

## **PERSONAL DATA:**

**Sabri Mahmoud Mohamed Hussein**  
**Professor of Obstetrics & Gynecology**

Obstetrics & Gynecology department,  
Sohag Faculty of Medicine,  
Sohag University, Sohag , Egypt.

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**Email :** ***sabrisohag112@gmail.com***

## **Personal Information:**

**Surname :** Hussein

**Sex :** Male

**Date of Birth :** 1-12-1960

**Marital Status :** Married with four kids

**Nationality :** Egyptian.

**State of Health :** Excellent physical and  
mental health

**Military Service :** Completed national  
military service .

**Current Position :**

Professor of Obstetrics & Gynecology ,  
Sohag University , Egypt

## **EDUCATION:**

**1977-1984:** Assuit Faculty of Medicine  
**Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery** , Very Good with Honor  
September 1984 , Assuit University, Egypt  
**1985-1988:** Obstetrics & Gynecology  
department, Assuit University Hospital  
**Master degree of Obstetrics & Gynecology,**  
January 1989 , Assuit University, Egypt.

**1995:** M D. in Obstetrics & Gynecology,  
Assuit Faculty of Medicine, Egypt ,  
February 1995 .

**1995 :** Sohag faculty of medicine , Egypt .

## **PREVIOUS APPOINTMENTS**

**March 1985- Feb. 1986 :** House Officer  
Assuit University Hospital, Egypt: 4  
months General Surgery, 2 months  
Urology, 2 months Obstetrics &  
Gynecology, 2 months Internal medicine  
and 2 months Pediatric.

**March 1986-Feb. 1989: Resident  
(Registrar)**

At Assuit University Obstetrics &  
Gynecology department, Egypt

**April 1989- February 1995: Assistant  
Lecturer**

At Obstetrics & Gynecology department,  
assuit Faculty of Medicine, Egypt.

**February 1995- march 2000 : Lecturer  
of Obstetrics & Gynecology**

At Obstetrics & Gynecology department,  
Sohag Faculty of Medicine, South Valley  
University, Egypt.

**march 2000 – until June 2005:  
Assistant Professor of Obstetrics &  
Gynecology.**

At Obstetrics & Gynecology department,  
Sohag Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University,  
Egypt.

**June 2005 : Professor of obstetrics and  
gynecology ,**

Sohag Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University,  
Egypt.

## **PUBLICATIONS :**

M.Sc. Thesis 1989 :

Comparative study between T CU 380 A  
and T CU 380 S IUCD

دراسة مقارنة بين نوعين من الواقي الرحمي النحاسي  
تحت اشراف الاستاذ الدكتور : ممدوح شعبان و الدكتور :  
اسماعيل محمد حسن , طب اسيوط

M.D. Thesis 1995 :

The role of TVS in induction of ovulation in  
infertile patient .

دور الموجات فوق الصوتية المهبلية فى الحث على  
التبويض فى حالات العقم

تحت اشراف الاستاذ الدكتور : على محمود عبد العليم و  
الاستاذ الدكتور : محمد حسين مكارم و الدكتور : هانى  
محمود عبد العليم , طب اسيوط

## **published papers :**

1-Sabri M. Mohamed & Salah R. Ahmed: The  
effect of salpingectomy versus conservative  
treatment of tubal pregnancy on subsequent  
fertility; The J. of Egyptian Society of OB/GYN  
vol.27 no.7, 8&9 2001(607-614).

Abstract : Ectopic pregnancy is a common, gynecologic, acute abdominal condition that remains life threatening; in fact, it is the leading cause of maternal death in early pregnancy . To date, the incidence of ectopic pregnancy has increased from 0.5% in 1970 to 2% . Approximately 98% of ectopic pregnancies occur in the fallopian tube ; however, blastocysts can also implant in the ovary, the cornual region, a hysterectomy scar, the abdomen, or the cervix. The treatment options for tubal pregnancy include expectant management, medical treatment and surgery (conducted via laparotomy or laparoscopy). More than three-quarters of women who experience ectopic pregnancy should to be treated surgically . Currently, laparoscopic surgery is the most preferred treatment option. There are two types of surgical procedure for tubal pregnancy: radical (salpingectomy) and conservative (typically salpingotomy). The subsequent fertility after salpingectomy and salpingotomy are similar in the long term.

**2-Sabri M. Mohamed & Salah R. Ahmed & Mostafa M. Sedera: The role of ondanestron in management of refractory hyperemesis gravidarum; South Valley Med. J. Vol. (5), No. (1), 2004**

Abstract : ondasteron treatment appears to be safe and reasonable therapeutic alternative for intractable hyperemesis gravidarum . however , large sized study is needed to confirm our finding .

**3-Salah R. Ahmed & Sabri M. Mohamed:**  
Pregnancy following treatment of prolactinoma with gonadotropins and bromocriptin. Poster presentation in the annual conference of The Egyptian Fertility & Sterility Society (Update in Reproductive Technology) September 2-3, 2004 Marriot Hotel Cairo, Egypt.

Abstract :

**OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the long-term effects of pregnancy and bromocriptine treatment on prolactin-secreting pituitary tumors in women undergoing infertility treatment for prolactinomas.

**METHODS:** The records of 7 patients with prolactinomas were reviewed. Data regarding age, prepregnancy baseline and postpartum serum prolactin levels, and radiologic studies including CT or MRI were assessed. 6 patients were treated with bromocriptine before achieving pregnancy. Bromocriptine therapy was resumed after delivery for the duration of 1 to 4 years.

**RESULTS:** 40% of pregnancies did not affect the size of prolactinomas, 35% of pregnancies showed a decrease in size of prolactinomas or radiologic evidence of resolution of the tumor and 25% of pregnancies demonstrated radiologic increase in the size of prolactinomas.

**CONCLUSIONS:** It is safe for patients with prolactinomas to achieve pregnancy following bromocriptine treatment. Pregnancy may lead to a slight decrease in the size of prolactinomas, increase in size, no change and in some cases, complete resolution.

#### **4- THE ROLE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM**

**Sayed. A .M Taha, Sabri Mahmoud Ahmad,  
Ahmad Tag Eldin**

**Abdel Hafeez and Mohammed Nour El-Deen  
Mohammed**

**Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, Sohag  
Faculty of Medicine,**

**South Valley University.**

**A abstract:**

**Introduction: There are many unanswered questions regarding the etiology. course.**

**epidemiological features and optimal management of hyper emesis gravidarum. Several theories proposed (including allergic. Neurotic and hormonal theories) but none of them is completely satisfactory. An association between chronic infection with Helicobacter pylori**

**and hyper emesis gravidarum has been repeatedly considered.**

**The aim or the work: is to assess the possible relation Of Helicobacter pylori infection to hyper emesis gravidarum in our population.**

**Methodology: This study was carried out in, Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, Sohag University Hospital, during the period from October 2002 to October 2003. It included 80 pregnant women during the first 1 5th weeks of their ongoing pregnancy. They represented two groups Of women: a) Group I (patients): Included 40 pregnant women with hyper emesis gravidarum and fulfilling the inclusion criteria of**

**the study. b) Group II (controls): Included 40 healthy women. They have no symptoms Of hyper emesis gravidarum. All cases and controls were subjected to the followings: (1) Full history taking.**

**clinical examination, trans-abdominal pelvic ultrasonography and urine analysis for ketone bodies. (2) 5 ml Of venous blood samples were collected, centrifuged after coagulation, to separate the sera which "ere kept frozen at -200C till all of the 80 samples were collected, then the sera were tested (quantitatively) for Helicobacter pylori IgG (Competitive immunoassay), by the IMMULITE Analyzer, using kits manufactured by Diagnostic Products Corporation (DPO, Los Angeles, CA 90045-5597, USA. The two groups were**

**compared to each other clinically and serologically using X2 test together with calculation o f the odd ratio and T test with calculation of the 95 % confidence interval of the difference in means .**

**Results: There were no significant differences between the two groups as regard maternal age, gestational age and the number of previous deliveries or abortions . 67.5% of hyper emesis group were primigravidae & while 42.5% only Of the control groups were primigravidae ( $p < 0.05$  and odd ratio 2.81). A positive titer Of Helicobacter pylori IgG antibodies Was detected in 23 Out Of 40 patients in the hyperemesis group (58.9%) versus 17 out of 40 control versus (42.5%). Although difference was not statistically significant ( $P > 0.05$  and Odd ratio 1.83), cases With high positive titer were significantly more common in the hyper emesis group than the controls, 33.3% versus 1 (0/0), and Odd ratio Of 4.33). 5 cases Of the hyperemesis group have sever symptoms. These cases were common (although statistically insignificant) among those with high positive IgG titer. 6 out of 13 (46.2%) compared to cases with low positive titer 2 cases out of None of the Cases with negative titer ( 17cases) has severe symptoms. Also the mean IgG titer was significantly higher in the hyperemesis group than the controls (2.46 2.06 u/ml) that**

ranged from 0.4 — 8.0 u/ml) versus 1.52 0.78 u/ml, with range from 0.5-3.0 u/ml. ( $P < 0.5$  and the 95% confidence interval for difference in means ranged from 0.26 - 1.62 u/ml).

**Conclusion:** chronic helicobacter pylori infection may be a significant participant in the etiology of hyper emesis gravidarum especially severe. It should be considered as a possible exacerbating factor in refractory cases of hyper emesis. Further randomized prospective trials are needed for pregnant women with hyper emesis gravidarum to study the effect of pre-pregnancy treatment of helicobacter pylori and showing the effectiveness of the pharmacological therapeutic cure during pregnancy on the incidence and course of hyper emesis.

**Keywords:** emesis gravidarum- hyper emesis- helicobacter pylori

## **5-decoding the proteome of IVF ovarian follicular fluid for women over 35 years**

**Sabri.M.Mohamed**

**J Clin Anal Med 2016 ; 7 (1):60-4**

**Aim: The study of follicular fluid using proteomic techniques could provide a useful tool for understanding follicular fluid components and their effect on pregnancy outcome. The aim of the study is to identify and catalog follicular fluid proteins in women 35 years Of age or Older.**

**Material and Method: Follicular fluid was collected from 21 couples, of which 11 couples achieved successful pregnancy and 10 couples failed to get pregnant. Samples were analyzed by multidimensional chromatography coupled with in-line nano-spray ionization mass spectrometry on an L TQ XL ion trap mass spectrometer. We used the Biomarker Analysis Program from PDQuest software to identify protein constituents in pregnant and non-pregnant groups. Results In total, 1024 protein specimens were identified. The proteins identified were**

**consistent throughout the experiment and within each of the analyzed specimens.**

**Discussion: A compiled listing of follicular fluid proteins could be a potential starting point for the identification and evaluation of important proteins involved in the development of oocytes; the results of our study may fill a noticeable knowledge-gap in the understanding of follicular fluid proteome.**

### **6-systemic methotrexate treatment in interstitial ectopic pregnancy , south vally university , sohag , vol 8 no.2 July 2004**

**Abstract : 5 cases diagnosed as interstitial ectopic pregnancy , methotrexate administration for 5 days and follow up by U/S and HCG serum level with clinical data .**

**Results : good success with complete resolution without maternal morbidity or mortality**

**Conclusion : methotrexate is a good alternative for surgical intervention**

### **7-does uterine arterial Doppler flow velocity measurement predict the**

**likelihood of pregnancy during IVF and ICSI program** ,the Egyptian journal of fertility and sterility , vol 5 , no.1 year 2001

**8-expectant VS active management of functional ovarian cyst** ,south vally medical journal , January 2002

**9-laparoscopic assisted vaginal hysteroscopy VS total laparoscopic hysteroscopy and laparoscopic supracervical hysteroscopy :**  
**apropective observational study** , south vally medical journal , vol 8 , no.2 , july 2004

**10-intrathecal fentanyl as a sole narcotic for analgesia during labor , is it satisfactory ?** , official journal of Egyptian society of intensive care and traumatology , vol 7 , no.2 , September 2002

**11-the disposition of propofol in women undergoing elective CS** , official journal of Egyptian society of intensive care and traumatology , vol 8 , no.2 , September 2003

## **Conferences attended :**

**1-** The First international annual conference of obstetrics and gynecology department Al-Azhar University on "Women's and fetal health, new advances and bioethics" may 13 —14tb 1999 Marriott Hotel, Cairo.

**2—** The international annual conference of the Egyptian Fertility and Sterility Society, titled "New Horizons in Infertility Management". September; 24-25, 1999, Cairo , Egypt.

**3-** The international conference Of the department Of OB/GYN,, Faculty Of Medicine, Assiut University, titled "Women's Health and Next Century", December; 1 q- 4th, 1999, Aswan, Egypt.

**5-** The 50 international annual conference of the Egyptian Fertility and Sterility Society, titled "Reproductive Medicine in the New Millennium", September; 21"-22"" , 2000, Cairo, Egypt.

**5-** The International Fertility Center & Egyptian ICSI Center, Titled "Fertility Management" The Road to Successes Chairman", November, 2001, Alexandria, Egypt.

**6-** The 7th international annual conference of the Egyptian Fertility and Sterility Society, titled "Reproductive Technology and New Challenges", September; 6th- 7th, 2001, Cairo, Egypt.

**7-** The 4th international annual conference Of the International Fertility Center & Egyptian ICSI Center, Titled "New Frontiers in Reproductive Health", November; 1st- 2nd, 2001, Alexandria, Egypt.

**8-** The 3rd international conference of the department of OB./GY Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, Titled "Challenges in Women Health", February; 6th- 8th, 2002, Aswan, Egypt.

**9-** The Joint Annual Conference Of The Egyptian Society of Gynecology and Obsterics & The Egyptian Fertility Care Society, Marrioot Hotel Jun 6th 2002.

**10-** The Egyptian Fertility and Sterility Society on "Update in Reproductive Technology" in September 5th — 6th 2002, Cairo- Egypt.

**11-** Unmet Needs in Women's Health in Upper Egypt, the 4th International Conference of the Department of Ob/GYN,, Sohag Faculty Of

Medicine 22-24 January, 2003, El-Zohour Island, Sohag, Egypt.

**12-** The Egyptian Fertility and Sterility Society on "Update Management Of Infertility" in Assuit University 6 March 2003.

**13-** The 10th Annual Scientific Meeting Mount-Lebanon: Jounieh-Kaslike Amtelias, December 10-13, 2003 .The Annual Joint conference Egyptian Society of Gynecology and Obstetrics Department of OB. & GYN., South Valley University Reproductive Health Challenges In Upper Egypt, In Karamman Island, Sohag, 1-3 December, 2004.

**14-**the 1<sup>st</sup> annual conference of obstetrics and gynecology Qena university 2013

**15-**the 1<sup>st</sup> upper Egypt conference of obstetrics and gynecology , luxor , Egypt 2017

**16-**the 2<sup>nd</sup> upper Egypt conference of obstetrics and gynecology , hurghada , Egypt 2018

## **Presentations :**

### **1-Sabri.M.Mohamed**

Ovarian hyper stimulation syndrome ,  
women's health 1999 , aswan , Egypt ,  
assuit university

### **2-Sabri.M.Mohamed**

Update management of chronic  
unovulation , the 4<sup>th</sup> conference of  
OB/GYN sohag 2003 ( unmet needs in  
women's health in upper Egypt .

### **3-Sabri.M.Mohamed**

The use of PGs in gynecological practice  
, the annual scientific conference of sohag  
faculty of medicine , sohag , Egypt .

### **4-Sabri.M.Mohamed**

Omission VS commission of instrumental  
delivery , challenges in women's health ,  
Luxor , Egypt , assuit university 2015 .

### **5-Sabri.M.Mohamed**

Update management of abnormal uterine  
bleeding , Apex – multiapex pharma

meeting , OB/GYN department Sohag  
university 2017

**6-Sabri.M.Mohamed**

Placenta previa is a real challenge ,  
OB/GYN department , sohag university  
2018

**7-Sabri.M.Mohamed**

Ovarian drilling in PCOD , women's health  
in upper Egypt , the reality and aspiration  
hurghada , Egypt .

**8- Sabri.M.Mohamed**

Role of transvaginal U/S in infertile couple  
OB/GYN department , sohag university .

**9-intersex**

**10-antepartum hemorrhage**

**11-CS**

**12-Antepartum fetal well-being**

## **COURSES ATTENDED :**

- The Joint annual meeting (Update in Obstetric and Gynecological practice and contraceptive technology), designated by the Egyptian Society of Obstetric and Gynecology, June 15th – 16th, 1995, Cairo, Egypt.
- The first Annual Conference of Obstetric and Gynecology Department, Sohag Faculty of Medicine, Sohag, Egypt, 1995.
- Annual scientific conference of Egyptian society of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Cairo, 4-5 April , 1996.
- The 2nd Annual Conference of Obstetric and Gynecology Department, Sohag Faculty of Medicine, Sohag , Egypt, January 1-3, 1997.
- The 2nd international Conference of the African society of organization Gestosis (ASOG) & the 3rd Annual Conference of Obstetric and Gynecology Department, Sohag Faculty of Medicine, Feb. 11-13, 1998, Luxor, Egypt.
- The international annual conference of OB/GYN Department AL-Azhar University, May 13-14th 1999 (women and fetal health new advances and bio- ethics).

- Egyptian Fertility & Sterility Society (New Horizons in infertility management September (23-24th, 1999) Cairo, Egypt.
- Women's Health & Next century (1-4 December, 1999, Isis Island, Aswan, Egypt: Department of OB/GYN. Assiut University.
- Egyptian Fertility & Sterility Society (reproductive medicine in the new Millennium) September 21 -22nd, 2000 Marriot Hotel, Cairo, Egypt.
- 5th international; annual congress of ICSI center. Fertility management the road to success; November 2000, Sheraton Montazah, Alexandria.
- Challenges in Women's Health (6- 8 February 2002, Isis Island, Aswan, Egypt: Department of OB/GYN. Assiut University.
- 8th Annual Conference of The Egyptian Fertility & Sterility Society ( September 5th - 6th, 2002 Marriot Hotel Cairo Egypt )
- The 4th Conference of the Department of OB/GYN Sohag Faculty of Medicine 22-24 January 2003 (Unmet Needs in Women's Health in Upper Egypt )
- EAAAFCA Symposia Series (South Valley Reproductive Health Forum 2003) Sohag 25/9/2003.

- Annual scientific conference of Egyptian society of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Cairo, Marriott, Zamalek, 16th October 2003, Egypt.
- The Annual Scientific Conference of Sohag Faculty of Medicine (Update on infectious diseases) 11th December, 2003. Sohag.
- The second international conference of the department of OB/GYN faculty of medicine , EL-Minia University (Population problem & reproductive health challenges in Northern Upper Egypt) 4 & 5 March 2004 EL- Minia Egypt.
- The Egyptian Fertility & Sterility Society (Update in Reproductive Technology) September 2- 3, 2004 Marriot Hotel Cairo –Egypt.
- 1st annual conference of Obstetrics & Gynecology ,Qena University:Pyramisa Isis hotel Luxor 24th-26th January 2013.

## **Thesis supervision :**

**1**-study of the age of menarche and menopause in sohag governorate M.Sc thesis accepted 1996

**2**-study of the value of clinical examination , U/S , E2 level for diagnosis of ovulation M.Sc thesis accepted 1996

**3**-management of abnormal uterine bleeding in IUCD user , M.Sc accepted 1997

**4**-comapritive study between epidural and intrathecal narcotics for labor analgesia , M.Sc thesis accepted 1999

**5**-study of the fetal biophysical profile and Doppler indices in post-term pregnancy , M.Sc thesis accepted 2000

**6**-the role of Doppler U/S on the uterine and ovarian arteries for prediction of the results of IUI , IVF and ICSI , M.D thesis accepted 2000

**7**-female circumcision in sohag governorate , the magnitude of the problem and health complication , M.Sc thesis accepted 2001

**8**-comparitive study between hysterectomy ( abdominal and vaginal ) and laparoscopic hysteroscopy M.D thesis accepted 2004

**9**-the role of H.pylori in hyperemesis gravidarum M.Sc thesis accepted 2004

**10**-the use of vaginal misoprostol before hysteroscopy in postmenopausal bleeding M.Sc thesis accepted 2005

**11**-comparitive study between nitroglycerin patch and retodrine HCL ( intravenous drip ) for tocolysis in preterm labor M.Sc thesis accepted 2007

**12**-uses of antiPGs in gynecology and obstetrics ( evidence based approaches ) M.Sc thesis accepted 2010

**13-**the role of Doppler U/S examination in high risk pregnancy M.Sc thesis accepted 2010

**14-**The value of PTEN , PCNA and B-catenin to differentiate between endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial carcinoma M.D thesis accepted 2012

**15-**maternal and fetal outcome of placenta previa in sohag university of hospital , prospective and retrospective study M.Sc thesis accepted 2015

**16-**proteomic analysis of IVF ovarian follicular fluid for women over 35 years : a novel predictor of success M.D thesis accepted 2016

**17-**the use of radiofrequency ablation of symptomatic myoma ongoing M.D thesis Start at 2018

**18-**gestational trophoblastic disease , updated management , systematic review M.Sc thesis accepted 2018

## **Refree for the following thesis:**

1-review article on fetal Echocardiography  
M.Sc thesis 2011

2-intrauterine growth restriction M.Sc  
thesis 2009

3-retained placenta review in literature  
M.Sc thesis 2008

4-the effect of demographics , referral  
system and clinical picture at presentation  
on the rate and outcome of CS at the  
women's health center , assuit university  
M.SC thesis2009

5-review in literature in induction of labor  
M.Sc thesis 2008

6-CS evidence based approach M,Sc  
thesis 2009

7-evidence based management of  
preclamsia , sohag university M.Sc thesis  
2008