omicsonline.org/open-access/drug-susceptibility-patterns-of-mycobacterium-tuberculosis-isolated-from-patients-with-pulmonary-tuberculosis-in-tripolilibya-2161-1068.1000154.pdf>



Education in Physical Therapy in Tripoli University in Libya

W.Astiata, W. Alfantazi, B. Abdunour, A. Jalali, S. Raffa

(Phone: +218-92-542-8325; fax: +218-21-715-1598; e-mail: astiata@yahoo.it).

Faculty of Medicine, University of Tripoli, Tripoli, Libya.

Physical therapy department at the faculty of medical technology, Tripoli University was established in 1994. This was in response to the dire need for highly educated graduate in the country to fulfil the increasing demands for a professional physical therapy services. The four years bachelor degree programme offered in both departments are blended learning programs comprised of number of modules covering both theory and clinical practice. These modules include multidisciplinary subjects like: chemistry, medical physics biology medical terminology Arabic language statistics. Biochemistry, physiology, anatomy, histology public health, first aids pathology, microbiology, pharmacology, electro-hydrotherapy, essential of physiotherapy, medical investigations, general medical, paediatric tests and scales. Exercise physiotherapy, neurosurgery, orthopaedic, gynaecology and obstetrics, orthopaedic physiotherapy, neurosurgical physiotherapy, health administration, medical ethics, psychology, medical physiotherapy, surgery physiotherapy. The bachelor degree programme is designed to prepare students for careers in the disciplines of physical therapy science. The overall objective is to prepare qualified graduates equipped with skill and competence not only to help develop an overall understanding of the theoretical bases of physical therapy science but also, help inculcate an in depth knowledge of their areas of specialization, identify major research issues and address challenges in physical therapy science. It is hoped that graduates at the end of their study could work in physical therapy or in different medical departments in an interdisciplinary team, in public and private hospitals and also in sports society as supervisor of the sports teams. In this overview, the aim is to mainly focus on the evaluation of physiotherapy department in Tripoli University according to subjects, number of lecturers, demonstrators and graduates, as part of the educational and research activities in the field of physical therapy in Libya.

[HTTP://WASET.ORG/PUBLICATIONS/16083/EDUCATION-AND-RESEARCH-IN-PHYSICAL-THERAPY-AND-REHABILITATION-IN-LIBYA](http://WASET.ORG/PUBLICATIONS/16083/EDUCATION-AND-RESEARCH-IN-PHYSICAL-THERAPY-AND-REHABILITATION-IN-LIBYA)



Smart Growing Rod for Early-Onset Scoliosis

Osama Abolaeha, Huthaifa Al-Issaand, and Ali Zayed

Faculty of Medicine, University of Tripoli, Tripoli, Libya.

Early onset scoliosis (EOS) is a spinal deformity which tends to increase during growth. The current treatment involves the use of growing rods, fitted to the spine which can be extended manually by the surgeon semiannually, requiring invasive surgeries. This paper presents a new smart medical device namely, smart growing rod (SGR), that proposes treating EOS with less invasive procedures to minimize the complications associated with the current techniques as well as reducing cost and improving treatment control. This innovative device will have an internal control system, allowing the growing rod to be adjusted based on neural network estimated monthly growth value and a pressure sensor, which determines when the optimum length has been reached. This study investigates the proposed SGR for the treatment of EOS *via* testing our prototype SGR with scoliosis model and also with a spine finite element model. The results of those models are very promising and demonstrate system function and effectiveness for treatment of EOS.

Keywords: early onset scoliosis, remote-controlled growing rod, finite element method, neural networks.

https://etd.ohiolink.edu/ap/10?0::NO:10:P10_ACCESSION_NUM:dayton1364067419





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مبنى رئاسة الجامعة

هاتف : 00218214631088 . ص . ب . 13932 / جامعة طرابلس

الموقع الالكتروني : www.uot.edu.ly/rcc

البريد الالكتروني : rcc@uot.edu.ly



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