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Sudanese medicinal plants are potential source for new agents against neglected parasitological diseases

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Neglected tropical parasitological diseases are major health problem in developing countries of the world and strongly affect almost exclusively poor population living in developing countries. Sudan is one of developing countries highly endemic with malaria (all known species were reported), schistosomiasis, leishmaniasis, trypanosomiasis, gastrointestinal protozoa and helminthes. Many of them spread by insect vectors, snails or contact with contaminated water or soil. Unfortunately there is serious lack of interest in the research and control of these diseases. Therefore Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research Institute conducted comprehensive research to develop new drugs adapted to our country needs and to make them available at affordable prices for common people. The present paper will highlight the efforts of previously screened medicinal plants for their antiparasitological activities and our future prospect to develop new antiparasitological drug from Sudanese medicinal plants.

Biography

Waleed Sayed Koko has completed his PhD in 2007 in Microbiology from Sudan Academy of Sciences, Khartoum, Sudan. He has completed his MVSc in 1999 in Parasitology and BVSc in 1994 in Veterinary Sciences both from University of Khartoum, Sudan. He has completed several workshops and training sessions. Presently, he is an Associate Professor in Qassim University, KSA with specialization in drug discovery and Parasitology & Microbiology. He has more than 43 articles published in international journals and 19 oral and posters presented in international conferences with 3 book chapters.

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