

Research Lab Sheet

Lab Name	Parasitology
Academic Year	2021 - 2022

Basic Information	
Department	Zoology
Location	4th floor - Buld. 3 (faculty of Science)
Total area (m²)	20 m²
Head of the Lab	Professor Emeritus Dr. Momen Eldamarany
Establishment date	1/6/1984

Lab Members				
No. of Prof.	No. of Ass. Prof.	No. of Lect.	No. of Ass. Lect. & Demonstr.	No. of technicians
1	1	-	1	0

Staff members					
#	Name	Scientific degree	e-mail	Specializations	C.V
1	Momen E. Ebraheem	Prof. Emeritus	Momen04@yahoo.com moamen_ibrahim@science.sohag.edu.eg	Parasitology	Link of homepage https://staffsites.sohag-univ.edu.eg/cv/267?p=cv
2	Amal H. Mohammed	Ass. Prof.		Parasitology	
Ass. Lecturers & Demonstrators					
#	Name	Scientific degree	e-mail	Specializations	C.V
1	Hend. A. abdelraheem	Demonstrator	henda7157@gmail.com hend@science.sohag.edu.eg	-	-

Theses produced by the Lab		
M. Sc. Theses		
#	Title	Approval date
1	Studies on Filariasis and the role played by Mosquitoes in its transmission in Sohag Governorate	1988
2	Studies on the Endoparasites of some Amphibian Hosts in Sohag Governorate	1997
	Histological, Histopathological, and on the Small Intestine and Liver of Domestic Chicken, <i>Gallus Gallus domesticus</i> , (Phasianidae) Infected with some Helminthes	
Ph.D. Theses		
1	Studies on some of the Parasites in some Nile Fishes in Sohag Governorate	1993

Articles produced by the Lab

#	Title & Journal Information
1	• <u>El-Damarany, M.</u> (1988), Studies on Filariasis and the Role Played by Mosquitoes in its Transmission in Sohag Governorate: M.Sc. Thesis, University of Assiut, Egypt.
2	El-Damarany, M. (1993), Studies on some Parasites which Infecting some Nile Fishes in Sohag Governorate: Ph.D. Thesis, University of Assiut, Egypt.
3	• Abdel-Aal; A.A; El-Naffar, M.K; Soliman, F.M. and <u>EL-Damarany, M.</u> (1990). The population density and seasonal distribution of mosquitoes in Sohag Governorate, A.R.Egypt. Bull. Fac. Sci., 19 (2-E), pp. 111-130.
4	• El-Naffar, M.K; Abdel-Aal, A.A; Soliman, F.M. and <u>EL-Damarany, M.</u> (1990). Studies on Filariasis and the role played by mosquitoes in its transmission in Sohag Governorate, A.R.Egypt. Bull. Fac. Sci. 19 (2-E), PP. 131-148.
5	• Aboul-Dahab, H.M; Abdel-Salam, F.E. and <u>EL-Damarany, M.</u> (1993). An Aspidogastrea parasite, <i>Rohdella anodontiase sp.nov.</i> from the freshwater mussel, <i>Anodonta rubens</i> . Assiut Vet. Med. J.Vol.29 (57), pp. 81-88.
6	• El-Nazer, M.; and <u>EL-Damarany, M.</u> (1995). Studies on some intestinal helminth parasites recovered from stray cats in Sohag, Upper Egypt. Egypt. J. Med. Sci., 16(1), pp.259-270.
7	• Soliman, F.M. and <u>EL-Damarany, M.</u> (1995). Prevalence of helminth infection among some Nile fishes in relation to some biological aspects. J. Egypt. Ger. Soc. Zool., Vol. 16 (D), pp. 253-275.
8	• Mazen, N.A.M; Sayed, F.G.; El-Nazer, M.; and <u>EL-Damarany, M.</u> (1996). Studies on some Parasitic Nematodes of Reptiles in Assiut Governorate. Bull. Fac. Sci. Assiut Univ., 25(3-E), pp.1-10.
9	• <u>EL-Damarany, M.</u> , El-Nazer, M.; and Mazen, N. (1997). On some Trematodes recovered from Bats (Chiroptera) in Sohag, Southern Egypt. J. Egypt. Ger. Soc. Zool., Vol. 22(C), pp. 43-58.
10	• <u>El-Damarany, M.</u> (1997). Helminth and Arthropod parasites of sandy fox, <i>Vulpes ruppeli</i> (Fissipedeia, Carnivora) from Sohag, Egypt, with redescription of



	<i>Platyosomum fastosum</i> (Digenea: Dicrocoeliidae). J. Egypt. Soc. Parasitol. Vol. 27 (B): 755-773 حاصله على شهادة الاعتماد من الهيئة القومية لضمان جودة التعليم والاعتماد في 2012/7/12م
11	Abdel-Rahman, M.A; Monib, M.E.M; Hassan, A.A; Ghanam, M.E.; Shataat, M.A; and El-Damarany, M. (2001). Studies on the <i>Megatrypanum</i> trypanosomes of the Egyptian bat (<i>Pipistrellum kuhli</i>) from Sohag Governorate Egypt. J. Egypt. Parasitology, 31 (1): 87-93.
12	AL-Bassel, D.A. and El-Damarany, M. (2001). On <i>Infundibulostomum anisotremi</i> and <i>Hysterolecthia Sogandaresi</i> (Digen: Trematoda) redescribed from the fish <i>Mullus Surmuletus</i> from the Mediterranean Sea in Lybia. J. Egypt. Ger. Soc. Zool., 36 (d): 141-151
14	El-Damarany, M. and AL-Bassel, D.A. (2001). A morphometric study on the growth of <i>Acanthogyrus (Acanthosentis) tilapiae</i> Baylis, 1947 (Acanthocephala: Quadrigyridae). Egypt. J. Zool., 36: 191-205
15	El-Damarany, M. (2001). <i>Neoechinorhynchus anguillum sp.n.</i> (Acanthocephala: Neoechinorhynchidae) from the freshwater eel, <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>, in Sohag, Egypt. Egypt. J. Zool., 36: 249-206
16	AL-Bassel, D.A.; and El-Damarany, M. (2002). On the Morphology of <i>Pharyngodon mamillatus</i> (An Oxyurid nematode) from <i>Tarentola annularis</i> from Fayoum Governorate, Egypt. J. Egypt. Ger. Soc. Zool., 37(D): 1-8
17	El-Damarany, M. (2003). Seasonal dynamics and maturation of <i>Acanthogyrus (Acanthosentis) tilapiae</i> (Acanthocephola: Quadrigyridae) infecting Nile Bolti, <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>, from Sohag, Egypt. J. Egypt. Ger. Soc. Zool., Vol. 40(d.):Jan. 2003
18	El-Damarany, M. (2003). <i>Spinitectus pentapapillae n. sp.</i> (Nematoda: Rhabdochoniidae).from the Common Carp Fish in Sohag, Egypt. J. Egypt. Ger. Soc. Zool., Vol. 40(d.):Jan. 2003
19	El-Damarany, M. and Amer, O.S.O (2012). The Histopathological Effects of the Cestode <i>Ophiotaenia aegypti n. sp.</i> in the small intestine of the water Snake <i>Natrix tessellate</i>.
20	Histopathogenecity of <i>Ascaridia galli</i>, <i>Raillietina tetragona</i>; <i>Choanotaenia infundibulum</i>, and <i>Cotugnia digonopora</i> helminthes in the duodenum and liver of the domestic chicken, <i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>. EJPMR.,Jul.2019
21	Study of Host- Parasite Genetic Relationship (Susceptibility/ Resistance) of the Wild Bird, <i>Ardeola ibis ibis</i> to the Infection by the Trematode Parasite, <i>Apharyngostrigea ibis</i> using RAPD-PCR Technique. <i>In press</i>.

Lab instruments						
#	Device	quantity	Quality			
			Good	Poor	Need maintenance	malfunction
1	Dissecting microscope	1	✓			
2	Research microscopes	2	✓			
3	Research Dissecting microscope with digital camera	1	✓			
4	Stainless Steel Lab Fume Hood	1	✓			

Instruments Description		
Device Name	Device image	Description /use
Dissecting microscope		Dissecting or stereo microscope is used • to view three-dimensional objects and larger specimens. • to study the surfaces of invertebrate specimens and their surfaces. • to carry out close work such as dissection. • Observe behaviour of different individuals of different invertebrate species. • Provided with a camera for specimens photographing.
Research microscopes		This kind of microscopes with or without a camera can used in a variety of scientific fields for many different purposes as: • View different types of invertebrate cells, tissues and analyzing them. • Study chemical composition in normal and abnormal tissues. • Examine different tissues for existence of parasites.



Stereo microscopes, also known as dissecting and low power microscopes, are used to examine any specimen that is not mounted on a slide (although many slide mounted specimens can be observed). They are particularly useful for examining unprepared specimens that are not thin and are 'lumpy' such as insects, invertebrates, zoological specimens, embryos. Software compatible with Windows XP/Vista/7/8/10, Mac OS and Linux operating system - Capturing microscope images, recording live video, measuring lengths, angles, areas, editing images - USB cable included



The laboratory chemical fume hood is the most common local exhaust ventilation system used in laboratories and is the primary method used to **control inhalation exposures to hazardous substances**. When used properly, fume hoods offer a significant degree of protection for the user.

Evaluate the fulfillment of lab to appropriateness of areas, building installations , facilities and human resources standards

Areas of assessment		Indicators	Yes	Somewhat	No
Floor area and capacity	1	Adequacy of the total capacity of the lab for the number of researcher (1).			✓
Windows and doors	2	Availability of windows for adequate ventilations.	✓		
	3	Ease of use of windows.	✓		
	4	There are two exits (doors) at least (2).			✓
	5	There are signs to locate directions of emergency exits			✓
Equipment	6	Appropriate temperature during the lectures (3).		✓	
	7	Availability of good ventilation (4).	✓		
	8	The existence of adequate lighting (4).	✓		
	9	Lab is connected to the Internet			✓
	10	The existence of directions inside the Lab showing entrances and emergency exits.		✓	
Security and Safety	11	Existence of firefighting equipment near the hall (5).	✓		
	12	Cleanliness of the room.	✓		

Notes:

1. Minimum area: 1m² for each person.
2. Doors characteristics: Consists of one movable piece - opening to the inside.
3. The appropriate temperature is 18-25 °C in winter and 42°C in summer because there is no air-condition in the Lab.
4. Providing adequate lighting and good ventilation: windows area 10-15% of the floor area
5. There are no Security and safety requirements: evacuation plan / evacuation responsible person/ fire distinguishers / bucket of sand / water source / good condition extinguish hoses / alarm system against fire).