

Name: Hasabelrasoul Mohamed

Email: hguneid@yahoo.com

Phone: +966-55-3208976

Dr. Mohamed obtained his Ph.D. in physiological chemistry at Utrecht University (The Netherlands) in 2002. Following that he was involved in postdoctoral studies at University of Pretoria (south Africa), and Tshwane University of Technology (South Africa). Then he joined university of Zimbabwe as a visiting lecturer at University of Zimbabwe. On his return home, he joined Africa International University as an Assistant professor of physiology, and now he is working at King Khalid University (KSA). He published more than 30 articles in referred journals, with 3 books on camel science in progress. Dr. Mohamed participated in many local, regional and international conferences and workshops. My specialization is (antioxidants in relation to health and nutrition in human and animals), with regional and international partners.

Publications related to Camelid (Last ten years)

1. **Mohamed, H.E. (2008).** Factors affecting the Plasma Lipid Status in camels (*Camelus dromedarius*). *Research Journal Biological Sciences* 3 (4), 444-445.
2. **Mohamed, H.E. (2008).** Vitamin D status in camels (*Camelus dromedarius*). *Research Journal Biological Sciences* 3 (4), 446-447.
3. **Mohamed, H. E. (2007).** Antioxidant status and the degree of oxidative stress in dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*) with or with endometritis. *Research Journal Animal Science*. 1(3), 89-91.
4. **Mohamed, H.E. (2007).** Antioxidant's status and degree of oxidative stress in Healthy and Mastitic Camels (*Camelus dromedarius*). *Research Journal Animal Science*. 1(3), 92-94.
5. **Mohamed, H. E. (2006).** The plasma Folate and Vitamin B12 contents in camels (*Camelus dromedarius*). *Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances* 5 (1), 1-2.
6. **Mohamed, H. E. (2006).** Status of Fe, Total Binding capacity (TIBC) and transferring Saturation in camels (*Camelus dromedarius*) *Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances* 5 (1), 3-4.
7. **Mohamed, H.E. (2006).** The influence of different dietary levels of copper on copper status, cholesterol and milk profile in camels (*Camelus dromedarius*). *Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances* 5 (4), 304-306.
8. **Mohamed, H.E. (2006).** Factors Affecting Cortisol Status in Camels (*Camelus dromedarius*). *Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances* 5 (4),

307-309.

9. **Mohamed, H.E. (2006).** Factors Affecting the Plasma Contents of Retinol and Alpha tocopherol in Camels. *Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances* 5 (4), 301-303.
10. **Mohamed, H.E. (2006).** Factors affecting plasma Contents of thiamine and Ascorbic acid in Camels. *Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances* 5 (4), 313-314.
11. **Mohamed, H.E. (2006).** Purine derivatives in the plasma and urine and tissue xanthine oxidase (XO) in Sudanese camels (*Camelus dromedarius*). *Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances* 5 (4), 310-312.
12. **Mohamed, H. E., Mousa, H. M., and Beynen, A.C. (2005).** Ascorbic acid concentrations in milk from Sudanese camels. *Journal Animal Physiology Animal Nutrition* 89 (1-2), 35-37.
13. **Mohamed, H. E. (2004).** The zinc and copper content of the plasma of Sudanese camels (*Camelus dromedarius*). *Veterinary Research Communication* 28 (5), 359-363.
14. **Mohamed, H. E. (2004).** A note on vitamin A, C and E status in healthy and infected camel calves. *Journal Camel Research and Practice* 11(1), 63-64.
15. **Mohamed, H. E. (2004).** A note on Plasma antioxidant status in Sudanese camels (*Camelus dromedarius*) affected by musculoskeletal disorders. *Journal Camel Research and Practice* 11 (1), 65-66.
16. **Mohamed, H. E., and Beynen, A. C. (2002).** Vitamin C concentrations in blood plasma, tissues and urine of camels (*Camelus dromedarius*) in Sudanese herds. *Journal Animal Physiology Animal Nutrition* 86 (9-10), 342-246.
17. **Mohamed, H. E., Beynen, A. C. (2002).** Ascorbic acid contents in blood plasma, erythrocytes, leukocytes, and liver in camels (*Camelus dromedarius*) without or with parasite infection. *International Journal Vitamin and Nutrition Research* 72(6), 369-371.