



Publications Template

#	Research Title	Field	Abstract	Year of Publication	Publishing Link "URL"
1	El-Koraie AF, El-Batouti GA, Abbass AA, El-ShamyHA. Urinary tract infections in renal population; clinico-microbiological study. Clinical and Experimental Transplantation.2004; 2(2).	Medical Microbiology	<p>URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS IN RENAL POPULATION; CLINICO-MICROBIOLOGICAL STUDY <i>El-Koraie AF, El-Batouti GA, Abbass AA, El-Shamy HA Nephrology Unit, Alexandria Faculty of Medicine And Microbiology Department, High Institute of Public Health, EGYPT</i></p> <p>Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are the most common infections among chronic renal failure (CRF) and end stage renal disease patients (ESRF). They are very common in the early post transplant period due to surgery, bladder catheters and immunosuppression. Many organisms are implicated including gram positive, gram negative, unusual pathogens and fungal UTIs. Prevention and early diagnosis of UTIs is important in CRF and renal transplant population. In this work 100 hemodialysis patients, 50 predialysis CRF patients and 20 renal transplant recipients were studied. All patients had a complete urine examination, direct smears, Zeihl Neelson's stain, colony count, culture on blood, CLED, Sabaraud dextrose agar and bbl septic shock with antimicrobial susceptibility, serum</p>	2004	x.org/forms/ectrxcontentshow.php?doi_id=&year=2004&volume=2&issue=2&supplement



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			<p>antibodies for Chlamydia, and urinary identification and isolation for mycoplasma and urea plasma using special culture media. Incidence of UTIs was 80% (16/20) among renal transplanted patients in the 1st 3 months post transplant, with e.coli as the most common organism followed by staphylococci and Candida, only one patient had urea plasma a 2nd had atypical mycobacterial infection whereas a 3rd was positive for TB. in the predialysis group 35 out of 50 patients had UTIs with incidence of 70%, again e.coli and klebsilla was the most common, with dephteroids and staph epidermidis commonly encountered. Whereas in hemodialysis group the incidence was 63% (63/100) with a wide range of causative microorganisms. Antimicrobial susceptibility, patterns of drug resistance, rate of recurrence, correlations of these findings with different clinical data and their influence on the clinical outcome of the patient and graft will be discussed.</p>		
2	<p>EL-Batouti GA, Hazzah WA, Rageh AA, Abbass AA. Bacterial Endotoxins: An Indicator of Drinking Water Quality in Alexandria The Journal of Medical Research Institute, 32(2), 2011.</p>	<p>Medical Microbiology [Sanitary Microbiology]</p>	<p>Background/Objectives: The production and consumption of bottled water is significantly increasing worldwide to the extent that it has become a substitute for tap water. However, there is a growing concern about the microbiological quality of such products. This study aimed to assess and compare bacterial endotoxin levels with bacterial indicators in both bottled and tap water.</p> <p>Methods: The study was carried out during a 3 months period on 150 bottled water and 59 tap water samples. All samples were analysed for enumeration of viable heterotrophic bacteria; total coliforms (TC) and Escherichia coli (E.coli) using membrane filtration method (MF) and detection of Pseudomonas aeruginosa (P.aeruginosa) using Presence/Absence (P/A) technique. Measurement of</p>	2011	<p>http://jmri.alexu.edu.eg/index.php/JMRI/article/view/80</p>



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			<p>endotoxin concentration was performed on 95 bottled and 54 tap water samples using Limulus amoebocyte lysate (LAL) technique.</p> <p>Results: A 96 (64.0%) of bottled water samples were acceptable while 54 (36.0%) were found unacceptable. The corresponding figures for tap water samples were 71.8% and 28.2% respectively. The percentage of unacceptable unrefrigerated bottles constituted 38.4%, compared to 28.6 % for the refrigerated ones. The safety of bottled water samples in relation to endotoxin levels was 88 (92.6%) out of the 95; while 7(7.4%) were unsafe. All tap water samples were found safe.</p> <p>Conclusions: Bottled water was not superior to tap water as regards their bacteriological quality. Refrigeration of bottled water minimizes or maintains the bacterial growth.</p>		
3	<p>Kader O, Metwally D, Helaly G, El-Batouti G, Hassan M and Elsawaf R. Mutation in the precore region of HBV in chronic Hepatitis B patients. Journal of American Science;2013,9(5).</p>	<p>Medical Microbiology [Virology]</p>	<p>Background: The prevalence of Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBs-Ag) in Egypt is of intermediate endemicity (2–8%). Nearly 2-3 million Egyptians are chronic carriers of hepatitis B virus (HBV). HBs Ag and HBe Ag are particularly important in the management of CHB. Chronic hepatitis B (CHB) may present either HBe-Ag-positive or HBe-Ag-negative. Objective: The aim of the present work is to use the different HBV virological markers and HBV-DNA viral load to evaluate HBV infection, detect mutant forms of HBV. Methods: The current study included 52 HBs Ag positive patients; they were investigated for the following: anti- HBe, HBe Ag by ELISA, HBV DNA viral load, detection of precore, core promoter viral mutations in some HBV-DNA positive HBe antigen</p>	2013	<p>http://www.ijofamericanscience.org/journals/am-sci/am0905/022_17737am0905_157_162.pdf</p>



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			<p>negative, anti-HBe positive patients by DNA sequencing. Results: Among the 52 HBs Ag positive patients only 4 (7.6%) were HBe Ag positive, HBV DNA was detected in 32 (66%) cases out of the 48 HBe Ag negative anti HBe positive patients, with the viral load ranging from 102 to 105 IU/ml. Thirteen (27 %) out of the 48 anti HBe were inactive HBs Ag carriers. Twenty seven (56.25%) cases were anti HBe CHB. Three out of the 5 sequenced strains with the precore mutation were associated with HBe Ag negative CHB. None of these strains developed the triple BCP mutations</p>		
4	<p>EL-Sherbiny E, EL-Metwally D, EL-Batouti G, EL-Sudany I. Phenotypic and genotypic methods for the detection of MexEFOpr-N efflux pump in <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>. New Egyptian Journal of Microbiology, 2013; 34:pp.98-112.</p>	<p>Medical Microbiology [Antibiotic Resistance]</p>	<p>Background: <i>P. aeruginosa</i> is a leading pathogen that causes health care associated infections. It has acquired multiple mechanisms of resistance against all available anti-pseudomonal agents. The efflux-mediated resistance mechanisms confer a moderate level of resistance and are often multidrug resistant. Its clinical impact could be important, because it may make antibiotics inefficient in infected sites, and it confers cross-resistance to unrelated antibiotic classes. Methods: In this study a combined phenotypic and genotypic approach was used for the diagnosis of resistance mediated by MexEF-OprN efflux pump among clinical and environmental isolates of <i>P. aeruginosa</i>. Phenotypic detection used MIC measurements of levofloxacin with and without Phe-Arg-β-naphthylamide. Genotypic detection was made by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction to detect the expression of the MexEF-OprN gene. Results: All the 50 LVX resistant <i>P.aeruginosa</i> isolates had cross resistance to the FQ group of antibiotics included in the</p>	2013	NOT AVAILABLE

			<p>study (norfoxacin, ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin). Among the antibiotics tested Imipenem (IPM) was the most active against LVX resistant <i>P.aeruginosa</i> (42%) followed by Cefepime (FEP) (20%), and the other antibiotics activity ranged from 0% to 20%. Twenty one isolates showed complete convergence (20 P+ G+ and 1 P- G-). Partial conversion was observed in 3 strains (P- G+) and divergence was observed in 3 strains (P+ G-). Conclusion: Inhibition of efflux systems with broad-spectrum inhibitors would seem to be a prudent approach to combat and/or prevent FQs resistance or even multidrug resistance.</p>		
5	<p>El-Akkary IM, El-Khouly ZA, El-Seweify ME, El-Batouti GA, Abdel Aziz E, Adam AI. Role of leukotrienes in exercise induced bronchoconstriction before and after a pilot rehabilitation training program. International Journal of General Medicine. 2013; Volume :6pp. 631 – 636.</p>	<p>Pulmonology and Immunology</p>	<p>Background: Whatever the initial stimulus for the exercise-induced bronchoconstriction (EIB) observed in asthmatic patients after exercise, the final effect is release of bronchoactive mediators, especially cysteinyl leukotrienes. Exercise rehabilitation training programs have been reported to protect against EIB. The exact mechanism(s) involved are not well understood. However, this protective effect may be related to adaptation and better coordination during exercise, depletion of cysteinyl leukotrienes, and/or a sluggish cysteinyl leukotriene response to exercise. Objective: The aim of the present work was to test the hypothesis that improvement in the incidence and severity of post-exercise bronchoconstriction after a rehabilitation training program is related to a change in leukotriene levels in response to exercise. Methods: Twenty asthmatic children aged 6–12 years and known to develop EIB were enrolled in an exercise training program for 12 weeks. The severity and incidence of EIB before and after training was assessed.</p>	2013	<p>https://www.dovepress.com/role-of-leukotrienes-in-exercise-induced-bronchoconstriction-before-an-peer-reviewed-article-IJGM</p>



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			<p>Baseline and post-exercise sputum cysteinyl leukotriene levels were assessed before and after the training program.</p> <p>Results: The training program offered significant protection against EIB with a concomitant decrease in sputum cysteinyl leukotriene levels in response to exercise.</p> <p>Conclusion: A training program can result in depletion and/or a sluggish cysteinyl leukotriene response to exercise and may be responsible for the protective effect of training programs on EIB. It is recommended to use an exercise rehabilitation training program as a complementary tool in the management of bronchial asthma, especially EIB.</p>		
6	<p>El-BatoutiG , EL Massik M. Pharos University in Alexandria: Towards a learner-centered education. Higher Education Leadership Forum, 12-13 Nov. 2013.</p>	<p>Higher Education</p>	<p>Continuous professional development is the hallmark of the teaching profession. Pharos University in Alexandria, Egypt has established an Educational Development Center [EDC] in March 2012 that serves to provide its staff members with continuous educational development in a manner consistent with recognized accreditation standards. The goal of the EDC is to enhance students' engagement in the learning process and create an interactive learner-centered atmosphere to ensure the ongoing improvement of students' performance. EDC designed interactive workshops regarding innovative teaching and learning strategies focusing on Learning Styles, Interactive Modalities, Academic Integrity, Students' Motivation and Assessment Methods that included the application of rubrics. The workshops also covered Adult learning and Learning domains. The outcome of these workshops was assessed by conducting a scientific day for each</p>	2013	NOT AVAILABLE



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			<p>faculty. Staff members displayed the innovative techniques that were implemented in lectures or tutorials. In conclusion, students' motivation was enhanced through self-directed and problem-based learning, peer teaching, simulations, role play and cooperative group activities. It has improved their attendance, general and critical thinking skills as well as their academic performance. Moreover, staff members have enhanced their professional skills that increased their enthusiasm and satisfaction to become effective teachers.</p>		
7	<p>Thanaa I. Shalaby¹, Ola A. Kader Mahmoud, Gihan A. El Batouti ,Ebtihag E. Ibrahim. Green Synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles: Synthesis, Characterization and Antibacterial Activity. Nanoscience and Nanotechnology. Vol. 5 (2)pp.23-29,2015. DOI:10.5923</p>	<p>Medical Microbiology and Nanotechnology</p>	<p>The synthesis of metal and semiconductor nanoparticles is an expanding research area due to the potential applications for the development of novel technologies. In this work, we describe a cost effective and environment friendly technique for green synthesis of silver nanoparticles and evaluate their antibacterial activity from silver nitrate solution through the extract of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> rhizome as a reducing as well as a capping agent. The growth of nanoparticles was monitored by UV-vis spectrophotometer and complemented with characterization using Transmission Electron Microscopy, X-ray Diffraction and Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy. Transmission Electron Microscopy revealed the presence of mono-dispersed silver nanoparticles with an average size of 3.1 nm. X-ray diffraction studies corroborated that the biosynthesized nanoparticles were crystalline silver. Fourier Transform Infra-Red spectroscopy analysis showed that the synthesized nano- silver were capped with bimolecular compounds which were responsible for the reduction of silver ions. The antibacterial effect</p>	2015	<p>http://article.sapub.org/10.5923.j.nn.20150502.01.html</p>



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إدارة التسويق

			of these nanoparticles were studied against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> . This study indicated that silver nanoparticles possess considerable antibacterial activity in comparison with standard antibacterial agents, and hence further investigation or clinical applications is necessary.		
8	<p>Heba A. Shawky, Soha M. Basha, Gihan A. EL Batouti, Abeer A. Kassem. Evaluation of Clinical and Antimicrobial Efficacy of Silver Nanoparticles and Tetracycline Films in the Treatment of Periodontal Pockets. IOSR Journal of Dental and Medical Sciences (IOSR-JDMS) e-ISSN: 2279-0853, p-ISSN: 2279-0861. Volume 14, Issue 7 Ver. I (July. 2015), PP 113-123</p>	<p>Medical Microbiology and Nanotechnology</p>	<p>Periodontitis is a multifactorial infection associated with a variable bacterial pattern. The treatment focuses mainly on the reduction of the total bacterial count. Local delivery of antimicrobials has been investigated as an adjunct to conventional therapy. Tetracycline was proved to inhibit collagenases and was thus proposed to be useful in treating diseases. In recent years, silver nanoparticles have attracted considerable attention for medical applications due to their antibacterial activity. This study aims to evaluate the clinical and the microbiological findings following intrasulcular applications of tetracycline films and silver nanoparticles in periodontal pockets. A total of 48 periodontal pockets were studied. Group (A) received scaling and root planing with tetracycline film application, Group (B): scaling and root planing with silver nanoparticles application and Group (C): scaling and root planing only. The drugs were applied once weekly for three weeks. Clinical parameters were taken at baseline, after one and three months. Samples of gingival crevicular fluid were obtained at baseline and after one month for microbiological analysis. Groups A and B showed a significant decrease in probing depth and clinical attachment level as well as the reduction in the bacterial count compared to Group C. Thus, local application of tetracycline films and silver nanoparticles</p>	2015	

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إدارة التسويق

			were effective in improving the clinical outcome and elimination of bacterial infection in periodontal pockets.		
9	Ola A.Kader, Gihan A.EL Batouti, Abeer A. Ghazal, Kholoud M. Baraka. Hospital-Acquired Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus: Analysis of mec A Gene and Staphylococcal Cassette Chromosome. Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.A pp.Sci (2015) 4(9): 805-815.	Molecular Microbiology	Staphylococcus cassette chromosome (SCC) is a variable genetic element that contains the mecA and is considered the most reliable method for detection of Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). The aim of this study was to characterize hospital acquired MRSA (HA-MRSA), both phenotypically and genotypically. Fifty staphylococci strains were isolated from hospitalized patients, from which 38 (76%) were mannitol fermenters. Twenty strains (40%) were resistant to both oxacillin and cefoxitin, however, 2 (4%) isolates were resistant to oxacillin only and 7 (14%) were resistant to cefoxitin only. The 29 resistant strains were diagnosed as MRSA by detection of mecA gene using real time PCR. They were all penicillin-binding protein 2a producers. Among these isolates, 26 (89.66%) were typable by using Zhang set of primers. Only 3 (10.34%) of the 29 isolates were Pantone-Valentine Leukocidin positive, from which 2 were SCCmec type IV and V, while the third remained untypable. The combination of phenotypic characteristics in conjunction with antibiograms are useful to a certain extent, but further work is required to find a reliable marker to facilitate the recognition of HAMRSA	2015	https://www.ijcmas.com/vol-4-9/Ola%20A.Kader,%20et%20al.pdf
10	Ibrahim ELAkkary, Mervat ELSeweify, Gamal ELSawaf, Gihan ELBatouti,	Pulmonology and Medical Microbiology	Background & objectives: Inflammatory tissue damage leading to tissue remodeling has been studied in established chlamydial diseases. Additionally, it has been postulated that <i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i> (<i>C.pneumoniae</i>) infection	2017	http://article.sapub.org/10.5923.j.cmd.20170702.02.html



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إدارة التسويق

<p>Eman Khairy, Ola Salama. Association of <i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i> Infection in the Pathophysiology of Airway Remodeling in Bronchial Asthma. Clinical Medicine and Diagnostics 2017, 7(2): 40-47</p>		<p>may lead to airway remodeling in asthmatics, however, further investigations are needed to define possible mechanisms. The hypothesis that <i>C.pneumoniae</i> infection modulates production of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and their inhibitors, tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs), might provide a link between chlamydial infection and airway remodeling in asthma. The present work was designed to study the role of <i>C.pneumoniae</i> infection in the pathophysiology of airway remodeling in bronchial asthma. Methods: Study included 35 asthmatics and 15 normal subjects. Pulmonary flow rates were assessed for all subjects. Methacholine Inhalation Challenge was performed only in asthmatics. Serum samples were tested for detection of <i>C.pneumoniae</i> specific antibodies. Sputum samples were evaluated for levels of MMP-9 and its tissue inhibitor, TIMP-1. Results: Asthmatics demonstrated significant increase in mean level of serum <i>C.pneumoniae</i> IgM compared with control subjects. Significant negative correlation exists between <i>C.pneumoniae</i> IgM and both FVC% and FEV₁%, and between <i>C.pneumoniae</i> IgG and both FVC% and FEV₁%. No significant correlations were found between <i>C.pneumoniae</i> immunoglobulins (IgA, IgM, and IgG) and either sputum MMP-9, TIMP-1 level or MMP-9/TIMP-1 ratio in both asthmatics and controls. Conclusions: Findings suggest that although there is a decline of lung function related to presence of recent infection of <i>C.pneumoniae</i>, its role in the pathogenesis of airway remodeling in asthma needs further studies.</p>		
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11	<p>Gihan A. ELBatouti and Marium H. EL Bahnasy. 2018. Antibiogram Based Antimicrobial Resistance Policy. Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.Ap.Sc. 7(07): 3575-3583. doi: https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.707.416</p>	<p>Medical Microbiology and Antibiotic Resistance</p>	<p>Antimicrobial resistance is a current and fore coming worldwide problematic issue. It is more prevalent in healthcare settings; especially in hospital intensive care units. This study aimed to present a simple means of constructing an antibiotic policy from results of cumulative antibiograms for patients' cultures [sputum, urine, blood, wounds] using a battery of narrow and broad spectrum antibiotics. The most commonly isolated pathogens from all samples were Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus), Escherichia coli. (E. coli), Klebsiella pneumoniae (K.pneumoniae) and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. E. coli recorded the highest percentage of resistance in all samples [75.2% for sputum, 74.3% for blood, 65.8% for wounds], while S.aureus isolates showed the least resistance [40.0% for sputum, 30.0% for blood]; K.pneumoniae revealed the least resistance [19.4% for wounds]. However, all bacterial isolates revealed a similar 40.0% resistance in urine samples. The resistance pattern was recorded and accordingly a sample antibiotic policy was formulated.</p>	2018	<p>https://www.ijcmas.com/abstractview.php?ID=9022&vol=7-7-2018&SNo=416</p>
12	<p>Gihan A. EL Batouti. 2019. Antibacterial Activity of Silver Nanoparticles. Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.Ap.Sc. 8(08): 1216-1223.</p>	<p>Medical Microbiology and Nanotechnology</p>	<p>Bacterial infections are a major cause of chronic infections and mortality. Drug resistant microorganisms pose a serious public health problem and strategies for controlling bacterial activity are needed. Nanoparticles have emerged as a novel alternative to overcome bacterial multidrug resistance due to misuse and abuse</p>	2019	<p>https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.808.143.</p>



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إدارة التسويق

	<p>doi: https://doi.org/10.20546/ijemas.2019.808.143</p>		<p>of antibiotics. Their use as antimicrobial agents could overcome mechanisms of bacterial resistance as the microbicidal nature of nanoparticles result from direct contact with the bacterial cell wall, inhibiting cellular adhesion and attachment, without the need to penetrate into the cell, interfering in bacterial physiology, quorum sensing, and avoiding biofilm development. The physicochemical properties of nanoparticles are significant elements that regulate their antibacterial actions. Moreover, environmental conditions, the bacterial strain, and the exposure time are other major factors that influence their effects. This review focuses on the antibacterial mechanism and effect of silver nanoparticles, as well as the potential use as an alternative antimicrobial agent.</p>		
<p>13</p>	<p>Noha S. El-Salamouni, Mai M. Ali, Sherien A. Abdelhady, Lamia S. Kandil, Gihan A. Elbatouti , Ragwa M. Farid. Evaluation of chamomile oil and nanoemulgels as a promising treatment option for atopic dermatitis induced in rats. Expert Opinion on Drug Delivery, 2020, Vol. 17, No. 1, 111–122 DOI: 10.1080/17425247.2020</p>	<p>Medical Microbiology , Immunology and Nanotechnology</p>	<p>Background: Atopic dermatitis is a chronic inflammatory skin disease that remarkably affects the quality-of-life of patients. Chamomile oil is used to treat skin inflammations. We evaluated the efficacy of chamomile oil and nanoemulgel formulations as a natural alternative therapeutic option for atopic dermatitis.Research design and methods: Formulations were developed comprising chamomile oil: olive oil (1:1), Tween 20/80 or Gelucire 44/14 as surfactant-cosurfactant mixtures, propylene glycol (10% w/w), water and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (3% w/w). In-vitro physicochemical characterization, stability testing and in-vivo assessment of inflammatory biomarkers and histopathological examination of skin lesions were conducted in rats induced with atopic dermatitis.Results: Nanoemulgels G₁ and X₁ which displayed the smallest particle size of 137.5 ± 2.04 and</p>	<p>2020</p>	<p>https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/citedby/10.1080/17425247.2020.1699054?sc_roll=top&needAccess=true</p>



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	<p>.1699054 ISSN: 1742-5247 (Print) 1744-7593</p>		<p>207.1 ± 5.44 nm, good homogeneity and high zeta-potential values of -26.4 and -32.7 mV were selected as the optimized emulgel. Nanoemulgels were nonirritating of pH value 5.56, readily spreadable, and were physically stable following 10 heating-cooling cycles. Treatment with nanoemulgels showed a two-fold decrease in duration of skin healing and no spongiosis compared to chamomile oil. Levels of biomarkers were reduced after topical application of both nanoemulgels and chamomile oil. Conclusion: Nanoemulgels are a potential cost effective, safe topical carrier system for chamomile in treating atopic dermatitis.</p>		
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