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الأداء التدريسي	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> متوسط العبء التدريسي لمقررات مرحلة البكالوريوس خلال العامين الأخيرين. 9 وحدة متوسط العبء التدريسي لمقررات مرحلة الماجستير خلال العامين الأخيرين ..6 وحدة متوسط العبء التدريسي لمقررات مرحلة الدكتوراه خلال العامين الأخيرين.....2 وحدة 	
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النشاط البحثي للمتقدم خلال العامين الأخيرين	
(أ) أهم الأعمال البحثية المنشورة ضمن قائمة المجلات المصنفة في ISI:	
Title	Correlation Between Hepatitis B Surface Antigen Titers and HBV DNA Levels.
Author-s	Amal Alghamdi, Nagwa Aref , Malak El-Hazmi1,Waleed Al-Hamoudi, Khalid Alswat ,Ahmed Helmy, Faisal M. Sanai, Ayman A. Abdo.
Contact info	narif@ksu.edu.sa +966-1-4789585 Ext.1439 nagwa_aref@hotmail.com
Department	Botany and Microbiology http://dent.ksu.edu.sa/faculty_en
Major	Microbiology, Virology, Virus Diagnosis and Immunology.
citation	Alghamdi A, Aref N , El-Hazmi M, Al-Hamoudi W, Alswat K, Helmy A, et al .Correlation between Hepatitis B surface antigen titers and HBV DNA levels. Saudi J Gastroenterology 2013;19:252-7
Year of Publication	November-December , 2013
Publisher	Medknow Publications
Sponsor	King Saud University
Type of Publication	Article in Scientific Periodical Specialized Journal
ISSN	The Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology (ISSN-1319-3767)
URI/DOI	DOI: 10.4103/1319-3767.121035 www.saudijgastro.com
Full Text (Yes,No)	Yes
Key words	Genotype D, HBV DNA, HBeAg negative, inactive carrier, quantitative HBsAg ,Saudi Arabia
Abstract	 <p>Background/Aim: To assess the correlation between serum HBsAg titers and hepatitis B virus (HBV) DNA levels in patients with hepatitis B envelop antigen-negative (HBeAg –ve) HBV genotype-D (HBV/D) infection. Patients and Methods: A total of 106 treatment- naïve, HBeAg –ve HBV/D patients were included; 78 in the inactive carrier (IC) state and 28 in the active hepatitis (AH) stage. HBV DNA load and HBsAg titers were tested using TaqMan real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and automated chemiluminescent micro particle immunoassay, respectively. Results: The median (range) log10 HBsAg titer was significantly lower in the IC group compared with AH group, 3.09 (–1 to –4.4) versus 3.68 (–0.77 to 5.09) IU/mL, respectively; P <</p>


	0.001. The suggested cutoff value of HBsAg titer to differentiate between the two groups was 3.79 log ₁₀ IU/mL. In addition, there was a significant positive correlation between HBsAg and HBV DNA levels in the whole cohort, AH, and IC groups ($r = 0.6$, $P < 0.0001$; $r = 0.591$, $P = 0.001$; and $r = 0.243$, $P = 0.032$, respectively). Conclusion: Serum HBsAg titers may correlate with HBV DNA in treatment-naïve HBeAg –ve HBV/D patients, and supports the use of HBsAg levels in clinical practice as a predictor of serum HBV DNA levels.
Title	Antiviral activities of Streptomyces against tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) in <i>Datura</i> plant: Evaluation of different organic compounds in their metabolites
Author-s	Ismet Ara*, Najat A. Bukhari, N. M. Aref , Mahera M. A. Shinwari and M. A. Bakir
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Department	Botany and Microbiology http://dent.ksu.edu.sa/faculty_en
Major	Microbiology, Virology, Virus Diagnosis and Immunology.
citation	African Journal of Biotechnology Vol. 11(8), pp. 2130-2138, 26 January, 2012
Year of Publication	January, 2012
Publisher	Academic Journals
Sponsor	King Saud University
Type of Publication	Article in Scientific Periodical Specialized Journal
ISSN	1684–5315
URI/DOI	http://www.academicjournals.org/AJB
Full Text (Yes,No)	Yes
Key words	Antiviral activity, tobacco mosaic virus, <i>actinomycetes</i> , <i>Streptomyces</i> , <i>Datura metel</i> , GC-MS Analysis, human pathogenic bacteria.
Abstract	A total of 20 strains of actinomycetes were isolated from Al-Kharj (K) and Al-Madina (M) areas in Saudi Arabia. Among these strains, six were selected for antiviral activity screening which are K1, K2, K3, M1, M2 and M3. All the selected strains were characterized morphologically to be under the genus Streptomyces. Primary and secondary screenings were performed against seven human pathogenic microorganisms such as <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 25923, <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> ATCC 6633, <i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 25922, <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC 27853, <i>Salmonella suis</i> ATCC 13076, <i>Shigella sonnei</i> ATCC 11060 and <i>Candida albicans</i> ATCC 1023. In the data, all the obtained six selected strains had shown a positive and very promising result with little variations. The bioactive compounds were extracted from the strains using solvent extraction methods. The tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) was obtained from tomato plants and the extract was prepared using a simple technique of homogenizing in water and filtration. Tobacco mosaic virus and the metabolites of streptomycetes strains were applied to the selected <i>Datura metel</i> plant leaves. After incubation for one week, it was found that the viral infection symptoms in the form of local lesions caused by the TMV were notably reduced on the plant leaves in the presence of bioactive

	metabolites. Further, in this study, gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy (GC-MS) analysis of all the crude metabolites of streptomycetes strains were performed for the determination of different compounds.
Title	Functional Redundancy Diversity of Gram Positive Bacteria as Response to Pesticide (Malathion) Exposure in Soil
Author-s	Hathiyah Mohammed Abu-Thiyab, Omar H.M. Shair*, Rashead M. Al-ssum, Najwa M. Aref and Bashir A. Al-ssum
Contact info	nagwa_aref@hotmail.com narif@ksu.edu.sa +966-1-4789585 Ext.1439
Department	Botany and Microbiology
Major	Microbiology, Virology, Virus Diagnosis and Immunology.
citation	Journal of Pure and Applied Microbiology, Vol. 6 No. 1, Mar 2012 Volume 6 No. 1 Page No. 201-207.
Year of Publication	Mar 2012
Publisher	coverage in Thomson Reuters products
Type of Publication	Article in Scientific Periodical Specialized Journal
Sponsor	King Saud University
ISSN	0973-7510
URI/DOI	http://microbiologyjournal.org/jmabsarchive.php?vol=6&issue=1 http://microbiologyjournal.org/jmabsread.php?snoid=741&month=Mar&year=2012 http://microbiologyjournal.org/index.php
Key words	Pesticide, Rift Valley fever, Mosquito, Soil, Microbial community.
Full Text (Yes,No)	yes
Abstract	Pesticide (Malathion) has been used extensively in Saudi Arabia when there was outbreak of the Rift Valley fever in the south region in September 2000 for elimination of the host (mosquito) and it is still in use. We studied the effect of this pesticide on treated soil. This study started in 2009 in Riyadh Saudi Arabia. Samples were collected from different locations of Riyadh area. The amounts of CO ₂ from soil microbial community were determined using compuflow 8650 and shown difference between the treated and untreated soil. The mean proportion of carbon dioxide of the treated was statistically and significantly lower than the untreated (3240.3 vs. 5492.6 ppm) respectively. Regression analysis revealed significant reduction of carbon dioxide equal to (b = -48.92 ppm /d) for the treated soil while for the untreated soil, the slope of regression line was stable and not significant (b = 0.37 ppm /d). BIOLOG GP2 micro plates were used to determine 95 different carbon sources substrate utilization patterns of microbial communities.


(ب) أهم الأعمال البحثية (أبحاث منشورة خارج ISI، كتب، ترجمة، مشاركته مؤتمرات دولية):	
Title	Bio-active Ingredients Inducing Defense Physiological Markers in Plant against Virus Infection.
Author-s	Asma Al-Huqail, Faheema Khan, Nora Al-Zahim and Nagwa Mohamed Aref.
Contact info	nagwa_aref@hotmail.com narif@ksu.edu.sa +966-1-4789585 Ext.1439
Department	Botany and Microbiology
Major	Microbiology, Virology, Virus Diagnosis and Immunology.
citation	Abstract book.
Year of Publication	April /2014 
Sponsor	Organizing Committee of IBIO.
Type of Publication	Oral presentation
ISSN	http://www.bitlifesciences.com/ibio2014/fullprogram.asp
URI/DOI	http://www.bitlifesciences.com/ibio2014/fullprogram5.asp
Full Text (Yes,No)	NO . Abstract-
Key words	Virus host interaction, Phyto-active materials, Antiviral activity, Tomato Mosaic Virus (TMV), Physiological Markers, Iridoids.
Abstract	Plants have been used as medicines since the time immemorial, among which <i>Olea europaea</i> products are widely available. In the present study six essential oil extracts were tested for antiviral activities in <i>Datura metel</i> . The selected oils were Olive Leaf Extract (OLExt), Cinnamon, Clove, Black seed, Cedar, and Walnut oil. <i>Datura metel</i> was selected as model host for TMV strain. After one week of oil treatment, among all the tested oils the highest antiviral activity was observed in OLExt derived from <i>Olea europaea</i> . OLExt enriched with <i>Iridoids</i> found significantly triggered physiological markers in <i>Datura metel</i> in response to (TMV) infection showing reduced number and size of necrotic local lesion. In order to investigate the active antiviral compounds in OLExt gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy (GC-MS) were performed which revealed the presence of three main compounds Iridoid glycosides, polysaccharides and phenolic acids. <i>Datura</i> leaves were further analyzed for physiological markers against plant defense. Among amino acids Alanine and serein found increased along with a significant rise in glutamine up to 7.16mol/Kg DWT and Methionine 0.128 Kg DWT in OLExt treated leaves compared to (TMV) infected ones. Contrary to this decrease in Lysine from 4.927 to 3.291 M mol/Kg DWT in TMV was reported. There was a remarkable increase in the lead in the OLExt treated leaves (32.17ug/gm) compare to (TMV) infected ones 30.817ug/gm. The same trend was followed by zinc from 11.28 to 11.88 ug/gm dwt respectively. In addition; Chlorophyll A (from 1.75 to 1.93 mg/gm) as well as total protein (from 2.8 to 3.12 mg/gm) and DNA (from 273.52 to 313.09 mg/gm) content

	were increased in OLEx. Fixing nucleus activity was assessed by comet assay in the value of tail moment unit from 18.870 in TMV to 12.314. All these physiological markers were found to be parameters for virus– host interaction in plant defense relay on Iridoids as an antiviral compound in OLEx. The study showed that OLEx could be used as a potential source of promising natural antivirals. In addition OLEx could be used to design other related antiviral agents.
Title	Correlation between Hepatitis B surface antigen titers and HBV DNA
Author-s	Amal Alghamdi, Nagwa Aref , Malak El-Hazmi, Waleed Al-Hamoudi, Khalid Alswat, Ahmed Helmy, Faisal M Sanai, Ayman A Abdo
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Department	Botany and Microbiology
Major	Microbiology, Virology, Virus Diagnosis and Immunology.
citation	Abstract book –p.156.
Year of Publication	November /2013   
Sponsor	European Association for the Study of the Liver (EASL)
Type of Publication	Poster presentation
ISSN	http://www.easl.eu/lyon_abstract_ebook/#p=156
URI/DOI	https://events.easl.eu/EventPortal/Information/MLYON2013/HOME.aspx
Full Text (Yes,No)	NO . Abstract-
Key words	HBV DNA, Genotype D ,HBeAg negative, inactive carrier
Abstract	Background/Aim: To assess the correlation between serum HBsAg titers and hepatitis B virus (HBV) DNA levels in patients with hepatitis B envelop antigen-negative (HBeAg -ve) HBV genotype-D (HBV/D) infection. Patients and Methods: A total of 106 treatment- naïve, HBeAg -ve HBV/D patients were included; 78 in the inactive carrier (IC) state and 28 in the active hepatitis (AH) stage. HBV DNA load and HBsAg titers were tested using TaqMan real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and automated chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay, respectively. Results: The median (range) log10 HBsAg titer was significantly lower in the IC group compared with AH group, 3.09 (-1 to -4.4) versus 3.68 (-0.77 to 5.09) IU/mL, respectively; P < 0.001. The suggested cutoff value of HBsAg titer to differentiate between the two groups was 3.79 log10 IU/mL. In addition, there was a significant positive correlation between HBsAg and HBV DNA levels in the whole cohort, AH, and IC groups (r = 0.6, P < 0.0001; r = 0.591, P = 0.001; and r = 0.243, P = 0.032, respectively). Conclusion: Serum HBsAg

	titers may correlate with HBV DNA in treatment-naïve HBeAg -ve HBV/D patients, and supports the use of HBsAg levels in clinical practice as a predictor of serum HBV DNA levels.
Title	Inducing Plant Virus Resistance by potential Gold Nanoparticles having low genotoxicity in plant cells.
Author-s	Dr. Nagwa M. Aref , N.Alkubaisi, N. A Marraiki and A. Hindi.
Contact info	nagwa_aref@hotmail.com narif@ksu.edu.sa +966-1-4789585 Ext.1439
Department	Botany and Microbiology
Major	Microbiology, Virology, Virus Diagnosis and Immunology.
citation	6th_Annual_Congress_of_Industrial_Biotechnology.html In proceeding of: IBIO 2013 - BIT's 6th Annual Congress of Industrial Biotechnology,, At China, Nanjing,, Volume: Oral presentation Ibio13: Agriculture and Plant Biotechnology Time: 13:30-17:10, April 27, 2013 (Saturday); Place: Room No. 419, 4th Floor, JLCC
Year of Publication	2013 
Sponsor	
Type of Publication	Oral presentation
ISSN	http://www.chinaexhibition.com/Official_Site/11-2597-IBIO 2013 - BIT%27s 6th Annual Congress of Industrial Biotechnology.html
URI/DOI	Symposium 5: Agriculture and Plant Biotechnology
Full Text (Yes,No)	NO . Abstract-
Key words	Bio nanotechnology and virus resistance
Abstract	Nanobiotechnology represents an economic alternative for chemical and physical methods application for controlling plant virus infection. Integrated gold nanoparticles (GNPs) with plant biological systems provide ,and offer benefit inspiration models and Bio-assembled components to be studied and applied. GNPs interactions in infected Barley plant cells with Barley yellow mosaic virus (BaYMV) which is a dangerous pathogen of winter barley, transmitted by the vector <i>Polymyxa graminis</i> , enhance living system to back up against viral infection. Genotoxicity and plant safety concerns were studied also by comet assay and proved to be improved with GNPs. The Sensitivity of the test allowed the assessment of DNA damage in our occupationally treatments and environmentally expose to GNPs. Our study revealed highly increase damage in DNA especially in infected plants, The comet parameters TM, Tail DNA (%) and Tail length assure and evaluate that GNPs had positive and promising treatment for inducing resistance plant infected with Virus. evaluative amino acid analysis, plant growth as well as transmission electron microscopy (TEM) proved the useful application of GNPs treatments for inducing plant resistance against the virus infection.

	That suggests there may be ways need to be explained for modifying the surfaces of GNPs for having that potential biocompatibility and low genotoxicity to overcome virus infectivity in the plant cell.
Title	Multi-Functional Effects of Gold Nano-Particles Inducing Plant Virus Resistance Crops.
Author-s	Dr. Nagwa M. Aref, N. Alkubaisi, N. A Marraiki and A. Hindi.
Contact info	nagwa_aref@hotmail.com narif@ksu.edu.sa +966-1-4789585 Ext.1439
Department	Botany and Microbiology
Major	Microbiology and Virology
citation	The 5 th Annual World Congress of Industrial Biotechnology-2012 Theme: Bio-Economy in Synthetic Bio-era Time: April 25-28, 2012, China
Year of Publication	2012 
Sponsor	
Type of Publication	Oral presentation
ISSN	http://www.bitlifesciences.com/ibio2012/fullprogram_track5.asp
URI/DOI	Symposium 5: Agriculture and Plant Biotechnology symposium 5-2: Agriculture and Plant Biotechnology (Part II) 13:30-15:15, April 27, 2012 (Friday); Place: Meeting Room 209, 2 nd Floor, QICC
Full Text (Yes,No)	NO . Abstract- 14:50-15:15 Title: Multi-functional Effects of Gold Nano-particles inducing Plant Virus Resistance Crops Dr. Nagwa Aref, Professor, King Saud University , Saudi Arabia
Key words	Bio nanotechnology and virus resistance
Abstract	Wet' nanotechnology (including living bio systems) could already mimic what Nature does in living systems and in the environment. It is the ability to assemble and disassemble molecules into objects hierarchically along several length scales. Integrated nanoparticles with biological systems provide, and offer benefit inspiration models and Bio-assembled components to be studied and applied. Nanoparticle interactions with the biological cell system of bacteriophage and plant virus cell interaction benefit treatment against virus particles and enhance living system to back up against viral infection. Safety concerns were proved to be good with silver and gold nanoparticles. The transmission electron micrograph revealed the formation of polydispersed nanoparticles of 5–40 nm, The capsid protein of the head and tail of phages was dissociated and disassembled into capsomeres according to the negative charge of silver nanoparticles. Bacterial host formed Conglomerates from Ag NPs alone or from both Ag NPs and phage inside the cytoplasm. Gold nanoparticles induced and enhanced Plant Virus Resistance against Barley

	yellow mosaic virus (BaYMV), which is a dangerous pathogen of winter barley, transmitted by the vector Polymyxa graminis. The purified virus particles were completely dissociated in vitro. The treated plants had a very good performance. Ultrastructure study by EM as well as biochemical and molecular of treated plants analysis indicated promising application of gold nanoparticles Inducing Plant Virus Resistance Crops	
Title	A novel Zucchini Green Mottle Mosaic Virus (ZGMMV-SA) in <i>cucurbita pepo</i> from Saudi Arabia	
Author-s	N. S. Al-Dosary, N. A Marraiki and N. M. Aref	
Contact info	nagwa_aref@hotmail.com narif@ksu.edu.sa +966-1-4789585 Ext.1439	
Department	Botany and Microbiology	
Major citation	Microbiology and Virology	
Year of Publication	FIFTH SAUDI SCIENCE CONFERENCE	
Publisher	SSC5'2012 College of Applied Sciences. Umm Al-Qura University. Makkah, April 16-18, 2012. Session/Talk/Poster/Day/Hour	
Sponsor	King Saud University	
Type of Publication	Poster presentation	
ISSN		
URI/DOI	http://www.uqu-ssc5.net/BiologyThemes.aspx http://www.uqu-ssc5.net/Brochure.pd	
Full Text (Yes,No)	No	
Key words	Zucchini Green Mottle Mosaic Virus ZGMMV-S.Seed-borne viruses .Isolation, Purification, Transmission, EM.Ultrastructure.	
Abstract	<p>Introduction: the <i>cucurbita pepo</i> vegetable plant is of significant economic importance in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and is a member of the <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> family. The plant's widespread availability and usage was an influential factor in its selection for this study that assesses how newly emerging seed-borne viral strains, not present in the Kingdom previously adversely affect <i>cucurbita pepo</i>. The study compares the virulence of the isolated virus and examines the impact of viral infection internally and externally in terms of biological, physiological processes and ultra-anatomical structure of plants infected .</p> <p>Methodology: Isolation and identification of purified seed-borne virus revealed negatively stained rigid rod particles of Zucchini Green Mottle Mosaic Virus (ZGMMV- SA) by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM). Virus host range and characteristic symptomatology were tested as well as Disease severity (DS) = $\sum \text{Disease grade} \times \text{number of plants each grade} \div \text{Total number of plant} \times \text{highest disease grade}$ that calculated according to three kind of symptom severity grades in virus host range. Light microscopy and ultra-structure studies in EM were conducted to the infected tissues .</p>	

	Results: ZGMMV- SA is an isolate firstly recorded as a <i>Cucurabita pepo</i> seed-borne virus identified in Saudi Arabia. It was found to have a wide range host including <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> , <i>Solanaceae</i> and <i>Chenopodacea</i> infecting variant plants from these different families like <i>Solanum melongena</i> , <i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>Nicotiana rustica</i> , <i>Nicandra physaloides</i> , <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> , <i>Physalis floridana</i> , <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> , <i>Nicotiana physaloides</i> and <i>Brassica napus</i> , which were not reported before. , Also, virus shown in pumpkin margin yellowing and necrosis Light microscopy revealed the presence of two types of inclusion bodies in the infected cucurabita pepo; crystal inclusions and portentous inclusions. In addition to vacuolated vesiculate inclusions, meanwhile the presence of both swollen cells and swollen nuclei were observed, the virus altered the 10organization of palisade in zucchini. The structural rearrangement of chloroplasts observed caused crystalline inclusions that possessed a large rounded shape. TEM showed severely ultra-structural deformed mitochondria and chloroplasts. The formation of multi-membrane vesicles, osmoiphilic inclusions and double membrane small inclusions and the spread of the virus particles in the cytoplasm were present. Our study revealed ZGMMV- SA as 10 th virus isolate of the nine isolate strains of ((ZU2, ZU4, ZU5, ZU12, ZU20, ZU25, ZGMMV-K, tobamo-zu and ZT1) that were identified before in Korea but none was located in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia before	
Title	Integrated Diagnosis of Human Cytomegalovirus (HCMV) Infection in Immunocompromised Children in Riyadh	
Author-s	H.M. AL –Dosary, N.M.A. Aref, S.H. Al-Hajjar	
Contact info	nagwa_aref@hotmail.com narif@ksu.edu.sa +966-1-4789585 Ext.1439	
Department	Botany and Microbiology	
Major	Microbiology and Virology	
citation	Abstract – WSPID 2011 No: 352 Topic: 14 – Rapid Diagnosis/Point of Care Diagnosis http://www.kenes.com/wspid2011/abstracts/pdf/352.pdf	
Year of Publication	November,2011	
Publisher		
Sponsor		
Type of Publication	Poster presentation	
ISSN		
URI/DOI	http://www.kenes.com/wspid2011/abstracts/P.htm	
Full Text (Yes,No)	N0 Abstract	
Key words	Human Cytomegalovirus (HCMV,Immunocompromised Children(IC),Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation(HSCT),Antigenemia(Ag),real time PCR(RT-PCR) and Nested PCR(N-PCR).	

Abstract	<p>Background and aims: HCMV infection represents potentially serious viral complications in Immunocompromised Children(IC).Evaluation of integrated molecular and serological tests were conducted.</p> <p>Methods: A prospective trial was conducted on 116 IC patients (Ps) 1-15 years-old who underwent Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT) and followed up to six months at King Faisal Specialist Hospital in Riyadh for HCMV detection. Ps were subjected to Antigenemia (Ag). 57Ps were detected only by Ag, 39 with Serological tests, Nested PCR (N-PCR), and 20 with molecular tests; N-PCR and real time PCR (RT-PCR) and cell culture.</p> <p>Results: GroupI of 57/116Ps. Only Ag test provides a rapid guided approach to start preemptive therapy for HCMV, 46/57Ps had –veAg, while +veAg in 11/57Ps. The Ag count was >11 leukocytes in 8/11Ps with high risk, while it was >3 but ≤ 11 leukocytes in 3/11Ps with low risk to develop HCMV disease. GroupII of 31/116Ps had –veAg. GroupIII of 8/116Ps had +veAg, and tested by N-PCR and serology. In this group Ag count was >11 leukocytes in 5/8Ps, while Ag count was >3 but ≤ 11 leukocytes in only 3/8Ps. GroupIV of 20/116Ps, 1/20 had developed Foscarnet (UL54 mutations) resistance to anti-viral. 113 blood samples from 19/20Ps were divided into sub-group A; 70.4% were +ve in viral load and Ag. Sub-GroupA; 62.5% were +ve in N-PCR and Ag. While 25% had +ve result by Ag and –ve by N-PCR. Sub-groupC; 46.7% showed +ve in viral load N-PCR and Ag. One sample out of 113 samples showed +ve result by using culture.</p> <p>Conclusion: Our study indicated correlation between the number of infected cells using Ag and viral load of HCMV. It showed the best for rapid and accurate detection and for indicating HCMV resistance.</p>
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• جاري ترجمة كتاب مبادئ علم الفيروسات الجزيئية (مرفق موافقة مجلس القسم)

خدمة القسم والكلية والمجتمع:		(يذكر التاريخ والمدة)
(أ) أهم نشاطات المتقدم في خدمة القسم:		
• المشاركة في اللجنة الاشرافية العليا للتقويم والاعتماد الأكاديمي منذ 2008- الان		
• عضو لجنة التطوير والجودة بالقسم منذ 2008- الان		
• مقرره لجنه متابعة ابنىة الدرعية للطالبات بالجامعة عام 1432هـ		
• المشاركة في تأسيس ووضع برنامجى تدريبي بالمستشفيات لطالبات التخرج للخطة الحديثة بالقسم		
• للاحياء الدقيقة بالتنسيق والتعاون مع مع مكتب التوظيف والتدريب بالمركز للعام 1432-1433هـ		
• مقرر لجنة حصر الاحتياجات المعملية اللازمة للخطة الحديثة لمقررات الاحياء الدقيقة من قبل القسم		
• 1434-1435م للفصل الدراسي الثانى .		
• عضو لجنة مناقشه وتقييم مقررات المشاريع البحثية للطالبات فى مستوى التخرج فى تخصص		
• الاحياء الدقيقة .الفصل الدراسي الاول 1434-1435هـ		
(ب) أهم نشاطات المتقدم في خدمة الكلية:		
• المشاركة فى تقديم محاضرة توعوية عن شروط السلامة فى معامل الاحياء الدقيقة فى الندوة الدولية		
• الاولى للسلامة الكيميائية المقامة بالمركز عام 1431-1432هـ		
• تقديم حلقة نقاش بعنوان تجربة براءة الاختراع فى مجال علوم الاحياء الدقيقة 1434/4/28هـ -		
2013/3/10م		
(ج) أهم نشاطات المتقدم في خدمة الجامعة والمجتمع:		
ندوة التعليم العالي للفتاة بالملكة: من النمو إلى المنافسة		
1434/3/3-1هـ الموافق 13-15/1/2013 م		
الرياض - المملكة العربية السعودية		
		المشاركة فى

الجوائز العلمية وبراءة الاختراع التي حصل عليها المتقدم:

• حصولي على جائزة التميز في التدريس عام 2008م من عمادة

التطوير والجودة

• حصولي على احدى منح التميز في التعليم والتعلم عام 2012م

• التعاون مع طالبات الدراسات العليا في المجال البحثي

حيث حصلت احدى طالباتي من ابحاث رسالة الدكتوراه

على براءة اختراع مسجله بمدينة الملك عبد العزيز

(ايمان كامل الدقس) برقم 1362 وتاريخ 2006/10/4

م. الاختراع بعنوان: "منتج حيوي للقضاء على البكتيريا العنقودية الذهبية"

1. تصدرت البراءة عام 2012م قائمة الجوائز

بحصولها على جائزة خادم الحرمين الشريفين لتكريم

المخترعين والموهوبين لفئة المخترعين، بموجب قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (312) وتاريخ 6/9/1431هـ

بهدف تحقيق الإسهام في تطوير مجالات العلوم

والتقنية في المملكة؛ وتشجيع وتكريم المخترعين

والموهوبين المتميزين في المجالات العلمية؛

وتحفيز طاقات أفراد المجتمع على الابتكار

والاختراع في المجالات العلمية والتقنية المختلفة.

2. تصدرت احدى طالباتي (عبير عبدالعزيز

الميمان/المركز الثاني في

الاختراعات والابتكارات في المؤتمر العلمي الاول لطلاب وطالبات

التعليم العالي 2009م وحصلت على (30000ريال) من بحث الماجستير بعنوان : العلاقة بين جينات

معقد التوافق النسيجي الأعظم النمط الأول والثاني وبين المجاميع المختلفة المصابة بالتهاب الكبد

الوبائي (ب).

اسم المتقدم: أ.د/نجوى محمد امين عارف

التوقيع: **نجوى محمد امين عارف**

التاريخ: 3 / 4 / 1435

2014/2/3