



ACDICIAC





A Fleeting Glimpse

In the name of Allah and praise be unto Him
Peace and blessings be upon His Messenger
May Allah have mercy on King Faisal
He bequeathed a rich humane legacy
A great global endeavor
An everlasting development enterprise
An enlightened guidance
He believed that the Ummah advances with knowledge
And blossoms by celebrating scholars
By appreciating the efforts of achievers
In the fields of science and humanities
After his passing -May Allah have mercy on his soulHis sons sensed the grand mission
They took it upon themselves to embrace the task

They established the King Faisal Foundation

To serve science and humanity

Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal announced

The idea of King Faisal Prize

They believed in the idea

Blessed the move

Work started off, serving Islam and Arabic

Followed by science and medicine to serve humanity

Decades of effort and achievement

Getting close to miracles

With devotion and dedicated

The Prize has been awarded

To hundreds of scholars

From different parts of the world

The Prize has highlighted their works

Recognized their achievements

Never looking at race or color

Nationality or religion

This year, here we are

Celebrating the Prize's fortieth anniversary

The year of maturity and fulfillment

Of an enterprise that has lived on for years

Serving humanity, Islam, and Muslims

May Allah have mercy on the soul of the leader Al-Faisal

The peerless eternal inspirer

May Allah save Salman the eminent leader

Preserve home of Islam, beacon of guidance.

Khalid Al-Faisal

KFP, Board Chairman



King Faisal Foundation was established in 1976 as yet another embodiment of the magnanimity for which King Faisal was widely known. The Foundation indeed fulfils the visions which he believed in and nourished, the same visions which he consistently highlighted in his directives and statements. King Faisal -May Allah rest his soul in peace- believed in the critical importance of knowledge for the progress and advancement of nations. He knew that attentiveness and appreciation of scholars are fundamental pillars that empower nations to embrace wider scientific horizons that would serve humanity. Within that perspective, King Faisal Foundation created the King Faisal Prize as one of its initial and most outstanding scholarly projects.

The Prize was established back in 1977 and started out with three categories, namely "Service to Islam", "Islamic Studies" and "Arabic Language and Literature". The first prizes were awarded in 1979. Shortly afterwards, a Prize in "Medicine" was incepted and first awarded in 1982, followed by a Prize in "Science", which was awarded in 1984.

The Prize for "Service to Islam" is an honorary award granted to those who operate in the Islamic field, be they individuals or institutions. Awardees are contributors to noble endeavors slated to project the image of Islam as a religion of tolerance, or those that have deployed efforts to promote and provide care to Muslims. The scholarly field bearing on the life of Muslims is another domain where the "Service to Islam Prize" is allotted.

The "Islamic Studies" Prize, for its part, has an immensely broad thematic dimension. It subsumes all humanistic studies related to Islam and Muslims except for those related to the Arabic language and literature, which has its own prize. The fields covered by the "Islamic Studies Prize" include all legal, educational, social and other relevant studies. Each year, a particular topic is selected and announced.

As for the Prize for "Arabic Language and Literature", it came into being in recognition of the Holy Quran language, Arabic literature, and other related scholarly studies. Each year, a specific theme for this category is identified for competition.

The Prize in "Medicine" and the Prize in "Science" have conferred on King Faisal Prize a global dimension. Over the decades, these awards have played a major role in publicizing the world's scientific and medical achievements as well as demonstrating a sense of recognition for the tremendous efforts deployed by scientists for the greater good of humanity.

Now that, four decades have passed since the inception of King Faisal Prize, the Prize Committee chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al-Faisal was pondering over the Prize's evolution and incorporating other activities relevant to the Prize's main objectives. As a result, the Prize's role has grown to include organizing lectures and seminars in both Saudi Arabia and a number of international scientific

centers with awardees participation. Additionally, a select number of winning works are translated into different languages to make them widely accessible to readers across the world.

Setting out from a keen interest in scientists and scholars by spotlighting their efforts and contributions, the Prize took the initiative in collaboration with the Paris-based "Arab World Institute" [i.e. Institut du Monde Arabe] to publish a scholarly encyclopedia entitled "One hundred Books and One" in a bid to introduce one hundred scholars and researchers who have contributed to the mutual introduction of the Arab and French cultures.

Out of the reality that the Prize is indeed global as confirmed by the endeavors of many prestigious international institutions, and on this occasion of its 40th anniversary, a decision to designate it simply as "King Faisal Prize" has been implemented.

The 40th anniversary of the Prize offers us as its General Secretariat an occasion to recall the many individuals who have contributed to its creation, initiation, development, and upkeep. On top of the list, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal -May his soul rest in peace- who announced at a press conference back in 1977 the establishment of the King Faisal Prize. His approach and guidance were embraced by His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al-Faisal, who sowed the first seed of the Prize and then nurtured it by assuming its chairmanship, selecting its officials, following on all the steps leading to its establishment and growth into a global prize, and overseeing the celebration of its 40th anniversary in a spirit of avid innovation.

HRH Prince Khalid Al-Faisal designated Professor Ahmad Al-Dhobaib in 1977 to be the first Secretary-General of the Prize. Professor Al-Dhobaib developed the Prize's rules and regulations as well as managed the Secretariat with dedication and vision. He oversaw eight editions of the Prize. He left his position after succeeding in consolidating its status and securing its recognition by the scientific and scholarly community. In 1986, Professor Abdullah Al-Othaimeen -May Allah have mercy on his soultook over the reins of the General Secretariat. He carried on the efforts of his predecessor and managed, thanks to his devotion, to boost the visibility of the Prize across the Arab and Muslim worlds and beyond for 30 years. In mid-2015, HRH Prince Khalid Al-Faisal assigned the author of this introduction to head the Prize's Secretariat.

As we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Prize, we need to point out that it has been won by two hundred and fifty-eight laureates, both male and female, from forty-three countries, out of whom eighteen won the Nobel Prize later on, and dozens more won prestigious awards in their fields of competence.

This book contains information about the laureates of the "Medicine" Prize over the years, whom number has reached sixty seven individuals from thirteen countries.

Last but not least, we heartily and gratefully pray to Almighty Allah for His assistance and for granting us success. We do appreciate the gracious Royal patronage of the Prize throughout its evolution. We also highly value the standing of the Prize among their Royal Highnesses the members of the Board of Trustees of King Faisal Foundation. We extend our deep gratitude to His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al-Faisal, the Chairman of the Prize Board, for his unstinting follow-up, together with all their Royal Highnesses and Excellencies the members of the Prize Board. A genuine note of gratitude goes to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Saud bin Khalid, the Secretary General of King Faisal Foundation, who has constantly given utmost support to the prize.

I should equally pay tribute to all those who collaborate with the Prize from universities, scientific and scholarly institutions and centers, as well as the hundreds of scientists and scholars who have participated in the Prize's various committees and have contributed to securing the requisite accuracy of refereing by selecting the best and most deserving among nominees to win the Prize.

I avail this occasion to commend the efforts exerted by all of my colleagues, including those who have left after decades of work, and others who, like their predecessors, continue to work with efficiency, dedication, and devotion.

I pray that Allah grant us ever-lasting assistance and success.

Abdulaziz Alsebail

MEDICIRE

1982 - 2018

Pear	Topic	
1982	Primary Health Care	
1983	Malaria	
1984	Diarrheal Diseases	
1985	Viral Hepatitis	
1986	Diabetes Mellitus	
1987	Prevention of Blindness	
1988	Leukemia	
1989	Infertility	
1990	Schistosomiasis	
1991	Biochemical Aspects of Mental Health	(Withheld)
1992	Coronary Artery Diseases	
1993	Acquired Immunodeficiency Diseases	
1994	Medical Applications of Genetic Engineering	
1995	Molecular Immunology	
1996	Management of The Premature Infant	
1997	Degenerative Diseases of The Nervous System	
1998	Control of Communicable Diseases	
1999	Allergic Diseases	

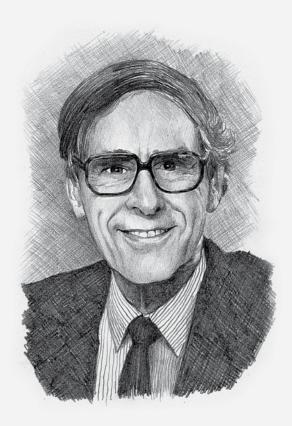
Ageing
Organ Transplantation
Pathophysiology Chronic Heart Failure
Breast Cancer
Invasive Cardiology
Tobacco Risks on Human Health
Biology of Vascular Inflammation
Prostate Cancer
Trauma Management
Molecular Targeted Therapy
Non-Arthroplasty Management of Degenerative Joint Diseases
Stem Cell Therapy
Minimal Invasive Fetal Management
The Genetics of Obesity
Non-Invasive Diagnosis of Fetal Diseases
Intestinal Microflora and Human Health
Clinical Application of Next Generation Genetics
Biological Therapeutics in Autoimmune Diseases
Immunotherapy for Cancer

LAUREATES OF King Faisal Prize Medicine

1982 - 2018

1982	Professor David C. Morley	12
1983	Professor Wallace Peters	14
1984	Professor Alichael Field	16
1984	Professor John S. Fordtran	18
1984	Professor William Greenough III	20
1985	Professor Robert Palmer Beasley	22
1985	Professor Mario Rizzetto	24
1986	Professor Gian J. Bottazzo	26
1986	Professor Lelio Orci	28
1986	Professor Albert E. Renold	30
1987	Professor Barrie R. Jones	32
1988	Professor Melvyn F. Greaves	34
1988	Professor Janet D. Rowley	36
1989	Professor Robert G. Edwards	38
1989	.Professor Luigi Mastroianni Ir	40
1990	Professor Anthony E. Butterworth	42
1990	Professor André Capron	44
1992	Professor Attilio Maseri	46
1993	Professor Françoise Varré-Sinoussi	48
1993	Professor Jean-Claude Chermann	50
1993	Professor Luc Montagnier	52
1994	Professor William French Anderson	54
1994	Professor Robert Williamson	56
1995	Professor Mark Al. Davis	58
1995	Professor Tak W. Mak	60
1995	Professor Sir Gregory P. Winter	62
1996	Professor Tetsuro Fujiwara	64
1996	Professor Bengt A. Robertson	66
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1997	Professor Colin L. Masters	72

1998	Professor John L. Gerin	74
1998	Professor Robert H. Purcell	76
1999	Professor Stephen T. Holgate	78
1999	Professor Patrick G. Holt	80
2000	Professor Cynthia Jane Kenyon	82
2001	Professor Sir Roy D. Calne	84
2001	Professor Norman E. Shumway	86
2001	Professor Thomas E. Starzl	88
2002	Professor Eugene Braunwald	90
2002	Professor Finn Waagstein	92
2003	Professor Axel Allrich	94
2003	Professor Amberto Veronesí	96
2004	Professor Ulrich Sigwart	98
2005	Professor Sir Richard Doll	100
2005	Professor Sir Kichard Peto	102
2006	.Professor Alichael A. Gimbrone Ir	104
2007	Professor Fernand Labrie	106
2007	Professor Patrick C. Walsh	108
2008	Professor Donald D. Trunkey	110
2008	Professor Basil A. Pruitt Tr	112
2009	Professor Ronald Levy	114
2010	Professor Reinhold Ganz	116
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2017	Professor Tadamitsu Kishimoto	142
2018	Professor James Patrick Allison	144





Professor David C. Morley

UK

(Primary Health Care)

David Cornelius Morley was born in Kettering, U.K., in 1923. He obtained his bachelor in medicine and bachelor in surgery degrees in 1947, and masters and doctorate degrees in medicine in 1955. He was Professor Emeritus of Tropical Child Health in the Department of Growth and Development at the Institute of Child Health, London University, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and member of many scientific societies and editorial boards of medical journals in the fields of primary child health care.

Beginning his career in child health in Nigeria in the 1950's, Professor Morley dedicated his entire professional life to improving primary health care for children throughout the world, particularly in developing countries. He developed the "under-five program" designed to provide health care for children of this age group. He also initiated the "child-to-child program," an innovative project that uses educational material of a non-technical nature to provide health education for school-age

children in developing countries so that they can provide care for their younger siblings. One of his famous books Pediatrics Priorities in Developing Countries, first published in 1973, was reprinted several times and translated into several languages, including Arabic. He was the President of the Teaching Aids at Low Cost in St. Albans, which helps to provide low-cost textbooks and sponsorship of health workers and students. In short, Professor Morley cared for the health of poor children, showed that they can be helped, inspired thousands of child health workers, and influenced the international community to put children's health first.

Professor Morley received several awards including the James Spence Medal from the British Pediatric Association, the Leon Bernard Foundation Prize from the World Health Organization. He was appointed Captain of the British Empire by the British Queen.

Professor David C. Morley passed away in 2009.

بينها بنوارم فارحم برَ (اوة جم) رُوَ (اللكروفيفيكل العالمية معالمة عليه المناسبة

ا في هيئة جمائرة الملكت فيصرك المفاطية ، بعراط الاجها جها لفت م جمائرة الملكت فيصرك والحب طية الملاال في جليه من بحل كالمناء من مؤسسة الملكت فيصرك والخيرمية بالقراروم ١٨/٦٨/١١ وتاريخ ١٣٩٨/١٨/١٠ و، وجها محضر الحذة اللاختيار الجائزة الملكت في على العبالية الملاب بناريخ ١٢ السيح اللافك ١٤٠٢ و، فورمني :

الفائه افرالركتورو فيركورت ليوسى تورقي

جائزة ولائت فيصل ولاب المية ولطب هذو ولاعام ١٤٠٠ و، وولى للبرور ولاي

د. در مهامه با فعطاء والجبروالذي قترمه يع جمعت محمة والقعل بالناحق وطارة وربعاية محمة والقعن بالناحق وطارة وربعاية محمة والقعنولية يع والمروق ولنامية عما يعنك والحوليات بماع والمحواية والعمية في في

وكامد بجهود عيبه ين فريه لاعيسيل ، ومنطقة أديليشيان ينجيريا، دائية أفد وسائل بعلمية ومستحدثه ، وتعريب زملاء من لافاعتاء ولاهنات لاساجرة، ما مكته من ما مكته من ما هيك عربية فعالمه ومنطقية ليعاية لافاعتال ، قابلة للتنفيذ ين دولرول لالتاميه ولاي بحل بها . ومما لأثمر بحق بحلت دلائرة بيم دلعت بها، ومما لأثمر بحق بحق دلائرة بيم دلعت بها، ومما لأثمر بحق الانامية ، ين دويلة دلائمة الالمند.

٣٠ وهمقامه بإيصال أفكاره ويتاغ بحده ووردسانه ده تعلائه وطلبته ، هو موق والنائر ية ده فلات وداروريات دام لميته ، ومعنوردان مراك ، وتأديت أن به « لأولو ياست رجاية وللأففال ية دامرون دان مية » .

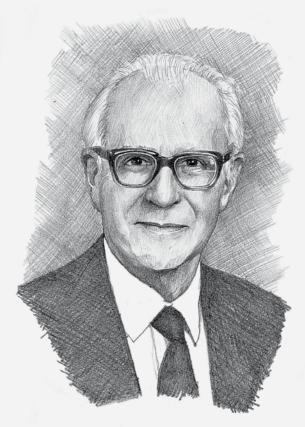
٤- دهمامه بتشجيع والوسائل والعالمية والرفيصة والمثمن، ولإنتاجها، وقر لأمكته من خلال ولاكت من منالله والمكافئة من منالله والمنافز والعالم والنافث خبرته والميدلانية .

ولمن فين الطائزة لو متخه ولأتك فإنها ترجوله والنير والدناع والمثرية مناوطت .

००१००००

دنير هينة البانية. ماكر الفيفائي تاجر الوزز

صَدَّ وَتَ فِي الْمِيامَ بِسَادِينَ السادِس مِن شهرجادِما الْوَلْ ١١٠١ ع وشجَدِكَت بسوقسس ١٢٨٢ مر وشجيكت بسوقسس ١٢





Professor Wallace Peters

UK

(Malaria)

Wallace Peters was born in London, U.K., in 1924. He obtained his bachelor of medicine and bachelor of surgery degrees in 1947 and MD in 1966 from London University, a Diploma of Tropical Medicine and the prestigious DSc degrees from London University for his distinguished research. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and former Walter Myers Professor and was Dean of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and Head of the Medical Protozoology Department at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He served as Consultant for international organizations such as the World Health Organization, Professor Emeritus of Medical Parasitology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and Member of the Malaria Research Center and Honorary Member of the Molecular Biology Section at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He was an Honorary Research Fellow at CAB Institute of Parasitology and Director of the Tropical Parasitic Disease Unit at the Northwick Park Institute for Medical Research in Middlesex.

Professor Peters' research in tropical medicine spans nearly 60 years, during which he has authored hundreds of scientific papers, and many books and book chapters. His pioneering research on the chemotherapy and control of malaria has guided research on malarial chemotherapy and prevention throughout the world and established him as a leading authority in that field. His books include: Tropical Medicine and Parasitology; Anti-Malarial Drugs; Chemotherapy and Drug Resistance in Malaria; Atlas of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology; A Color Atlas of Arthropods in Clinical Medicine.

Professor Peters received several other awards and honors, including memberships or honorary memberships of major scientific and medical societies, editorships of journals in his field and numerous lectureships. He was awarded an honorary doctorate degree from Paris Descartes University, and the Manson's Medical of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

Currently Professor Wallace Peters is an Emeritus Professor.

بين إينوارم فارحم

بالوة جمائزة لاللك فيصل للعالمية



لَىٰ هِنْهُ عِانُونَ وَالْمُكَ فِيصَكُ وَالْحَالِمِيْمَ ، فِعَرَ لِلاطَّلاعِ جَائِ نَصَامِ جَائِوَة وَالْمُكَ فِيصَكُ والحَالِمِيْمَ ، والْعُدَاوِق جالِيمَ عِنْ مِحالَى الْمِنَاوِ وَكُرِيَسَمَ والْمُكَ فِيصَكُ والْحَدِيرَةِ مِا ١١/١٨/ ١٨ و تاريخ ٢١/١٨/ و ، وجَى مُصَرَفِحْنَة اللاحْنِيَارِ فِحَائِوَة وَالْمُلَكَ فِيصَتُكُ والحَالِمِيْمَة والطَّرِيَّة بِهَا رِيحَ 18/ ربِيعِ اللأولُ ١٤٠٣ و فَتَرَرَّمَ مَعْ :

البروفيسور والاست بت ترز

جَائِةَ وَلَكُتَ فَيْعَتَلَ وَلَوَالْمِيْرَ وَلَكَتَ مِنْ لِولَالِعَامِ ١٤٠٥ وَ وَوَلِكَ فَتَرَكُلُولِهِنْهَا مَا مَن وَكُنَّ مُرَوَّةً فِي مُحَافِيْرَ مُرضَى وهـ لاريَا والمُعَيِّلِيّ فِيما يا تِي :

۲- متابعة، ولجوث ووافعل يذعمك والاركا الأكثر من غسيرة وثلاثين حامًا ، وما نتج حي وللت من ال ثرافير
 يتمثّل يذ سريحة الممتول هنال والمرفن ، ومكا فحتريذ كاح من مثرق الفريقيا وخريها ، ونيبال ومغينيا والجريرة ،
 وذ للت من عنده المعالم، واليرانية والمعتروة .

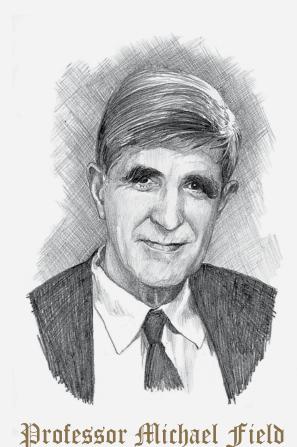
٣- تأفيف كتابًا في هندن فجال فِعَتُرُوسوجة هَا لِينَة ومرجعًا لكلّ باحيث في جال حلاج وإسلاريا.

٤ - هتريمه والنصح ووالمستورة من خلال زياد لاته والمعتروة همنا حق اللايتوائية ووالمارّة بما يَعُودها والحالم وجميع با هفع يذ مجاك م كافئه حنال والمون والخفير .

دئيس هيئة الجسّاشذة

خالدُ الفَيْصَلِ بزعَيْ العزيز

صَدَرَت فِي الرياض برقم ١٨ وفاريخ ١٦ جمادى الأولى ١٤.٣ هـ الموافق ١ مــــادس ١٩٨٣م





USA

Co-Laureate

(Diarrheal Diseases)

Michael Field was born in London, U.K., in 1933. He obtained his BA from the University of Chicago in 1953 and MD from Boston University in 1959. After completing his training in internal medicine and gastroenterology, he assumed several prominent positions at universities and medical centers in the United States. For many years, he has been Professor of Gastroenterology and Pharmacology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, where he also chaired the Department of Internal Medicine and directed research and post-graduate studies.

Professor Field took the concepts of basic sciences to the bedside of those afflicted with diarrhea and developed effective measures to prevent consequent debility and death. He also contributed significantly to the studies elucidating the chemical mechanisms by which cholera and other pathogenic bacterial toxins cause diarrhea by stimulating the intestine to secrete excessive amounts of salt instead of absorbing it. Working in collaboration with Professor William Greenough III of Johns Hopkins

University, they were able to show that cholera toxins increased adenylate cyclase activity and the secretion of adenosine mono-phosphate thus leading to increased loss of fluids and ions through the intestinal mucous membrane. They also discovered two of the toxins produced by Escherichia coli and conducted studies on the hormonal relations associated with intestinal functions. This work stimulated rigorous research worldwide on the secretory mechanisms of the intestine and the pathogenesis of diarrhea and led to the development of new drugs for treating bacterial diarrheas and reducing their complications.

He was the editor of Diarrheal Diseases; Current Topics in Gastroenterology (New York Elsevier) and member of the American Physiological Society, American Gastroenterological Association, American Society of Clinical Investigation and the Association of American Physicians. Professor Field received several awards including the Distinguished Achievement Award and the Distinguished Mentor Award of the AGA.

Professor Michael Field passed away in 2014.

بين إيثرارهم أارحم

براوة جمائزة لالمك فيصك ل لحالمية



دِی هِنْ ہِکَ اَنْ مَلَکُ فَیْصَلُ مِلْکُ اَلِمَة، بعد (دلاطّ داج کی نظام جرکان ملک فیصک دلاک المِن المَلِک فیصک دلاک المَلِک فیصک دلاک المَلِک فیصک دلاک المَلِک فیصک می می دلاک المَلِک المَلِک فیصک دلوک المَلِک المَلِک فیصک دلوک المَلِک المَلْک المَلِک المَلْک المَلْک

الدكتورمايكل فيلد

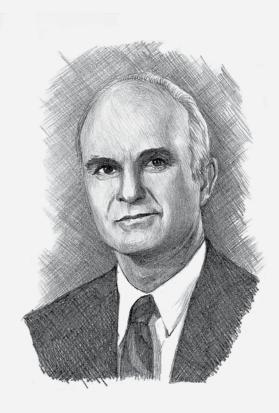
ج ائزة والمكرى فيصل والمالية الطب الهنالولمام ع ١٤٠٠ (بالاستراك) وذاك تقديراً وأعي الما والميزة رف مكا فخدة لأمراض ولاكسهال والقنارة رفي .

١- السهامي رفي ولجوك ولتي والاك وفي فنهم ونر والسموم ولتي تغزيها جرنوسة وللوليدور ويالتيريا والقولوي (مُسَيِبْت والدسهال) جلى خلايا والغشاء والحناطي باللهجاء.

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالدالفيصَل بُن عبُدالع برز

صَدَرَت فِي الربياض برقم ٤٤ وثاريخ ٢٤ جمادى الأولى ١٤٠٤ هـ الموافق ٢٥ ف برايسر ١٩٨٤ مر





Professor John S. Fordtran

USA

Co-Laureate (Diarrheal Diseases)

John Satterfield Fordtran was born in San Antonio, TX, U.S.A., in 1931. He obtained his BA in biology from the University of Texas in 1952 and MD from Tulane University in 1956. He was trained in New Orleans, Dallas and Boston before joining the faculty at the University of Texas Southern Medical School and Parkland Hospital as Professor of Internal Medicine. In 1991, he joined Baylor University as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine and President of the Research Institute at Baylor University Medical Center at Dallas, Texas, Named in his honor, the John S. Fordtran Diagnostic Center for Digestive Diseases was one of only two such centers in the world that offer advanced diagnosis and treatment of digestive diseases and cancers. Fordtran co-authored one of the finest texts in gastroenterology: Sleisinger and Fordtran's Gastrointestinal and Liver Diseases: Pathophysiology, Diagnosis and Managemen. This monumental text in 200 chapters, totalling 1160 pages, has been re-published several times. Other books authored or edited by Fordtran include: Atlas of Clinical Gastrointestinal Endoscopy; Gastrointestinal Disease and Secretory Diarrhea.

Professor Fordtran fundamental studies into the physiology of the intestinal tract gained him international recognition. His research on the mechanisms of transportation of fluids and ions across the epithelial lining of the intestinal tract and the role of glucose in facilitating transport, has been instrumental in understanding the mechanisms of water and salt absorption by the human intestine. This has led to a new physiological approach to the classification of diarrhoeal diseases and formed the basis for their rational treatment.

He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of the United Kingdom and member of several medical societies. He is also a past President of the American Society of Clinical Studies and member of the editorial boards of a number of medical journals. Professor Fordtran received several awards including the Julius Friedenwald Medal of the American Gastroenterological Association for Distinguished Service.

بي إيذارجن ارجم

براوة جمائزة لالكن فيصك للعالمية



الدكتورجون س. فورد تران

ج ائزة رالمكت فيصل والمالية العاب البندا والمام ع ١٤٠٤ ه (بالاستراك) وذوات تقديراً والاسهاب المحلى مرى حديري الاسهاب المحلى مرى حديري الاسهاب المحلى مرى حديري الاسهاب المحلى مرى حديري المحلية والمقتلة والمقت

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالدالفيصل بنعبدالعزيز

صَدَرَت فِي الربياض برقم ٢٦ و الربيخ ٢٤ جمادى الأولى ١٤٠٤ هـ الموافق ٢٥ ف براب ر ١٩٨٤ مـ





Professor William Greenough III

USA

(Diarrheal Diseases)

William Greenough III was born in Providence, RI, U.S.A., in 1932. He received his Bachelor's in chemistry from Amherst College in Massachusetts in 1953 and MD from Harvard Medical School in 1957. He completed post-graduate training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital in Cooperstown, New York and Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and has held several prominent positions and consultancies at different research centers, institutions and hospitals in the United States and overseas. He has been teaching at Johns Hopkins University since 1967 as a Professor of Medicine, Microbiology and International Medicine. He is also a member of the Division of Geriatrics, Gerontology and Consultant at the Burn Center in Johns Hopkins medical center. Professor Greenough also founded and directed research on diarrheal diseases in Bangladesh and was the Scientific Director of the Cholera Research Laboratory and of the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research in Dhaka, Bangladesh. He also served as President of Bangladesh Foundation and helped found and direct the Child Health Foundation at Columbia, MD.

Professor Greenough conducted seminal studies on the etiology, pathogenesis and pathophysiology of diarrheal diseases, the influence of these diseases on salt and water balance in the human body and their treatment and control. His contributions have been published in more 300 scientific paper, review articles and conference papers and abstracts and over 40 book chapters. Professor Greenough received several awards including the UNICEF Gold Medal and Maurice Bent Prize.

Currently Professor William Greenough III is Professor of Medicine, Associate Medical Director and Clinical Chief of the Ventilator Rehabilitation Unit and the Division of Geriatric Medicine and Gerontology at the Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center.

بي إيدارم الرحم





الدكتور وبليام جرينوف الثالث

جائزة والأن ونيصل والعالمية الطب الهنالوالعام ١٤٠٤ (بالاستراك) وذوات تعديراً وفع المن والميزة رفع مكافئة ومراض ولاسهال والمقتلة رفي .

١- وسهامه رفخ والبحوك وافى واوك والمى فنم ونز والسموم وافى تغزنها جرنومة والمولود ويا كتيريا والفولود (مُسَبَبْ ولالسهال) جلى خلارا والغشاء والخناطي بالأمعاء.

٢- بحونه والم والمراحة والمراحة والماسمة والمراحة والماسمة والمراحة والمرحة والمراحة والمرحة والمرحة والمرحة والمراحة والمرحة و

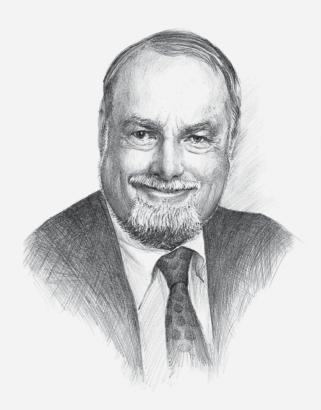
٣- ويفاحى ره وولاسات سابقته فعالمية وحدولفاول و وليويه ره تقصير فترة ولام ابدة بحرض والولب يول .

٤- جهورة من دورات والمركز ولعب على بعوث دورسها في ببغ للادرائق وكا ببغ للادرائق ورقط ببغ للادرائق ورقط ببغ للادرائق ورقط ببغ المؤلف ورقط من المؤلف والمناهد والمناهد

رئيس ميثة الجائزة

خالدالفيصَلبُنعِبدالعنهيز

صَدَرَت في الربياض برقم ٢٣ وناريخ ٢٤ جمادى الأولى ٤٠٤١ هـ الموافق ٢٥ ف برابيسر ١٩٨٤ هـ





Professor Robert Palmer Beasley

USA

(Viral Hepatitis)

Robert Palmer Beasley was born in Glendale, CA, U.S.A., in 1936. He earned his undergraduate degree from Dartmouth College in 1958, his M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1962, and a master's degree in preventive medicine from the University of Washington in Seattle in 1969. He was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and the American College of Preventive Medicine. He worked for more than 20 years as Professor of Preventive Medicine at the University of Washington in Seattle. Then, as Head of the Division of Chronic Viral Infections in the Department of Medicine at the University of California in San Francisco. He was Ashbel Smith Chair at Houston Health Science Center at the University of Texas (UT) in Houston, and Dean of the School of Public Health. He also served as Allen King Chair of Epidemiology at the College of Medicine and Director of the American University Medical Center in Taiwan. He has served as Consultant and WHO Consultant in many countries and was the Chairman of the national Association of Schools of Public Health.

Professor Beasley wrote the WHO policy guidelines on the hepatitis B virus immunization. He worked on a variety of epidemiological problems, including HIV/AIDS, plague, rubella, rheumatoid arthritis and Waardenberg syndrome. He conducted seminal research on the epidemiology of Hepatitis B in China. His relentless pursuit to unlock the deadly mystery posed by the hepatitis B virus resulted in many important discoveries, including mother to infant transmission of the virus, protecting infants with immunoglobulins and vaccines, proving that the hepatitis B virus is a major cause of liver cancer, and establishment of an effective vaccine. Further advocacy for the vaccine resulted in the global immunization program. Professor Beasley received several awards including the Prince Mahidol Award and the Health Medal of the First Order by the Government of Taiwan.

Professor Robert Palmer Beasley passed away in 2012.

بنابناه بالوة مجائزة اللكي فيصك العالمية المصريب



الى هِنهُ جا أَنَ اللَّهُ فَيْ مَعْ مَلِ اللهِ اللَّهِ بعد الطلاع اعلى نظام جا أَنَ اللَّهِ فَيْ مَسَلَ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ فَيْ مَسَلَ اللهُ الل

البروفيسور روبرت بالمربيزلي

جائزة الملاك فيه تل العالمية المطب (بالاشتراك) لحذا العام ه ١٤٠٥ ته تعزير العام و العام و العام و العام المعرف العام المعرب ال

ولاِيَّةَ وَلَيْ أَنَهُ لِوَ عَمَى وَلَا مَنَ فَإِنْ الْحَوْلِيَ الْمُرْمِينِ وَلَلْهِ وَلَيْ الْمُوفِقِ وَلِكُونِ وَلَا لَوْقَتِلَ . واللهُ وفي والتوفيق

رثيش مسيئة الجافزة

خالد الفيصَل بزعَبِد العيهز

صَدَرَت في الرياض برقم ٣١ وتاريخ ١٤٠٥/٧/١٢هـ الموافق ١٩٨٥/٤/٢مر





Professor Mario Rizzetto

Italy

(Viral Hepatitis)

Mario Rizzetto was born in Padova, Italy, in 1945. He qualifed in medicine and surgery from the University of Padova in 1969. He completed his internship in medicine at the University of Torino, and subsequently completed a research fellowship in immunology at the Middlesex Hospital School of Medicine in London.

Rizzetto was a visiting researcher at the Laboratory for Infectious Disease at the National Institutes of Health from 1978 to 1979. He also served as a Visiting Professor at the Infectious Diseases Laboratory in the Hepatitis Section of the US National Institutes of Health in Besethda, MD, and the Department of Vuirology at Georgetown University Medical School in Rockville, MD.

Professor Rizzetto's seminal contributions to hepatitis research culminated in his discovery in 1977 of the delta antigen, currently known as hepatitis delta virus or HDV, and the elucidation of its role in fulminant and chronic hepatitis. The delta agent, which replicates only in the

presence of the hepatitis B virus, had bewildered hepatitis researchers for many years. Its discovery was a major breakthrough that quickly amassed clinical, epidemiological and immunologic data characterizing the new agent.

Professor Rizetto received several honors for his work in hepatology and gastroenterology. He is a member of many professional associations and past President of the Italian Society of Gastroenterology, and past Secretary for the European Association for the Study of the Liver. In addition to serving on the editorial board of many journals, Professor Rizzetto has contributed extensively to the medical literature, including numerous publications in leading journals such as The Lancet, and the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science. He is a co-editor of Oxford Textbook of Clinical Hepatology.

Currently Professor Mario Rizzetto is Director of the Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology at the University Hospital of Torino.

بنابنادجن م بلاءة جمائزة لللئ فيصل للعالمية للصب



لها الميام المالان عائزة الملكى فيصب اللها الميم بعد الطلاع عاى نظام جائزة الملكى فيصب المعالات الميم المالات فيصب الله الميم المعالات الميم المعالات الميم المعالات الميم المعالات الميم المعالات الميم المعالات الميم المعالدة الملكى فيصب المعالمين المعالمي

البروفيسورمارئيورئيهيو

جائزة الألاك فيصت للعالمية للطاب (بالاشتراك) طنزل اللعام ه ١٤٠٩ بقارلالاكتنان) المنزلة اللاكتنان الماب الما

دلِهِ هِنهُ لِلْحَارُةَ لِاذْ عَنِي وَلَاكِ فَإِنْ أَرْجُولِهِ الْأَرْسِ وَلَالِإِسَامِ الْلَهُ فِي هذا الْحَال. ولالله دلي اللّه وفين

رديش ميشة المادرة

خالد الفيصل بزعب العييز

صَدَرَت في الرياض برقم ٣٢ وتاريخ ١٤٠٥/٧/١٦ الموافق ١٤٠٥/٧/١٨





Professor Gian Franco Bottazzo

Italy

(Diabetes Mellitus)

Gian Franco Bottazzo was born in Venice, Italy, in 1946. He graduated in medicine from Padova University, then completed post-graduate studies in allergy and immunology at the University of Florence in 1971 and obtained a Diploma in endocrinology from Padova University in 1974. He held several medical and scientific positions, mostly in London, and was a Professor of Immunology at London's Middlesex Hospital School of Medicine. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Pathologists and the Royal College of Physicians of the United Kingdom. Professor Bottazzo was Director of the Research Institute and the Hospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesu in Rome, Italy.

Professor Bottazzo has carried out extensive research on autoimmune diseases, particularly diabetes. A world authority in diabetes, Bottazzo discovered the association between type 1 diabetes and the development of antibodies directed against the insulin-secreting beta cells of the pancreatic islets of Langerhans. Thereafter, he demonstrated antigens relating to the HLA system,

which controls the body's immune defenses, on the surface of damaged beta cells. The discovery of the link between a patient's genetic make-up and the development of auto-immunity to the islet's beta cells opened the door for new approaches to the prevention of diabetes mellitus. His distinguished contributions to diabetes research and medicine included publishing more than 500 papers in major journals and scientific conferences.

Professor Bottazzo have been recognized by numerous honors including the Mack-Forster Prize Clinical Research of the European Society of Clinical Research, David Rumbrough Scientific Award of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, U.S.A., Francis DW Lukens Medal of the American Association for Diabetes Study, Philadelphia Section, Harington-de Visscher Award from the European Association for Thyroid Study, Gunnar Birke Medal of the Swedish Society of Internal Medicine and Medal at the Banting Memory of the American Association for the Study of Diabetes.

Professor Gian Franco Bottazzo passed away in 2017.

بينا بنوارج فارجم

بالوة جمائزة لللت فيصل للعالمية



الحَ هَذِي جَازُةُ الْكُلِّ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالَمَةِ، بعد الطلام الحلى نظام جازَةُ الْكُرَى فَيْصَلَ الْعَالَمَةِ الْعَلَى فَيْصَلَ الْعَالَمَةِ الْعَلَى وَ الْكَرِيمَةِ الْعَلَارِةُ ١٨/١٨/١٩ والعَالَمَةُ الْعَلَى فَيْصَلَ الْعَرِيمَةِ الْعَلَارِةُ ١٨/١٨/١٩ وتاريخ ١٣٩٨/٨/١٠ في ١٣٩٨/٨/١ في المُعَالِمَةُ اللهُ عَنْ وَيَعَالَمُ اللهُ الْعَالَمَةُ اللهُ عَنْ وَيَعَالَمُ اللهُ الْعَالَمَةُ اللهُ عَنْ وَيَعَالَمُ اللهُ اللهُ

الذُكْتُورِجِيَان فَرانِكُوبُوتَ اتْزُو

جائزة اللكرى فيصَّل العالميَّة للطب (بالاشتراك) لهذا الله ٢٠٤٠م، ووَلَاَّ تَعَمَّلُ الأجال، في جال اللجوز اللي تناولت من السكري والأههاما يأني .

٥- وراسة ظاهرة الانعسام اللهاء في للها اللين الأس في العداد البرة من مصابي
 من الساري وغير اللها بين من العاديم والفي الأست والعد منابسة المومانية

الوقاية ي وفي العالى.

٣- الكتشاف محام ١٩٧٥) لنوج خاص من الله عسباء الله الاة سمّي بجسم هلاور R LA-D R.
 يؤرين حناص حلى خلايا الغندو الله عمّاء وقد تكوى هذه الله عسب اللهبب الرئيسي في ظاهرة اللهناحة الله لايسترة.

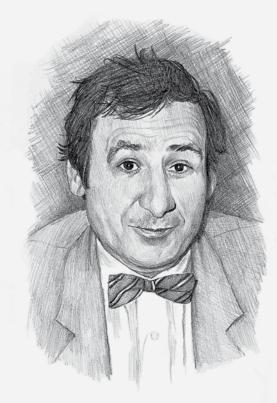
ولَّاقَ هِيئَةِ الْحَالُةَ الْاِوْمَىٰ وَلَا كَ فَإِنْمَا يَعِولُم الْمُزْيِدِينَ الْلِانِسَاجُ الْكُمُ وِيْ هذلا الْحِالُ مِن الْجِسِ الْلِوسِمَاعِ فِي تَعَدِّعِ الْلِعِنِ قَالِطِينَةِ وَعَنِينَ الْلِسِعَادَةِ لَبِي الْلِوسَاق.

والله ولي اللونيي

رنيس هيئة الجائزة

خالدالفيصل بزعبدالعزبز

صَدَرَت في الرئياض برقم ٣٧ وَتَارِيخ ٨٤/٢/٦/١٨ الموافق ٩٩٨٦/٣/٩م





Co-Laureate



Italy

(Diabetes Mellitus)

Lelio Orci was born in San Giovani, Italy, in 1937. He obtained his MD from the College of Medicine at Rome University in 1964. He was a professor at the Institute of Histology and Embryology at the University of Geneva Medical Centre. He chaired the Department of Geomorphology at the Medical School of Geneva University between 1972-2002, and was a researcher and visiting professor in several universities, mostly in the U.S.A.

Professor Orci dedicated his entire career to cell biology research and the study of the islets of Langerhans, and the beta cells in particular. He carried out pioneering research on the ultrastructure and immunocytochemistry of beta cells. His studies have been instrumental for better understanding of the structure and function of those cells, the mechanism of Insulin synthesis, storage and secretion, the secretion and mode of action of Glucagon and the regulation of pancreatic hormone secretions. He collaborated with Professor Rothman and other scientists in a series of landmark studies on the molecular

basis of vesicular trafficking. These studies have profoundly enriched our knowledge of Diabetes and contributed to the development of drugs to control it.

Orci's seminal contributions were published in more than 500 papers in international journals. According to ISI and The Scientist, he is one of the most cited researchers in the field of diabetes research. His accomplishments have been recognized by the international scientific community throughout the world. Professor Orci received several recognitions including honorary doctorate degrees in Medicine from the University of Levant in Belgium and the Universities of McGill and Guelph in Canada. He was awarded the Order of Commander of Honor by the Italian Government. In recognition of his contributions, the Lelio Orci Award for advances in cell biology was established in 2015.

Currently Professor Lelio Orci is a Distinguished Professor in the Department of Cell Physiology and Metabolism in the college of Medicine in Geneva University.

بينه پذاره الله م الزون (الماله ب وزه م الم

بالوة جمائزة لللت فيصل للعالمية



الأستاذ الذُكتُورليُ ليُوأُورُشي

جازة اللكت فيصك العالمية المطب (بالاشتراك) لحذا الله الاستراك المخطولات المعادة والمتعافة بتركيب الدراسان الدوية والمتعافة بتركيب المراسان الدوية والمتعافة بتركيب الدوية والمتعافة بتركيب الدوية والمتعافة بتركيب الدوية والمائية المطبورية، وقد الأورس نشاع الجائبة والتركيب الدوية والمائية المعنوبة المعنوبة المعنوبة المعنوبة المعنوبة المعنوبة المعنوبة المعنوبة المعنوبة المعامية بالنسبة لهروناس المبترياس وساحرهاي تعنه المكرك عن هذه المينوبة والميامة المعنوبة المساورة المعامية بالنسبة لهروناس المبترياس وساحرهاي تعنه المكرك عن هذه المؤلولة المينوبة المساحرة المعنوبة المساحرة الم

ولِيَّ هَبِئَةَ الْخَارُةَ الْوَعَنِي وَلَا عَ فَإِنِّهَ الْخَارَةِ وَلِي الْمُزِيرِينَ الْلِإِنسَاعِ الْلَمْوق هذلا الْحِقَلَ مِن الْجِلِ الْلِإِسْمَامِ فِي تَعَرُّمُ الْلِعُونَةِ الْلَطِبِيَّةُ وَتِحْتِقَ الْلِسِعَ أَوَةَ لَبنِي الْلِإِنسَاق.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجازة

خَالدالفيصَل بزعَبدالعزَيز

صَدَرَت في الرئياضُ برقم ٣٩ وَتَارِيخِ ١٤٠٦/٦/٨ عَاهِ المُوافِق ١٩٨٦/٣/٩د





Professor Albert E. Renold

Switzerland

(Diabetes Mellitus)

Albert Ernst Renold was born in Switzerland in 1923 and graduated in Medicine in 1948. Prior to his death in 1988, he was Professor of Medicine at Geneva University, Chief, Division of Clinical Biochemistry and Director of the Institute of Clinical Biochemistry. He held several professional and research positions, including visiting professorships and consultancies, as well as more than 10 years as a teacher and researcher at Harvard University Medical School in Boston, MA,U.S.A. He was the Founding Secretary of the European Federation for the Study of Diabetes (EFSD) from 1965 to 1970 and its President from 1974 to 1977. He also was the President of the International Diabetes Federation from 1979 to 1982, and Vice-President of the Swiss Academy for Medical Sciences.

Professor Renold was a leading authority in diabetes mellitus. He played a major role in advancing diabetes research in Europe and throughout the world. He developed animal models to study the physiology and pathophysiology of the pancreas and strived to gain insight into the abnormalities of human diabetes by defining the patho-

physiological aspects of the disease peculiar to a given animal. These studies have since been used in diabetes studies throughout the world, as for example, in research on oral hypoglycemic agents which presently form the basis for the treatment of type-2 diabetes. The research led by Professor Renold over many years has contributed significantly towards our present understanding of the mechanisms of insulin activity and its effect on glucose and energy metabolism.

Professor Renold's seminal studies on diabetes mellitus were published in more than 500 scientific papers in international journals. He also authored a book on Physiology and served on the editorial boards of seven international medical journals. He was elected as the chairman of several major scientific and medical societies. Professor Renold accomplishments were recognized by more than 10 prizes and medals and the Albert Renold Fellowship Program was incepted by the EFSD in commemoration of his inspirational leadership.

Professor Albert E. Renold passed away in 1988.

بنايناهم الأق لللك فيصل للعالمية الملك فيصل للعالمية



الحَ هيئة جائة اللّه في فيصل العالميّة ، بعد الطلاح المحلى نظام جائة اللّه فيصل العالميّة اللّه الله الميّة الميّة الميّة الميّة الميّة الميّة الميّة الله الميّة المي

الأستاذ الدُّكتُورالبَرتُ رَينُولُد

جائزة اللكرى فيصل الدالية الطب (بالاشتراك) لهزار الدار ٢٠٤٠م، وذلك تقديرًا الأمواليان ٢٠٤٠م، وذلك تقديرًا الأموالية الموات تعادل المنابي وأهها ما يأي .

١- إيسَاقُ والأس والعليَّة لدُور اللَّناحة في يمن والسَّاتي.

النجاب اللعديدة في مجالات عزيافة عن مون الساري تشمل مسبئهات وحلام، والمؤاجرة المؤاجرة المؤاجرة والمؤاجرة والمؤاج

٣- الْحَاثَ، اللَّسَامَلَة حَلَى طُرِيعَة الفَلْوَلُونِ هِن اللَّهُ سُولِينَ وَالْعُولُونِ اللَّهِ يَوْرُ حَلَى هذه اللهِ فَلْوَلُونِ فِي عَالِلاتِ اللِّصِيَّة وَالْلِينِ

ولافًا هيئة الجائزة لإفتخه ولأترق فاخا تربوله المؤرس الملانت إع الملمشري هذلا الجال من الصل اللإسماع في تعتم اللعونة اللطبيّة وعَقيق السُعَادة لبني اللونسسان. والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خَالد الفيصَل بزعَد العزيز

صَدَرَت في الرئياضَ برقم ٣٨ وَتَارِيخُ ٨٤/٦/٢/٩ الموافق ٩٨٦/٣/٩م





Professor Barrie Russell Jones

UK

(Prevention of Blindness)

Barrie Russell Jones was born in Wellington, New Zealand, in 1921. He received his B.Sc. from Victoria College at Wellington University and his MB and BS from the University of Otango, before moving to the United Kingdom where he specialized in ophthalmology and became a British citizen. He has served for many years as a professor of preventive ophthalmology at the Institute of Ophthalmology in Moorefield's Eye Hospital in London. In 1981, he established the International Center for Eye Health at the Institute of Ophthalmology, which became under his leadership, one of the foremost institutions for the education and training for ophthalmologists from all over the world. He was Director of the International Center for Eye Health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Professor Jones had devoted his entire professional life to studying the etiology, transmission, pathogenesis and treatment of eye diseases and infections. He made seminal contributions to the diagnosis, therapy and prevention of viral and chlamydial eye diseases, and also developed novel chemotherapeutic measures and surgical procedures to prevent blindness due to trachoma. In later years, he turned his attention to river blindness and designed novel strategies for controlling that widely spread disease in Africa. His group was the first to show that the drug Ivermectin can reduce the incidence of blindness in onchocerciasis – the parasitic disease that involves the eye causing river blindness.

He led international efforts to control this disease in collaboration with organizations such as the world Health Organization, international aid agencies and charities. He had published hundreds of research papers and authored or co-authored more than 23 books, in addition to many invited lectureships and conference presentations. Professor Jones received several awards including the Gonin Medal of the International Council of Ophthalmology and the Global Achievement Award of the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness.

Professor Barrie Russell Jones passed away in 2009.

المؤة مجائزة لللت فيصل للعالمية لافري



إِنَّ هَيْنَةَ جَانُوَ لِلْكُونَ فَيْصَلَ لِلْعَالَمَةِ - بعد الطلاها على نظام جَانُوَ لِلْكُرَى فَيْصَبُ العَ المَيْرَة وللحرَّاوق حليته من عِلى ولمن أومؤرَّسته وللكرف فيصبِّل والمؤرِّرَة بالعزال الحرارم ١٨٨٨ ونارخ ١٣٩٨٨٨٠، وهلى وصريات اللاختيار بلكائة اللك فيصب العيالية المطب في وورقت اللح اشرة بت الغ ١١ عمر اوى اللولى ١٤٠٧ والولان ١٢ بن أير ١٩٨٧ - تعت وُر منح:

الأستاذ الدّكتُوربَارِي رَسل جُـونز

جَازَةُ اللَّاكِ وَيُعِمَلُ الْإِمَا لَائِمَةُ للطِّبِ لَمُنْاللَّهَ الدِّيرِةِ اللَّهِ الْمُؤْمَاللَّهِمَ المُعْرِمَة عن العُرائِعُ وَالْفِيرُوسِاتِ الَّتِي سَبِيبَ إِلَّامِي ؛ حَاحَة ما يُكُوبِ الْفَرَلُوفِ ، إضافَة إلى بويْر للْبِسَلُوَ حَيْ لَيُعِيثَ الْلِإِصَابَ بِالْعِي، وُوسَائِل الْتَسْحَيْثُ وَالْعِسِلِعِ الدُولِ فِي وَلِكُولِي اللستُودَاك وفي بلدَك أفريعيَّ أفرى، وتوحَّل إلى خطع موفتَ لم كافحت .

وبالإصرافة إلى ولائرى فالري والمري فالرجينو للبرة على نطراق حراثى للوفايسة من العي متعرافاً مع منظمية اللحسّاليَّة والطيِّئات والطعيّات المؤرِّيّة الليّ تعسّل في عسّل في عسّال

وَلِنَ هِيئَةَ الْحُسَارُةِ لِلْوَمَنِي هَذِهِ لَلْبَ رَلِوة لِمُرْجِو لِللَّهُ لِنَ يُستِوحِ عُلُه في جُونِه وَلَيْنَ اللهُ لِلْعَلَمِينَةُ لِلنَّافِعَةُ.

ولالله ولي والتوفيق

خالدالفيصل بزعبدالعزيز

صَدَرَت في الرئياض برقم ك وتاريخ ٨/٧/٧٠١ه الموافق ١٩٨٧/٣/٨





Professor Melvyn J. Greaves

UK

(Leukemia)

Melvyn Francis Greaves was born in Norwich, U.K., in 1941. He received his B.Sc. in Zoology in 1964 and Ph.D. in Immunology in 1968 from the Faculty of Medicine at London University. He did his fellowship training with the Immunology Group at the Department of Bacteriology in Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden. He then served as a Research Scientist at the Immunology Division of the National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill from 1969 to 1972. Later, he joined the Tumor Immunology Unit of the Department of Zoology at the University College in London from 1972 to 1976. He was Head of the Immunology Laboratory from 1976 to 1984, then Director of the Leukemia Research Fund Centre at the Institute of Cancer Research in London from 1984 to 2003. He also holds a Personal Chair of Cell Biology at London University and was the Gordon Bloom Distinguished Visiting Professor at Harvard University Medical School in Boston, USA.

Professor Greaves introduced new methods for the biological classification of leukemias that led to insights into the cellular origins of disease and more specific allocation of treatment. His work on the molecular genetics of childhood leukemia has uncovered the prenatal origin of this disease and shed light on its possible causes. His research has opened the way for important advances in the diagnosis and prognosis of leukemias and has also been important with respect to the design of novel forms of treatment in individual patients. Greaves has a wide range of interest in biology, cancer and medicine and is the author of the popular science book -'Cancer. The Evolutionary Legacy'. Professor Greaves received several awards including the Gold Medal of the British Society for Hematology and the José Carreras Award from the European Hematology Association.

Currently Professor Melvyn F. Greaves is a Professor in the Institute of Cancer Research in London.

بِ لَهُ الْكُلِّى اللَّهُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُ اللَّهُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ اللَّهُ الللْمُ الللْمُ



الحاهيئة الماهيئة المؤلكترى فيصل اللوت لمية ، بعرالطلاح المحل المؤلكت في من المؤلكت في المؤلكت في المؤلكت الم

الكؤرِ تا فالله كتور ملف فرالنب س جمين ز

بِمَا يُزَةُ الْكُلِّرَى فَيْصِتَى لِلْعَا لَيْتِمَ لِلْفَرِي حَلَى ١٤٠٨هـ ١٤٨٨م .. بالارتِ مَلْكَ » وموضوعها «سرط فا لالرب » بفتريه لا مع الدينة لا مع المنتقبلة في :

١- تعدر الروئر والفقيزة وروية العنظ والفاهي وتحديد الفاهمية والمهاهة على المعطية الماء عدار المعلم المناء عدر المعرفة المعرفة المعرفة وتكويد المعرفة المعرفة

٢- السيخول والما تع على الفعيرات والميوية مما والفوية الما والفوية الما والفوية الما والفوية المرا والمنابع على المنطقة المرا والمنابع على المنطقة المرا والمنابع على الفعيرات والتلقائية في المنابعة المنزوية والسبية المنزولولسرا ال

٢ السهام الفقالي في هرالب الفعلافة بين الكرتُروفيون وسراه الله في اورب ومنطف ، ولكارب ، وهواللوع الكوهيدس سرطان الدرك الدري بتا في سي لايت فبرور سي من اللاب.

٤ ـ تستا كُلَة مَعْ باحثِنَ فِي بلالما لأَغَرَى متعردة فِي درالسِمَ القَّانِسَّتار اللُوبَائِيَّ السَّرِيَ الكَرْمِ عِلْمُستَوَى اللَّهُ ا وقضاؤه الأَكْثَرَسَى ٢٠ حَامًا فِي بِحال الْبِحارَ سرفاه الله عرفيزها النتر خلاها الأكثرين ٢٨٠ بحثاً فِي مجلات جلال المحمدة بعرب المِيمَّة .

ولافا هيئة الطبائزة الأه تمنى لأمينا ها لترجو له الطزيدي اليهنتاج اللثمرية هذا الطفس مب وُجِلُ اللهِ سهام فِي نَعَرَم الطُعرِونَة الطلبيّرَة ويحقيق السّمة عنه البي اليه الله الله عنه .

ولايته في وليونين.

وتيش هكيئة الجاشنة

خَالِدُ الْفَيْصُرِ بِي جَدُولُ لِعَزِيز

صَرَرَت فِـ وَوَرِبِ عِنْ بِرِهِ َ . ٥ وَتَارِيحَ ٤ / ٨ / ٨ - ٤ ١ هـ وهوا فق ٢٢٢٢ / ١٩٨٨م





Professor Janet D. Rowley

USA

(Leukemia)

Janet Davison Rowley was born in New York, NY, U.S.A., in 1925. She was awarded a scholarship, at the age of 15, to enter an advanced placement program at the University of Chicago (UC), where she finished the last two years of high school and the first two years of college concurrently, then continued at UC, earning a Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1944, a Bachelor of Science degree in 1946, and MD in 1948. In 1951, she served as an attending physician at the Infant and Prenatal Clinics in the Department of Public Health in Maryland. From 1955 to 1961, she took up a research post at a clinic for children with developmental disabilities, while teaching neurology at the University of Illinois Medical School. She was a professor in the Department of Hematology at UC in 1977. In 1984, she was named the Blum-Riese Distinguished Service Professor in the Departments of Medicine, Molecular Genetics and Cell Biology, and Human Genetics at UC. Between 2001-2001, she served as Interim Dean for Science at the Pritzker School of Medicine in UC.

Professor Rowley in the early 1970's identified a specific genetic translocation, exchange of genetic material between chromosomes, in patients with leukemia. This discovery, along with her subsequent work on chromosomal abnormalities, has revolutionized the medical understanding of the role of chromosomal translocation and damage in causing cancer. Despite some initial resistance to her ideas, her work has proven immensely influential, and by 1990 over 70 translocations had been identified in different cancers.

She has published around 500 scientific articles in leading international journals. Professor Rowley received numerous awards and honors, including 9 honorary doctorate degrees, a long list of honorary and named lectureships, fellowships of major national and international science academies and around 30 prestigious prizes and medals, including the Gairdner Prize, Lasker Prize, the National Science Medal.

Professor Janet D. Rowley passed away in 2013.

بِ لِلْهِ اللَّهِ الْمُعَالِكَةُ اللَّهُ الْمُعَالِكِةُ اللَّهُ الْمُعَالِمُةُ اللَّهُ الللْلِهُ الللْلِهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْلِمُ الللْمُلْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ اللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ اللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ اللَّهُ الللْمُلْمُ اللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُ



الحاهيئة جائزة الولكتر فيصل اللوت لمية ، بعرالطلاحها حلى نظام جَائزة الولكتر فيصَل اللغالميّة الولعت الاص حليم بن مجاليس المناء مؤرت سرة اللكترى فيصل الولت يرتبة ب القرار رقع ١١ / ١٨ / ٨٨ ووساريخ ١٠ / ١٨ / ١٨ هـ وحل محضر ولمنه والاخترب الملكت الملكت الملكت الملكت فيصت مل اللعت المسيّة للطارس في وورتصا الولت الابة عمدة بتاريخ ٢٠ - ٣٠ عمر الا الأولى ١٤٠٨ هـ المولون م ٢٠ - ١٢ مين اير ١٩٨٨م ، نفت ترميخ .

اللايتناذة الدكتورة بقانيت ويفيئون والوافي

جَائِرَةَ الْكَلِيرَى فَيْعِلِ الْلِعَا لَيْرَةَ لَلْعَابِ عَلَى ١٤٠٨هـ (١٩٨٨م " بالامت تَلَاكَ " وموضوعها « سرفا كاللَّمِينَ في : « سرفا كاللَّمِينَ في :

ا- وسيحدُول الطوق الفقت به الطريث الرزارة الطرينام مخروالطبيعة في العتبغات «وفكروسومات» بخلاب الدرج الطفنا ب بسترها ق الدرج.

٢- وأكدت في الغيران في العسبا عن النوع من مرف في الدع الف و النوي ينتج عن السخدام اللعقافير
 ي حلاج الركامي السرق في الدوري من سن جرح الشيخيي هذا النوج من سرق الدع وحلاجم.

٣- وصفها فلنغيرًل من مغير الطبيعية التي تحرث في الطريساً من اللوراؤنية بالصبغات وتنبخ عنها فغيرالرت سرها نتيتة في حسلاب اللرم ممتا مرسيسا معرجلي لريجا والعب لاج المدين هذه اللامراض.

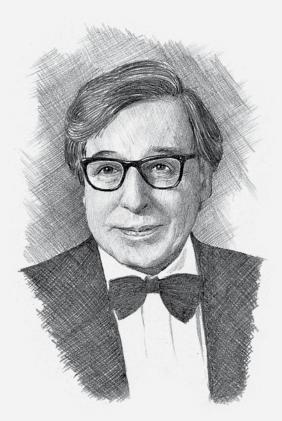
وَلَى هَا مِنْ مُ لَجَائِرُةٌ لِهُ عُنْحُهُمُ إِلِمِيتَ هَا لَرَجُوهُ الْكُرْدِيرِ مِنْ لِلْهِ مَتَاجِ لِلْمُدرِفِي هَا لَطُعَلَ مِنْ لَا لِلْمُعَلِيدِةِ وَتَحْقِيدِ فَالْكُونِيدَ اللَّهِ لِللَّهِ لَمَا فَا لَهُ وَلَا لَهُ مِنْ اللَّهِ لَمَا أَنْ فَا لَهُ مُنْ وَمُعْلِيدًا وَمُؤْمِنُ وَمُعْلِيدًا وَمُعْلِيدًا وَمُعْلِيدًا وَمُعْلِيدًا وَمُعْلِمُ لَلْمُعْلِمُ وَمُعْلِمُ لِلللَّهُ لِمُعْلِمُ وَمُعْلِمُ لِلللَّهُ وَمُعْلِمُ لِلللَّهُ وَمُعْلِمُ لِلللَّهُ وَمُعْلِمُ لِلللَّهِ لَلْمُعِلِّمُ وَمُعْلِمُ لِلللَّهِ لِللللَّهُ وَمُعْلِمُ لِلللَّهُ وَمُعْلِمُ لِلللَّهُ وَلِمُ لِلْمُ لِلللَّهِ لَمُعْلِمُ لِلللَّهِ لِللللَّهُ وَمُعْلِمُ لِللللَّهِ لِللللَّهِ لِللللَّهِ لِللللَّهِ لِلللَّهُ لِللللَّهِ لِلللَّهِ لِللللَّهُ لِلللللَّهِ لِللللَّهِ لِلللللَّهِ لِلللللَّهُ لِللللَّهُ لِللللَّهُ لِلللللَّهُ لِلللللَّهُ لِلللللَّهُ لِلللللَّهُ لِللللَّهُ لِلللللَّهُ لِللللللَّهُ لِلللللللَّهُ لِللللللّهِ لِللللللَّهُ لِللللللَّهُ لِللللللَّهُ لِللللللّهِ لِللللللللَّهُ لِللللللّهِ لِللللللّهُ لِللللللللّهِ لِلللللللللللّهُ لِللللللّهُ لِلللللللللّهُ لِلللللللّهِ لِلللللللّهُ لِللللللّهُ ل

ولينته في التونيق

رئيش هيئة الجائزة

خَالدُ لِلْفِيصِّرِ بِي الْجَبِرُ لِلْعَزِيرَ

صررے فرورت فن برقے 24 وئاریخ ۱۲۰۸۸۸۱ ه الولول ۱۲۰۸۸۸۸۲ ح





Professor Sir Robert G. Edwards

UK

(Infertility)

Robert Geoffrey Edwards was born in Batley, U.K., in 1925. He received his B.Sc. in Zoology in 1951 from University College of North Wales at Bangor and a Ph.D. from the Institute of Animal Genetics at the University of Edinburgh in 1955. He joined the University of Cambridge in 1963, where he later retired as a Distinguished Professor and Extraordinary Fellow of Churchill College in 1989.

Professor Edwards was the scientist who developed in vitro fertilization (IVF), a technology that has revolutionized the treatment of infertility. He carried out pioneering research on human in vitro fertilization in collaboration with the late Patrick Steptoe. This culminated in the first successful birth of a "test tube" baby on 25 July 1978. This milestone event in the fight against infertility captured the imagination of the public and focused attention on the importance of basic research in human reproduction. Edwards' studies have permitted hundreds of other infertility centers around the world to establish IVF clinics. Edwards seminal research also laid the groundwork

for further innovations in the treatment of infertility, such as intracytoplasmic sperm injection, embryo biopsy and stem cell research.

He authored hundreds of research papers and scientific reviews, in addition to 22 books, many of which were reprinted several times. He was also awarded Honorary Doctorate degrees by nine major universities and elected Fellow of the Royal Society in London and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist, Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Honorary President of the French Society for Reproduction and Life Member of the European Society for Embryology and Reproduction. He was the founder, editor-in-chief or member of the editorial board of several scientific journals.

Professor Edwards received many prestigious prizes, including Nobel Prize and Lasker Medical Research Award. He was appointed Captain of the British Empire by the Queen of Britain and knighted in 2011.

Professor Sir Robert G. Edwards passed away in 2013.

بنيه المتادم تاريخ برارة م عائزة الملكرة في في العالمة في العطن



اله هندة بما ازة الملكت نبيسل العناكية ، بغر الطلاحها بحلى فغال بما ازة الملكت فيصل اللفائية الملفنا وق حليه من بجلي الهناء مؤمرت سدّ الطلكت فيصلى المؤسريّة بالقرار رقع ١١/١٨ / ١٨٨ ووت اريخ ١٠/٨/ ١٨ ١٨ هـ ، وجلى محضر طبنة الملاحميّيا رفيا ازة الملكت فيصلى اللعالمية في العلب في وورتها المانا نية جمشرة بناريخ ٢- ٦ جاوى اللاحمة و ١٤٠٥ ه ،

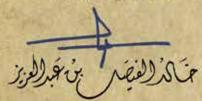
اللائه تا والدكتى رويرك جيفري الووادوز

جائزة الملكن فيصل العنائية في الطب لهذا اللغام «١٤٠٩هـ ١٩٨٩م»، بالانتراك، وفات الله من الانتراك،

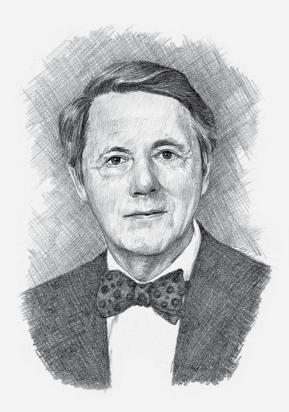
- الشاة في بحوث ألى مقى اللهريونات الله المسايدة يؤدي الحى تفريخ ألكرى بويلفة في نفت المستحصين وتخصيب وتخصيب مناج جسم الطيوان ، ثم تطبيقه هذا محتى الله نشائ .
- ؟ تَوَيِحُ لِنِي الْهُ وَسَلَ الْمَدِيمِ لِلْلاَرْتَ الْوَلِيرَ لَكِينَ الْمِيْسَ لِرَيْسَ الْمِيمِ اللهُ ال وق هفي خصتب في الله بنوب اللزجاجي حب ١٩٧٨م.
- ٣- تَمَكَنَ مِنَاسَ اللَّهِ لِمَاء فِي مِرالِكَزَ اللَّعْقِينَ النِّبَاعِ طَرِيقَة مِمَّا الْوَى إِلْهُ واللَّاق وَلا مِنَ اللَّهُ طَفَ اللَّهِ بِهِ وَاللَّامِينَةِ وَلَكُمْ وَاللَّهِ فِي اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ مِمَّا الْوَى إِلْهُ واللَّاقِةِ .
- وله هيئت الطب ائزة لافتمنح الويت ها لترجول الطزب من اللإنتاج العثم وللهنتاج العثم والسعت الاقتصادة والمعتمدة المعتمدة ا

والعدَّه في اللوسين.

رئين هيئة الجائزة



صدرت في الرياض برقم ٥٧ وتاريخ ٢/٨/١٩ يَ١٥ - الموافق ٢/١٩٨٩م





Professor Luigi Mastroianni Ir.

USA

Co-Laureate

(Infertility)

Luigi Mastroianni Jr. was born in New Haven, CT, U.S.A., in 1925. received his bachelor's degree in zoology from Yale University in 1946 and obtained his MD from Boston University School of Medicine in 1950. He completed his internship and residency in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Metropolitan Hospital of New York and then proceeded to a fellowship in Reproductive Endocrinology at Harvard Medical School and the Free Hospital for Women in Boston. In 1961 he became Chief of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Harbor General Hospital and Professor at the University of California at Los Angeles. In 1965, he was appointed the William Goodell Professor and Chairman of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

Professor Mastroianni has dedicated his life to studying the causes and solutions of human infertility problems. He studied the effects of proreactive hormones on ovulation and shown that clomiphene induced ovulation in nonhuman primates could be used to increase the fertilization rate in women. His distinguished work on the physiology of the fallopian tube and the biochemistry of tubal fluid has contributed significantly to the basic understanding of the requirements for successful fertilization, which was a major factor in developing successful human in vitro fertilization techniques. His groundbreaking animal studies in the 1970's paved the way for IVF. In 1983, he performed the first successful human in vitro fertilization in the Philadelphia region.

He published numerous papers in international journals and served as Editor-in-Chief of Fertility and Sterility. He was a former President of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine, member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

Professor Mastroianni received several awards including the Ortho Medal, Career Achievement Award of the Association of Professors of Obstetrics and Gynecology and the Society for Gynecologic Investigation's Distinguished Scientist Award.

Professor Luigi Mastroianni Jr. passed away in 2013.

براءة مائن اللكي في العالمة فى الطب



إن هيئة بَمَا نزة المنت فيعل العُ المية ، فِير الطلاحها عَلى نظاع مَا نِزة المنت فيصل اللغالية الملفناه وه حليه مى تجالي إنها ومؤسسة الملكث فيصلى الحن يرتية بالغرار رفي ١١/١٨/١١ وت ارج ١١/١٨/١١ ه . وجلى كافرطب للاختيار في از ١٨/١٨ وت ارج ١٣٩٨ مراه وجلى كافرطب اللاختيار في از ١٨/١٨ وت فيعل العالمية في الطب في وورتها النائية المنوة بناريخ ١-٦ جاوى الأعنق ١٠١٩ ه.

(للأستاة (للكتوكيوجي مائيتريوني

جايزة وللش فيصل ولفا لمية في الطب لهزار العام .. ١٤٠٩ هـ ١٩٨٩ م. ، بالاشتراك، ووفت للأساب ولاتة:

لأقتشا فه فخف أدبحا تدبحق لأمثا رالهريونات اللنا بسلية بحسلي حملة الالامتاخة لأن محقار والكلومون في مينشط محلية والإباضة في والفرود، والنه بمكن فطبيق فانت على الإفساق، ممّا لأوى إلى زيادة الافتها ب الرى النساء.

قيا مه بيرَالِسًا مِن رائِرةَ العرفة وظافف فناه فالوب ، وتُعرِّفه على ما هِمَّ السَّوالِيلُ -5 والتي مقرزها ، وهي والسوائل والعنرورية لبخاع عملية والإخصاب الطبيعية مندلالت م ولبويقية والحيول والمنوي.

إلنشاؤه لألكر مركز لتخصيب ولبورها ب خارج الجسم في الولايات الملتحرة، وقيام - ٣ بترريب النمق صين في معًا فحة العقم من جميع أي والعراط.

ولا هيئة الحائزة إذ تمنحه إلتاها لترجول المزبرس اللإنتاج ورب مير. والم غرالسب عادة بني والإنساة. ولانة ولحت الكونين.

رئيش هيئة الجائزة

مَاكُدُ الْفَصِرِ بِنْ تَجْدِ الْعِزِيز

صدرت في السرماض برقم 01 وتاريخ ٢/٨٨، ١٤ه- الموافق ٢/١٩٨٩م





Professor Anthony E. Butterworth

UK

(Schistosomiasis)

Anthony Edward Butterworth was born in Luton, U.K., in 1945. He received his BA, M.B., B.Chir., M.A. and Ph.D. in Immunology in 1973 from Cambridge University. He served from 1973 to 1977 as a fellow at the Welcome Trust Laboratories in Kenya then a research fellow at Harvard Medical School and later a Professor of Medical Parasitology at Cambridge University. He was also visiting professor at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Professor Butterworth studied the epidemiology and control of schistosomiasis, as well as the human body's immune responses to the parasite have advanced our understanding of the mechanisms of disease in general, while bringing the world closer to a safe and effective vaccine. His first major contribution, in the mid 1970's, showed that eosinophils can kill larval forms of the parasite when working in concert with certain antibodies. He and others demonstrated that eosinophils destroy the schistosome larvae by releasing highly toxic granules onto the larva's

surface. His next major accomplishment came when he and his group conducted longitudinal studies on human schistosomiasis in Kenya and Uganda which showed that, beginning at around the age of 12, individuals experience increased IgE antibody levels, another key culprit in allergic reactions, that react against antigens of the adult parasite, as well as a drop in levels of certain antibodies that obstruct the immune response.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1994. He is a member of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Professor Butterworth received several awards including the Chalmers Medal from the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and the Bernhard Nocht Medal from the Bernhard Nocht Institute.

Currently Professor Anthony E. Butterworth is Professor Emeritus at Cambridge, and Honorary Scientific Director of the Biomedical Research and Training Institute at Harare, Zimbabwe.

بنع لقرال المرامية برائة أنه الملكرة في المائلة في الطب في الطب



إِنَّ هِنَ يَهُ بَكُ بِرَةَ الْكُوْرَ فَعِسَلُ الْعَالِمَةِ ، فِولُطُلُوحِهِ الْحَسَى فَقَامِ بِهَا بُرَةَ الْكُنْرَ فِيعَلَى اللّعا لمستِدَ اللّهَ الاص محتليمن مجليب النمناء مؤكرتَ سدَ اللّكَثَ فِيعَلَى الْفَكْرِيةِ بِالْمُؤَارِرِفْحِ ١١٨ ١٨ ١٨ وتأريخ ١٨ ١٨ ١٨ وتوسَلَى اللّه الله اللّه الله الله المنظمة في اللّه وتأريخ ١٨ ١٨ ١٨ ١٨ مناورة الله من الله عن ١٤١ ه المولوق ١٥٠ - ١٨ بناورة ١٩٩٠م، فَوَرَمِيّ :

(لافستاة الاكركتورلات توني لية ولريه بترويرات

بهائزة والمليك فيصل ولعائمة في ولطب لهزاوليس . ١٤١٠ هـ - ١٩٩٠ ، با للايت تراك وموضوعها

" السلماريا "؛ وفائك للاينزال اللانة.

ر ولكتنافه وورمغض أب الانوى الفرعنة في الكتب أب الكنافة عندولاء المنسفات الدك النسوني ... والكبها رسي الله فينونية ». وقرائنت من خلافي بحوثه الليرانية الانج الأجراه في فين العبل الحبولاة ولا والفونداة وفي المنها المنطفيل المنافيوناي، والإفراد من الفرن المنافي المنافية والمنافق المن المنافية والمنافية والمنافقة وال

برهنة بای والونساخ والدي بنعرفن والوم ابه بمرص والبها رئيبا معرف مرادس بکتسب بعف ولمن معة عندهزا والرمن ومحتلی مری مرت تولات ، وفوصله واقی معرفة والکیفیة والتی تناخی منهت ولمن محة ممیت تحدیثا طرقا معلمیة و قیقة فتحقیق و فکری میروانیگ. وتمکنه بزدگری می موادهداد بحواته ولا میستخدادی لوت ع صدول والبلها دمیت اول انسونی.

٧٠ قيامة بترريب لالكثيرس لالباحثين ولالفن بني فَيْ لاَ يَحْدَبُرُ ولا لُحْفَلْ وَمِن لأبرز لاسهَا ما فه في المحتاق من المرابط المعتاق المرابط المرابط المرابط المرابط المرابط المرابط المعتاق المرابط المعتاق المرابط المر

ميرلينية في موض والبلها درسيا بكينيا.

ع - النترة الأكثرين ١٢٠ بخدت في تجانى والمناهة بوجه بعام واللبها ركب ابوجه بعث على . ولإه هيئة الطبائزة الاختنى التابع الترجو له الطزيدس الهنتاج الكثم السعادة بني الله نساة.

ولايته وفي لالتوسيق

رئيس هيئة ولجائزة منا لدولفيضر بي يجدول لعزيز

صَوَلَ فِرَلَوْثِ عِنْ بِرَقِي ١٧ وستاريخ ١٤١٠/٨/٩ وفولون ٦ /١٩٩٠)





Professor André Capron

France

(Schistosomiasis)

André Capron was born in Lens, France, in 1930. He completed his Ph.D. in Medicine in 1958 and worked at the College of Medicine in Lille University. In 1970, he became Professor of Immunology and Parasite Biology at Lille University and Director of the Parasite Immunology Research Center at Pasteur Institute, then Director of Pasteur Institute in Lille and Managing Director of the National Association for Research on HIV/AIDS.

Professor Capron is an internationally recognized authority of the biology of parasites and the development of new strategies in the prevention of epidemics caused by parasitic infections such as schistosomiasis. He described for the first time the antigenic structure of helminths and showed the existence of shaed antigens between parasites and their hosts. He also developed immunodiffusion techniques for the diagnosis of parasitic diseases and developed, with R. T. Damian of Georgea, the novel concept of molecular mimicry. He contributed

significantly to understanding the immunology of schistosomiasis and the attempts to develop defined-antigen vaccines against that disease. His works include the discovery of previously unknown forms of antibody-dependent, cell-mediated cytotoxicities involving activation of eosinophils, monocytes and platelets by IgE complexes, and the role of IgM-blocking antibodies in regulating protective immunity. His effeorts renewed hope in developing a novel vaccine to protect people against schistosomiasis which countries and international organizations have failed to control by conventional methods. Professor Capron received several awards including Richard Lounsbery Award of the Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Sciences in the U.S.A.

Currently Professor André Capron is a Distinguished Emeritus Professor of Immunology at Lille University and Honorary Director of the Pasteur Institute.

بنع لقرال المرامين برائة أنها برأة الملكرة فيصل العالمية في الطب



إِنَ هِنَ بَكَ بَرْةَ الْكُوكَ فَيْسَلُ الْعَالِمَةِ ، بعد الطّلاحها حتى فَقَامِ جَائِزةَ الْكُنْكَ فَيْصَلُ العالمَتِ الْكُفَاءِق حَسَلِيمِس بجلب النّماءِ مؤكّ سبة المُلكَثَ فِقَالِ الْخَيْرِيةَ بالْمَرَّارِمِ ١٨/ ١٨/ ٩٨ وتاريخ ١٠ / ١٨/ ١٨ هـ . ويحسَلى كَامَر لَحِينَ اللهِ مَعْسَبَ ارِفَّا بُرْزةَ الْكُنْكَ فِيلِ الْكَامَاتِيةَ فِي الْكُلْبِ فِي وَوَرِيّهَ الْكُنْ الْنَهُ هِمِنْ قَبَارِيخَ ١٥ - ٢١ جما وى اللّهِ عِنْ ١٤١٠ ه المُولِق قُلْ ١٥ - ١٨ بنار ١٩٩٠م، فَقَرْسُخ :

(ولا يُستَا و الركتور (نرري كابروة

بها فزة المليك فيصل العائمية في الطلب الهذا العام. . ١٤١٠ه - ١٩٩٠م » با للايمت والى وموضوحها « اللب لمحارب يا » ، وفذ لك للأير شب الله لية .

، - ﴿ وَلَوَسَافَهُ وَمِنَ مُنْهُ مَنْهُ مَا لَا لِطَفَيكُ اللَّهِ عَنْ مَنْسَطَ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهِ وَمِعْمِ عَاسَ اللَّوَى الطَّعَنِيةَ وَاللَّهِ عَنْ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَاللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهُ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَّا عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَّا عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّا عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَّا عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ

٤- وسنتفاوته من وَ فَكَ وَلِا لَتَمَا فَ فِي الْمِسْتِينَ وَلِي الْمِسْتِينَ فِي الْمِسْتِ فِي الْمِسْتِ فِي المُسْتِينَ فِي الْمُسْتِينَ فِي الْمُسْتِينَ فِي الْمُسْتِينَ فِي الْمُسْتِينَ فِي الْمُسْتِينَ فِي الْمُسْتِينَ فِي الْمُسْتِينِ فَي الْمُسْتِينِ فِي مِنْ الْمُسْتِينِ فِي الْمُلِينِ فِي الْمُسْتِينِ فِي الْمُسْتِينِ

وهمیت قبل ، ممیت تعیناً با میت هیئیة متقدمة اینترعها. ۳- سمیا زنه فضیب الکیت بق فراهنگوت بحث مستضدالات وقائیة میت تخدماً الضرال الراسا ویة وهمفدر والزمضا ه ممیس تخریمهٔ می جهواناس مَعَ تلقیحها بالمستضدالات. ومی المستضدالات البيّ الکتشفها الهمیت تضدر مِعَ ۸۳ « المراکب می مواده افتونیهٔ وزله البّه » والنزی بحری الهجا رئیت محتلیه جا ایناً فیطویره جنی بمکن الممیس تخدار مه فرخ الده نسای.

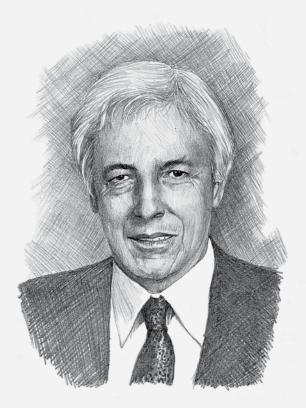
٤. قيد بترديب لافكترمي لالبهمين من لاقه رسين في نجال بحوت ما لأسهم في لوتوله ولافكر لالانساخ وست موست وللته في قطوير برنام هوئية لالعتمة لأنسافية وميث وللته في قطوير برنام هوئية لالعتمة لأنسافية وحول لانسوف لالفورسية لومن تركة في محاصب لرمينا فق لالحسارة

فت الله العلمي الكبير والنفل فرنسا ومنارعها ، وفنتره منائ العبورة في الدوريان العلمية .

ولِهَ هيئة الطائزة الاعتماد الآيها لترجوله الطزيري الله نتاج اللغم السعّادة بني الله نساة. ولاعته وفيت اللتونسيق

رئيس هيئة لهايزة خالدوالفيصر بي جي فيروالعزيز

صَرَاكَ فِي الْأَوْبُ عَنْ بَرَقَ 17 وت اربح: ١٤١٠/٨/٩ هـ المثولات 1 /١٩١٠/٥





Professor Attilio Maseri

Italy

(Coronary Artery Disease)

Attilio Maseri was born in Udine, Italy, in 1935. He received his MD from the University of Padua in 1960, then obtained Ph.D. in Cardiology and Ph.D. in Nuclear Medicine from the University of Pisa in 1963 and 1968, respectively. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeon of Britain. He was Head of the Coronary Research Group at the University of Pisa from 1967 to 1979. Then from 1979 to 1991 he was appointed Sir John McMichael Professor of Cardiovascular Medicine at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, and Director of Cardiology at Hammersmith Hospital in London. Then Professor of Cardiology at the Catholic University of Rome. In 2001, he became Professor of Cardiology at the Faculty of Medicine in the Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele, and Chairman of the Cardiothoracic and Vascular Department at San Raffaele Scientific Institute in Milan.

Professor Maseri has a remarkable track record of innovative research. By changing traditional paradigms, he played an important role in shaping new diagnostic techniques in pathophysiologic thinking. He contributed significantly to the opening of new avenues of research and patient management in the field of ischemic heart disease. His novel unifying vision of ischemic heart disease is chronicled in 740 pages of his single-authored textbook: Ischemic Heart Disease, A Rational Basis for Clinical Practice and Clinical Research. He published hundreds of papers in international journals, authored or co-authored several books and mentored many cardiologists and cardio-thoracic physicians. He is a Lifetime Member of the Johns Hopkins Society of Scholars.

Professor Maseri received several awards including the First George von Hevesy Prize for Nuclear Medicine of Tokyo, James B Herrick Award of the American Heart Association, Distinguished Investigator Award of the American College of Cardiology, Invernizzi Prize for Medicine and the European Society of Cardiology Gold Medal Award.

بنج هذالاه الانهيزة برارئة تهائزة المليك فيصل اللع المية للطسب



إِلَى هِنَة بِمَ أَرَة الْلِيكَ فَيْقِلَ الْعَلَيْة ، بِعَرُالِطُلُوح الْحِرْفَالُ بِجَائِرَة الْمِلْكَ فَيْقِلَ الْعَلَيْة ، بِعَرُالِطُلُوح الْحِرْفَة الْمُلْكَ فَيْقِلَ الْحَلِيدِية بِالْمُرْلِرَقِّم الْمُلَاكِ فَيْقِلَ الْحَلِيدِية بِالْمُرْلِرَقِّم الْمُلَاكِ فَيْقِلَ الْحَلِيدِية بِالْمُرْلِرَقِّم الْمُلَاكِ فِيصَلَ الْحَلَيْدِية بِالْمُرْلِرَقِمَ الْمُلَاكِ فَيْقِلَ الْحَلَيْدِية الْمُلْكِينِ فَيْقِلَ الْعَلَيْدِية الْمُلْكِينِ فَيْقِلَ الْعَلْمِينِ الْعِلْمِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ فَيْقِلَ الْعَلْمِينَ وَمُولِكِينَ الْعَلْمِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْعَلْمِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْعَلْمِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْعَلْمِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينِ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَا الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَا الْمُلْكِلِينَا الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَا الْمُلْكِلِينَا الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَا الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِيلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِيلِينَا الْمُلْكِلِينِينَ الْمُلْكِلِيلُولِينَا الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْ

الفائسة فالكركتور لأتيليوسري

بَى نَرَةُ وَلَائِكِنَ فَيضَاكُ وَلَوْ الْمِلْ الْهِوْ الْوَلِيْ الْمُؤُولُولُ الْمُؤَولُولُ الْمُؤَلِّقِ الْمُؤْلُولُ الْمُؤَلِّقِ الْمُؤْلُولُ الْمُؤْلِقِي الْمُولِقِي الْمُؤْلِقِي الْمُؤْلِقِي الْمُؤْلِقِقِي الْمُؤْلِقِي الْم

ولها هيئة الطائزة لإفتى لريًاها لتربهول الطنيري العِنتاج المعتم المين العِنسَاط. ولاعدَّ والحيُّ اللوسي

فيرى هيئة الحابشنة

مِنَ قِرُولِفِيعَتُ لِي بَصِيرُولِمِزِيز

مَسْرَرَى فِي وَلَسُوبِا مِنْ بِرَجْ ٧٩ وفت اربيخ ١١١٠/ ٩١١٠ هـ ولولوفت ١٩١٢/ ١٩٩٢/





Professor Françoise Barré-Sinoussi

France

Co-Laureate

(Acquired Immunodeficiency Disease)

Françoise Barré-Sinoussi was born in Paris, France, in 1947. She obtained her doctorate degree from the Sciences University in Paris in 1974, followed by post-doctoral training at the National Institutes of Health and the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, MD, U.S.A. She joined the Pasteur Institute in Paris in the early 1970s, then became Director of the Regulation of Retroviral Infections Unit.

Professor Barré-Sinoussi is most noted for her role in the initial identification of HIV-1, the virus which causes AIDS. Her work is highly cited in the scientific literature, and she is particularly recognized as the first author of the famous 1983 publication that reported the discovery of the retrovirus, later called HIV-1, in an AIDS patient. This discovery not only paved the way for the development of blood tests to screen out blood donors, but also led directly to rapid methods to diagnose HIV-infected individuals, as well as methods to screen potential drug candidates for anti-HIV activity. She initiated, since the 1980s, collaborative research with developing countries

where she has managed multidisciplinary networks that helped establish centers for training on the diagnosis and control of AIDS in several African and Asian countries.

She has authored or co-authored more than 320 scientific publications. She has given numerous invited lectures, participated in over 250 international conferences and trained many young researchers. Senoussi also contributes actively to scientific societies and committees both at the Institut Pasteur and at other AIDS organizations, such as the National Agency for AIDS Research in France. She has also been a consultant to WHO and UNAIDS-HIV. In 2006, she has been honored by Women in Technology International Hall of Fame for her accomplishments in AIDS research. Professor Barré-Sinoussi received several prizes including Nobel Prize and the French Order of Merit.

Currently Professor Françoise Barré-Sinoussi is a Professor at the Institut Pasteur and Research Director at the INSERM France.

بير لانون الأين برادة بمَا مُرَة المُلِكِثَ فَيْعِيلُ الْاعَالِمَة للطبُ للطبُ



لِرَنَّ هِينَهُ جَائِزَةً لِالْمَكَ فَيْصَلُ لِاهْتَ لَمِيةً ، بعدُ لُطَّهُ هَا بعسَى فَالْ مِجَائِزَةً لِالْمِكَ فيصَسَلُ لِلْعَالَمِيةَ لِوَلْعَا وق بحسَلِهِ مِن مجالِبِي لُمِنَاء بؤلسَّة لُولِكُمْتَ فَيْصَلُ لُولْمَرِيةً مِحْ وتامِيخ ١٧٨٨٨٨٠٠ ١٣ه ، ويحسَلى محصرُ فجهنة لولاحنستيار فجنائزة لُولِكُمْتَ فَيْصَلُ لُولُوسَ المَّية فَلَطْبَ في وورتها الْالْسَا وَكُرَة بحمْرَة بِتَامِيخ ٢٢ - ٥٥ كمرتعباط ١٤١٣ه ٣١ - ٢١٦٢٢٨٢١٦ ، فقت تَرْمِيخ :

(الركتورة فزلائي ولزياري - سنوسي

د وكتمشا ف اللغبروكى الركمستبب طرفئ الفاف رزيحتام ١٩٨٣م.
 د الفتري ، كام ١٩٨٤م ، بعك بروتين بوجود بحث بعنى المان والعمفا وتية يمكن فبروس الملائم لأرب من الله وقية محكمة والمعلق من الله وتعليم ما يستبب نقص المان بعة الدى الملحابين بهذا المرمن . والعترف بعلى الغلاف البروتيني الغبروس الله يرز ، وتبيئ المهمة في المستحابات المستح

و المُكتَشَاف وجموه النِسِبة كالمية من الطعمًا بين با لؤيرز في الأولامِرط أفريقيا ، واقوعنِسج أرهميّة المؤندَث روحى طريق الموافعت الى المقبنيي .

٤٠ الْكَتَشَا فَ وَيُع لَرَّطْرِمِنَ الْلَغيروكِ لَالْسَبَّبِ لَلْقُوسِرزَ فِي عَرْبِ الْفُرِيقِيا ، وتحديرصلة ببعثى المُقيروسك المُلِيَّبَةِ للْفُيرزليرى الْلِحَروا ، ووضع بروتينا بخلافه وطريقية اللغاس معَها .

ه . تهدیجوک الفزیق ایتطویرالممشاحی والاختبارالات تکتیشن بها الفهمشابهٔ بعدّوی الفائد، وفتحها الفاقاً واکرعهٔ المباهمیْن فریجای موی فقعی الملنابحة الفکتسسَب فے الفائح للهِیجا و حسد لاج ومفیل ولاق می هرزل الولموی.

وليقة هيئة وفي يزة وق عني وياه لترجوها والزيري وهونته ليتعاهة بي العوات 6.

ولاهدُّ وفي وفتوفيق ، نيس هينة لافي يزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٨٥ وتاريخ ١٤١٢/١٠/١٨ هـ الواقع ١٩٩٢/٤/١٠

مايرولغيصر بي جرولعزيز





Professor Jean-Claude Chermann

France

(Acquired Immunodeficiency Disease)

Jean-Claude Chermann was born in Paris, France, in 1939. He obtained his doctoral degree from the College of Science at the University of Paris, followed by post-doctoral training in Switzerland, Sweden and the United States. He taught for many years and was a Deputy Director of Research at the Medical University in Western Paris. He spent 25 years at the Pasteur Institute, where he became the Director of Research of INSERM (French National Institute of Health and Medical Research). He also held the position of Director of Research of Unit INSERM U322 on "Retrovirus and Associated Diseases" until June 2001 when he took up a position as Chief Scientific Director of URRMA Biopharma based in Montreal, Canada, and Director of URRMA Research and Development branch, based in Aubagne, France. He is also a member of the Scientific Boards of Ethlon Foundation in California.

Professor Chermann carried out pioneering research on retroviruses and their mechanisms of transmission. He participated in landmark studies on acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in collaboration with Luc Montagnier and Françoise Barré-Senoussi. These three French scientists are noted for their groundbreaking success in isolating and characterizing the human retrovirus (HIV-1) responsible for AIDS in 1983. The following year, they described how that virus attached to certain white blood cells (CD4+ cells) normally involved in cellular immune responses to various pathogenic infections. Subsequently, they showed that HIV-1 progressively destroyed patients' CD4+ cells with the result that they no longer were able to combat infections and malignancies. The group also discovered a second type of HIV (HIV-2) which causes human immunodeficiency in Africa. Professor Chermann has authored or co-authored more than 300 scientific papers. Professor Chermann received several awards, including the French Order of Merit, as well as election to a

number of prestigious scientific and medical societies.

ب ولعدوالمعي والمعيمة برادة مائزة الفيك فيصل العالمة للطب



إِلتَّ هِينُهُ جَائِزَة وَهُلَكَ فَيْصَلُ وَهِسَاهِية ، بِعِدُ وَهُلَاهِهَا حِسَلَى فَعْلَ مِهَا يُزَة وهُلِكَ فيصنب ولعنا لمية ولمفيا وق مختليه ي مجاليب ولمناء يؤكسة ولمثكث فيصل وهنوية مق ١١ /١٨/ ٩٨ وتاريخ ١٨١٨/١٠٠ ه . ويعملى كاعترفينة ولاحنت يارفي الزة ولائك فيفك ولات لمية فلطب في وورتها ولينا وكري يحترة بناريخ ٢١-٥٥ شعباط ١١٤١٦ هـ ١١ -١١ /١٩٩٢) ، فقت در منح :

الدكتورجين كمودكثيرمان

بَايْرَةَ لِلْكِينَ فَيْ لُولِعًا لِمَةِ فَلَطْبَ لَهِ الْأَلْقِ الْمُعَالِمِ الْمُعَالِمِ الْمُعَالِمِينَ الْمُعَلِمِينَ الْمُعَالِمِينَ الْمُعَلِمِينَ الْمُعَلِمِينَ الْمُعَلِمِينَ الْمُعَلِمِينَ الْمُعَالِمِينَ الْمُعَلِمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعِلَّمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعِلِمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعِلِمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعِلِمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعِلِمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِ فقى لالنابحة الملكستب" ، وذفك لتحقيقه مع يعفوي الفريق اللذين شاركاه في الطِّائرة مَا يلي :

وُكَسَنَا وَ لِالْغَيْرُوكِى لِالْمُسَبِّبِ لِمِنْ لِالْأَلِيدِرْ حِسَامِ ١٩٨٣م. ولتَوَيُّف ، جَامِ ١٩٨٤م ، يَحَلِيمُ وَتِينَ موجودهِ حَسَىٰ بعَنَى الْطَنْدِ بِا لَوْلَمْغَا وَتَيَة يُمِكِّى فِيرُوسَى الْوَالْمُورِْدِ من ولاه لتحام يجدًا عَ اللفنا و الرقى ولاخلها وتحطيمها ما لِيسَبِّب فقص اللها بعدّ لرى اللهابيئ بهزا والمرحن. والانترّف هي الغلاف البروتيني لفيروس الله ميزر، وتبين أوهية في السجابة الجسم المن جية.

الكَسَّنَا وَتُ وَجُوهِ وَلَيْسِيةٍ مِحَالِيةٍ مِنَ الْكُمِيّا بِينَ بِا لَوْسِرَ فِي لُرُولِ مِنْ لُ فُرِيقِيا ، ويُوَعِيْبِ جِ لُهِمِيَّةً ونتشاره عن طريق وووفقا مي وهبنيس.

وُكَتَشًا فَ فَوْجٍ وَخُرِمِيَّ الْكَثِيرِوكِ لَالْسَبِّبِ لَلْوْيِدِرْ فِي غُرِبِ وْفَرْيِقِيا ، ويحديرصلة ببعقى - 2 وهنيروسك والميتِّبيَّة فلأبرزلري ولقروه ، ووضع بروتينا بخلافه وظرفيَّة ولنعًا مل معَها .

تهيديجوك وهغريق ليتطوير وامضاح ولاحتيارور تكتيشف بها ولاجماية بعتروى ولافبرز وفتحها وَفَا قَا وَلَا عَدُ وَلِيهِ المَثِنَى فِي مِنَا لِي مِن فَقَى المِلْنَا مَعَةَ الْكُلْسَبَ فِي الْعَالَح وهِ بِجَا وَ حَسَلَ ولفى مى هزاد لامن.

ولِقَاهِنَة ولِي نِمَة لِوَعَنَى لِيَّاهِا لِمَرْجِولِهِ ولِرُسِرِسَ ويوناج والمعَرْلِيعِ وه بني ولونساة.

ولامتروفي والونس،

خالدولغن لمن بخدولعزيز

رنيس هيئة للحتايزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٨٤ وتاريخ ٨١ بر ١٤١٢/١٥ هـ الوافق ١٩٩٢/٤/١٠ م





Professor Luc Montagnier

France

(Acquired Immunodeficiency Diseases)

Luc Montagnier was born in Chabris, France, in 1932. He obtained his first degree in sciences in 1955 and MD in 1960 from the University of Poitiers, and Ph.D. in 1967 from the University of Paris. He was Research Director of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) in 1974 and professor of Virology at the Pasteur Institute in 1985. In 1998, he became Gloria and Bernard Salick Professor of Molecular Biology at Queens College in the City University of New York, and Director of the Center for Molecular and Cellular Biology. Later he worked in Paris at both the Pasteur Institute and his World Foundation: AIDS Research and Prevention.

Professor Montagnier studies of interferon also opened avenues for medical cures for viral diseases. Montagnier and his group are best known for their 1983 discovery of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), followed by the development of a test for detecting its presence

in blood samples. Their discovery of the AIDS virus in human T4 lymphocytes was met with a bitter dispute that was resolved by determining that the viruses isolated by French and American scientists were of the same identity and origin, and therefore the two groups share the credit of discovering the AIDS virus. It was named HIV type 1, to distinguish it from HIV type II which Montagnier and his co-workers discovered in West Africa in 1985. Montagnier's work has been fundamental in currently available drugs for AIDS. Professor Montagnier received many awards including Nobel Prize, the Lasker Award and the Gairdner Award.

ب ولعد والمعنى الرحيي برادة جائزة الفيت فيك العالمة للطب



إِرِيَّ هِينَة جَائِزة وهُنْدَى فيصَل وهِ تَاهِية ، بعدُ وطُّلهُ بِها بحسَلى فَهَا مِهَا بُرْة وهُنِثَ فيعسَل ولفنا المية والمفيا وق محدَليه مى مجاليس المنناء بؤكسة والمكث فيصَل والخبرية من ١١ /١٨/ ٩٨ وتاريخ ١٣٩٨/٨/١٠ ووحملى كلفرفينة الفلاضت يارفي انزة الفكت فيفتل اللت هية فلطب في وورتها ولينا وكري بحدث بناريخ ٢١-٥٥ كنعباط ١١٤١٦ هـ ١١٦/١١/١٩٩١) ، فقت در منح :

جَائِرَةَ وَلَائِينَ فَعِنَلُ وَلَعَا لِمَةً فَلَطِّبَ وَلِهَا وَلَعَا مِنْ الْمُعَالِمِينَ وَالْحَالِمِ الْمُوافِقَ فقى والنابحة الملكسِّب"؛ وفعَكَ لتحقيق مع يعفوي الفريق اللذين شاركاه في الحائزة مَا يلي:

وُكَسَّنَا وَ لِالْفِيرُوكِ لِالْمُسَبِّبِ لِمِصَى لِالْفُرِيرَ وَ الْمُحَامِ ١٩٨٣) . ولترُّف ، حَام ١٩٨٤م ، حَلَةِ روتِينَ موجوده حسَلَى بعلى الطنوبا الوالمفا وثَيَّة أيمكِّن فيروسَ الوالوَّيرَز سَ الِلالْحَامِجَاعَ الْمُفا وَالْحَلِي وَلَاحَلِهِ وَتَحْطِيهُا مَا لِيَسِّبِ فَقَعَى الْمُنابِحة لرى الْلْحَابِينَ بِهزال وطرحن. واللغرُّف جلى الغلاف البروتيني لفيروس الله بيزر، وبُنين أوهية في السجابة البلسع للناجمة.

وُلْكَشَا وَ وَجُودُ وَلِيْسِيةِ بِهُ لَهُمَ مِنَ الْكُمِيَّا بِينَ بِا لَوْسِرَ فِي لُرُولُ مِسْطَ فُرْدُونِيا ، وَوَصِيْبِ بِحَلْهِمِيَّةٍ ونت روعى طريق وووفقا كاو لمينيي.

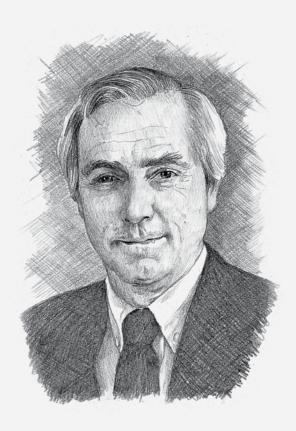
وُكَنَتُنَا فَ فَوْجٍ وَخُرِمِنَ الْفِيروكِ لَالْسَبِّبِ لَلْوْمِدِرْ فِي خُرِبِ أُوْرِيقِيا ، ويحديرصلة ببعقى والفيروسك والمرسِّبِّية للأبرزلري والقرود، ووضع بروتينا بخلاف وظريقة والتع من معها.

تهيريجوك ولفريق ليتطوير لأمضاح ولاحتبا راور تكتيشف بها لالفرحتابة بعتروى لالأبرز، وفتحها لَفَا قَا وَلَا عَدُ وَلِيهِ المِسْنِي فِي مِنَا لِي مِن فَعَلِى وَلِمُنا مَعَةُ وَلَكَسَبَ فِي وَلَعَاجَ وَلِمِ عِلَا عَلِي وَمَعْبِي ولف می از دو لوی.

ولِيَّةَ هِينَة ولِي بُنَة لِاوْ عَنْحَه لِيَّاهَا لِترْجُولُه ولِزُنِيرِمِنَ وَلِهِ نِنَاجِ وَلِمُتَرْكِبَاء وَبِي وَلِهِ لِسَاحَ. وومدوفي وفونين. رنيس هدئة للمتايزة

خاير ولفنعت لي ي بروليزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ۸۳ وتاريخ ۱۵۲/۲/۱۸ ه الواض ۱۹۹۲/٤/۱۰





Professor William French Anderson

USA

(Medical Applications of Genetic Engineering)

William French Anderson was born in Tulsa, OK, U.S.A., in 1936. He obtained a B.A. from Harvard University in 1958, an M.A. from Cambridge University in 1960 and an M.D. from Harvard University Medical School in 1963. His academic and research career extended for more than 40 years during which he took several senior positions. He was a professor of biochemistry, consultant in research and Adjunct Professor in the Genetics Program at George Washington University (GWU). He was also Chairman of the Department of Medicine and Physiology at NIH laboratories in Bethesda, MD and Founder and Editor-in-Chief of Human Gene Therapy and member of the editorial boards of several medical and scientific journals. The last position which he held was Professor of Biochemistry and Pediatrics at the University of Southern California (USC) Keck School of Medicine and Director of the Gene Therapy Laboratories at USC, Los Angeles.

Professor Anderson is a pioneer of gene therapy. He was the first to use this innovative method in an attempt to correct a human genetic disorder. In September 1990, he infused gene-corrected T-lymphocytes into a child with severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), a rare genetic disorder caused by an adenosine deaminase-defective gene. That courageous step opened the door for numerous trials of gene therapy for different conditions.

French Anderson is a copious author and recipient of many awards for contributions in the field of medical genetics. He was awarded an Honorary Doctorate Degree from the University of Oklahoma and Fellowship of American Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor Anderson was awarded the Mary Ann Liebert Biotherapeutics Prize, the Ralph R. Braund Prize in Research from the University of Tennessee, the Rank Prize, the Charles Shepard science Prize.

بِهُ لِلْآَمِنَ لِلْآَمِنَ لِلْآَمِنَ بَرُلْوَهُ بَعِلُنَ لَلْكِر , فَهِيَ لَلْعَالَمَتِ مَا للطنت للطنت



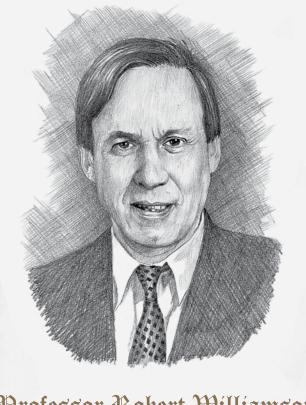
(للائينًا ولي كوروك والنب فراني أن لندرائي

جَائِرَةُ لَالْهُمْ , فَهُ وَلَ لَا فَالْمَدَةُ لِلْلَّمِ فَهُ الْلَّهُ ١٤١٤ هـ ١٤١٤ هـ ١٩٩٤) " بالانتزال ، وفي مَر المؤوّل في بحرّ الله لله بالمورّنا كرب المؤيّر المؤوّل في بحرّ الله وفي بالمورّنا كرب المؤيّرة المرستان من المؤوّل من المؤوّل المؤرّن كرب المؤيّرة المرستان من المؤوّل المؤرّن المرسيدَة الله والمؤرّن المؤرّن كرب في المؤرّن كرب في المؤرّن كرب في المؤرّن كرب في المؤرّن المؤ

دنيره يئة إبحائزة

خايرالنيصل بن جبرالعزيز

مَدرت في الركاض برقع ٩٣ وتأريخ : ١٩٠٤/١/١ هـ المحافق: ٢١/١/١ م





Co-Laureate

Professor Robert Williamson

UK

(Medical Applications of Genetic Engineering)

Robert Williamson was Born in Cleveland, OH, U.S.A., in 1938. He obtained his B.Sc. in chemistry in 1959, his M.Sc. in 1960 and Ph.D. in 1963, in biochemistry from University College, London. He taught at the University of Glasgow and led molecular genetics at the Scottish Cancer Research Institute. In 1976, he was appointed to the Chair of Biochemistry at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in London. In 1995, he moved to Australia as a Professor of Preventive Medicine and a Professor of Medical Genetics at Melbourne University. He was also the Director of Murdoch Children Research Institute in Melbourne, Australia and a founding member of the European Human Genome Organization. He was secretary for Science Policy of the Australian Academy of Science.

Professor Williamson's discovery that alpha thalassemia was caused by a single gene deletion was the first demonstration of an inherited disease at the DNA level. This was instrumental to subsequent discoveries and potential cure of hereditary disorders caused by single gene dysfunctions. It was followed by the cloning the human globin genes by Williamson and his group, and thereafter by their establishment of the first DNA linkage for Duchenne muscular dystrophy. Williamson and his group were also the first to develop a probe for cystic fibrosis which could be employed for screening this disease on a community basis. They also demonstrated the existence of a gene mutation in the familial type of Alzheimer's disease.

He published hundreds of scientific papers. He is an elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London, the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh and Australia, the European Organization for Molecular Biology, the British and Australian Academies of Science and the Australian Academy for Clinical Chemistry. Professor Williamson received several awards including the Centenary Medal for service to Australian society and science in human molecular genetics.

بِهُ لِلْهِ الْحِيْلُ الْمِيْرِةِ الْمُعِيِّمُ لِلْمُعِيِّمُ الْمُعِيِّمُ لِلْمُعِيِّمُ لِلْمُعِيِّمِ الْمُعَالِمِيِّمِ الْمُعْلِمِيِّمِ الْمُعْلِمِي الْمُعْلِمِيِّمِ الْمُعْلِمِيِّمِ الْمُعْلِمِيِّ الْمُعْلِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعْلِمِي الْمُعْلِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعْلِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعْلِمِي الْمُعْلِمِي الْمُعْلِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعْلِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعْلِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي



راتَ هَنِهُ الْعَالَى الْعَالَى الْعَلَى اللّهُ الْعَلَى الْعَلِي الْعَلَى الْعَلَى الْعَلَى الْعُلِي الْعَلَى الْعُلِي الْعَلِي الْعَلِي الْعَلِي الْعَلِي الْعَلِي الْعَلَى الْعَلِي الْعَلِي

(للأرائة والدلور رورات وليس

عِنْ أَوْ الْحَارِ فَيْ كُلُولُولُهُ الْعَلَمْ الْعَلَى الْعَلَى الْعَلَمُ اللَّهُ الْعَلَمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ

ولافته وفري التقيية

دنيره يئة أبحائزة

خَادِرُلُفْيِعَىٰ بِي الْجِدُرُلُغُونِرَ

صَدَرُت فِالرِيَاضِ بِرِقَعِ٩٤ وتاريخ : ١١١٤/١٠ هـ الوافت ي: ١٩٩٤/٤/١ م





Professor Mark M. Davis

USA

(Molecular Immunology)

Mark Morris Davis was born in Paris, France, in 1952. He obtained BA in molecular biology from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, MD. in 1974 and Ph.D. from California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, CA. in 1981. He was a professor at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in 1991. He also served for several years in the Advisory Committee of the Damon Runyon-Walter Winchell Cancer Research Foundation. He was chair of the Department of Microbiology and Immunology at Stanford from 2002 to 2004. In 2004, he was appointed Director of the Stanford Institute for Immunity, Transplantation and Infection and in 2007, he was named the Burt and Marion Avery Family Professor of Immunology and at the Stanford University Scool of Medicine.

Professor Davis's research centers on the molecular basis of T cell and B cell recognition. In particular, he studied the biochemical basis of T cell receptor binding to antige/MHC complexes. He and Professor Mak independently cloned the first gene for T-cell receptors, allowing these

immune cells to recognize and inactivate foreign proteins and viruses. This groundbreaking work has revolutionized the field of immunology. Davis and his group also describred the augmentation of responses triggered in T cells as a result of antigen presentation by B cells and dendritic cells or macrophages.

He authored more than 200 papers. He is a Member of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Institute of Medicine and was the Newton-Abraham Visiting Professor at University of Oxford from 2000 to 2001.

Professor Davis received numerous awards and distinctions including the Milton and Francis Clauser Doctoral Prize from Caltech; Passano Young Scientist Award; Eli Lilly Award in Microbiology and Immunology; the Howard Taylor Ricketts Award; Gairdner Prize; General Motors Cancer Prize: Sloan Award; Novartis Prize for Basic Immunology; William B. Coley Award; Pius XI Award; Rose Payne Award; Ernst W. Bertner Award; Paul Ehrlich Prize and Distinguished Alumni Award (Caltech).

بريم لعتم الأعي الزحيخ برلاؤة بجائزة المليرى فيصب العالمية



(فَ هَينَة مَا يْزَة الْفِيرَ , فِي كُل ل عُلِيرَ ، فِعل العلام عَل فظام مَهَا يْزَة الْفِيرَ , فِي كُل ل عُلِي والله كاوق حكيدى مجاليت المناء يؤكر سنة الليكر , فيصل الخيزية بالغزار رقم ٢٢/١١١٧/٣ ع.٤ وتاريخ ١١ /٩/٣/١ هـ ، وحل محضر لحنة اللاحتيار في إزة المليكر ، فيصل العلب الميطب في وروتها اللئامة بعشرة بتاريخ ١١-١٥ ريضاك ١٥١٥ ه (١١-١٤/١٥/١٩) فَتَرَرِيخ:

(للأيستاة (الدفتورمارك ويغز

جَا يْرَةُ لُكْثِيرَ فِي لُلِكُ لِمَا يَمَا لُلُكُ مِنْ لُلُكُ (١٤١٥م ١٤١٥) بِالْكُرِيمَ لَكُ ، (وموضوعها اللناحة الطزيئية). وذكرى الأكستافه، بصورة متزامنة مو الدكتور تأكي والوماكي، الترقيب الان يمكن خلاياجهاز اللناحة الليصاءى العرف معلى العنروسك والبروتينك الفزيبة بعلى الجسم والربطا في منعولهًا. ولقروقف تعمَّم معرفة الطفسرة الطبية بهذَا التركيب، قبلهام ١٩٨٤م، جرحكرة في (الفقرم الرفقب في مقبل المناهة لي توال طويلة. ولنزل فإي لاكتشاف هزلاس يفسح لفي لويجازلات كبرى في لويجاه معلاجم جرير لأمراض السرطاع والغيروسلات

ولإ هيئة الحبائزة إلف تمخه هذه البراءة فإنها ترجوله المزيرين الاهونجا زارس ولفلميتة والروائرة.

ولالتَّهُ وفي كُلاتونين

رنين هيئة المايزة

جُالِدُ الْفَاعِدُ فِي الْمُرْكِرِ

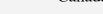
مندرت في الرياض برقع ١٠١ وستاريخ ٢٤ /١٠ /١٤١٥ هـ المواهنق ٢٥ /٣ /١٩٩٥ م





Canada

(Molecular Immunology)





Co-Laureate

King Faisal Prize

Tak Wah Mak was born in China in 1946. He obtained his bachelor and master's degrees at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, WI, U.S.A., and Ph.D. at the University of Alberta, Canada. He joined the faculty at the University of Toronto in 1975 where he is a member of the Department of Medical Biophysics and the Department of Immunology. He chaired the Department of Cellular and Molecular Biology at the Ontario Cancer Institute in Princess Margaret Hospital. He was the Director of the Advanced Medical Discovery Institute in the University Health Network and Founding Director of the Amgen Institute from 1993 to 2002.

Professor Mak's studies centre on immune recognition and regulation, as well as cell survival and apoptosis in normal and malignant cells. He is best known for leading the group that first cloned the genes of the human T cell antigen receptor. This discovery was a milestone in immunology and is now basic to our understanding

of the immune response. His more recent research included the use of genetically altered mice to unravel intracellular programs governing the development and function of the immune system, and the dissection of signal transduction cascades in various cell survival and apoptotic pathways. Professor Mak received numerous awards including the Ayerst Award and the Gairdner Award.

Currently Professor Tak W. Mak is Director of the Campbell Family Institute for Breast Cancer Research at the Princess Margaret Cancer Centre and a University Professor in the Departments of Medical Biophysics and Immunology at the University of Toronto.

بني للتركان الرائع المركان ال



(فَاَهِينَةَ عَانِوَة الْكِيْرِ فِي لِللهُ لَا يَهِ بِدِلاللهُ لِلاَحْتِلِ فِي الْكِيْرِ فِي الْكِيرِ فِي الْكِيْرِ فِي الْكِيْرِ فِي الْكِيرِ فِي الْكُيرِ فِي الْكِيرِ الْكِيرِ فِي الْكِيرِ الْكِيرِي الْكِيرِ الْكِيرِ الْكِيرِ

الفائية افلالكنوباك ولوماك

جَائِرة لَالْمِرَى فَعِكُ لِلْعَالَة لِلْصِبِ لِهِذَلِ لَكَائِ (١٤١٥ مـ ١٩٩٥)) بِالْاَثِ وَلَا لَوْ مَا يُولِ وَالْمَاعِة لِلْمِرَاء اللهِ مِن الْمَاعِة لِلْمِرْمِ اللهِ وَالْمَاعِة لِلْمِرْمِ اللهِ وَالْمَاعِة لِلْمِرْمِ اللهِ وَالْمَاعِة لِلْمِرْمِ اللّهِ وَالْمَاعِة لِلْمُرْمِ اللّهِ وَالْمَاعِة لِلْمُرْمِ اللّهِ وَاللّهِ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهِ وَاللّهِ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَالْمُولِ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَال

ولِهَ هيئة لَافِائِرَة لِافْتَحَهُ هَرُهِ الْمِرْلِءَة فَإِنَا تَرْجُولُهُ الْأَيْرِسَى الْلِهِ نِجَازِلِاتَ الْعَلَمْتِ مَالْالْمِرُةِ. ولالدَّهُ ولِحَيْثُ الْلُوّنِينِ

صندرت في الرياض برقع ١٠٠ وستاريخ ٢٤ /١٠/ ١٤١٥ هر المواهنة ٥٢ /٣ /١٩٩٥ مر





Professor Sir Gregory P. Winter

UK

(Molecular Immunology)

Gregory Paul Winter was born in Lester, U.K., in 1951. He obtained his PhD in 1976 and completed a post-doctoral fellowship at Imperial College in London, and a second post-doctoral fellowship at the Institute of Genetics in Cambridge University. He was Head of the Division of Protein and Nucleic Acids Chemistry (PNAC) of the Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology (LMB) then Deputy Director of the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology at Cambridge.

Professor Winter scientific career has almost entirely been based at LMB in Cambridge. He is one of the leading pioneers of protein engineering. He worked in the early 1980s on the engineering of the enzyme tyrosyl tRNA synthetase (in collaboration with A, Frsht), and subsequently on the engineering of antibodies. In particular he developed technologies for making humanized antibodies and also for making human antibodies in bacteria. He is the Founder and

Director of Cambridge Antibody Technology, and Founder and Director of Domantis. His research continues to be focused on protein and antibody engineering. All commercially manufactured antibodies that are currently used in molecular targeted therapy have been based on Winter's technology. Professor Winter received several awards including Louis-Jeantet Prize for Medicine. He is Commander of the Order of the British Empire and was knighted in 2004 for his services to Molecular Biology.

Currently Professor Sir Gregory P. Winter is Master of Trinity College Cambridge.

بني للترادي الأبي بركرة مجائزة المليم كالمي في كالعالمية السطسب



(الركتى قريقوري بوك ونبتر

بَهَازَة الملكر في مَكُولُ لَعَالَمَة المطب فه الرافع م (١٤١٥هم ١٩٩٥م) با لا ميث تراك ، (١٤٠٥هم الملك المناعة الطريفية بالفق المة والفاهمة والموضوع الملناعة الطريفية بالفق المة والفاهمة والفاهمة الطفاؤة المجابسة المحتوى . ومن المرزوع الدنجاجة في إنتاج الفيعت الملهناؤة البسرية مباشرة في النوك المحتوى المحتوى

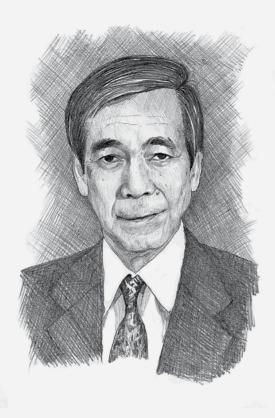
ولها منة الحايزة إف معنى والبراءة فإنها ترجوله المزيري العنجازات

ولعلميَّة والروئرة. ولاللهُ وفي وليونيه

دنيس هيئة لالجائزة

مَالِدُلِفِيمُ لِينَ الْعِرْدِيزِ مَالِدُلِفِيمُ لِينَ الْعِرْدِيزِ

صَدرَت في الرئياض برُقع ١٠٠ وستاريخ: ١٠/١٠/١٥ هـ المدوافق: ٥/ ٣/ ١٩٩٥ م





Professor Tetsuro Fujiwara

Japan

(Management of the Premature Infant)

Tetsuro Fujiwara was born in 1931, in Morioka, Japan. He obtained an MD degree from Iwate Medical University in 1956 and Dr. Med. Sci. from Tohoku University School of Medicine in 1961. Between 1962-1964, he went on a fellowship in pediatric cardiology at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA), then as a research assistant in pediatrics from 1966 to 1969 at UCLA. In 1981, he became Professor and Chairman of the Department of Pediatrics at Iwate University in Marioka, Japan.

Professor Fujiwara's interest in neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) associated with the so-called "hyaline membrane disease," started early in his career. Over a period of 15 years, he carried out joint physiologic and biochemical studies with Professor Forrest H. Adams at UCLA on premature animals and premature infants, which confirmed that the fundamental problem in RDS was the lack in the lungs of premature babies

of a material known as "surfactant." Without this material, a newborn baby could not breathe normally at birth, and must be provided with the surfactant as soon as possible, if there was to be any chance for survival. He developed an effective synthetic surfactant for surfactant replacement therapy in pre-mature infants with RDS. Subsequent clinical studies by Fujiwara and his group confirmed the value of synthetic pulmonary surfactant therapy in restoring mechanical properties of the lungs, thereby leading to a marked improvement in gas exchange and oxygenation. The group also developed the "microtubule test" for prediction of RDS based on testing the amniotic fluid from the mother or gastric aspirate from the neonate. Professor Fujiwara received the Japan Medical Association Award for Promotion of Medical Research.

Currently Professor Tetsuro Fujiwara is Emeritus Professor of Iwate Medical University.

سِلْفَالِحَالَةُ بَرُلُوهُ بَهُ الْمِرْفِ فِيكِلُ لَا عَلَيْتِ بَرُلُوهُ بَهُ الْمِرْفِ لِلْمِلِثِينِ بلطيب



الم ت هندة جَائِرة للكورِ نصل العالمية ، بعدَ العطماع على فظاع جَائِرة الكورِ فَعِلَى المُعَاوِنَ الكورِ فَعِلَى العَالَمِة المُعَرِّقِة بالمُرَادِرِ فَعَلَى المُعَالَّةِ الْعَرَادِ وَمَعَلَى الْمُعَادِينَ الْعَرَادِ وَمَعَلَى الْمُعَادِينَ الْعَرَادِ وَمَعْلَى الْمُعَادِينَ الْعَرَادِ وَمَعْلَى الْمُعَادِينَ الْعَلَمِينَ اللَّهُ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلْمِينَ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلِمُ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلِمُ الْعَلِمُ اللِمُعِلَى الْعَلَمِينَ الْعَلِمُ الْعَلِمُ الْعَلِمُ الْعَلِمُ الْعَلِمُ الْعَلِمُ الْعَلِمُ الْعَلِمُ الْعِلْمُ الْعَلِمُ الْعَلِمُ الْعَلِمُ الْعِلْمُ الْعِلْمُ

الاؤكرة الالكن تيسور فبرجي ولالا

جَائِزة الْمُلُوت فيصَلُ الْعَالَمَة اللهِ الهِ اللهِ اللهِ الماده ١٤١٦م) بالارِ رَوَاللهُ ويواضوها:
" الْعِنَايَة بالرصيع الْطُرْيَج". فقد قام ببحوس وَلْهُوَ اللهَ اللهُ تَعِلَى الْعَنَالِيُ الْعَازَلِيَ الْعَازِلِيَ الْعَالَمُ الْعُرْقِي اللهُ اللهُ وَلِي الْعَنَالِلِي الْعَنَالِلُهُ اللهُ اللهُ وَلِي اللهُ اللهُ وَلِي اللهُ اللهُ وَلَي وَاللهُ اللهُ اللهُ وَلِي اللهُ اللهُ

ولِيَّ هيئة الطِّائِرة لِاذْ تمنى هذه البراء، لتزجول المزيري اللهِ جَازِلْ العلمية الرائدة.

والطتّم ولحيُّ اللوّمنين

رنيس مينة الجايزة

مَ الِدُولِالْعَصِيلِ بَي مُعِدُولِلْوَيْرِ

صدرت فني الرئياض برقسر ١٠٨ وستاريسيخ: ٢١٠/١٠/١ هر الموافسية: ١٠/٣/١٧/١ مر





Professor Bengt A. Robertson

Sweden

(Management of the Premature Infant)

Bengt Anders Robertson was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1935. He studied medicine at the Karolinska Institute in 1960, followed in 1968 by a Ph.D. degree in the intra-pulmonary arterial pattern during normal infancy and in the transposition of great arteries. He became Docent in Pathology at the Karolinska Institute in 1968, and served for many years as a consultant pediatric pathologist at St. Gorban's Hospital and acting Professor of Pediatric Pathology at Karolinska. He has also been a visiting professor at the University of Toronto, Canada, Perugia and Italy. Prior to his retirement in 2002, he was the Director of the Division of Prenatal Pathology at the Department of Woman and Child Health in the Karolinska Institute in Sweden.

Professor Robertson has carried out seminal studies in the etiology, prevention and treatment of the respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), a major cause of death in premature infants. Using animal models, he carried out pioneering research on the physiology and pathophysiology of the respiratory tract as it relates to RDS in premature infants. His team has been among the first to show that RDS could be prevented by introducing surfactants into the upper airways prior to the onset of breathing. Subsequently, they established the curative value of surfactant therapy in human premature infants. He has published numerous papers and books in his specialty including Pulmonary Surfactant: From Molecular Biology to Clinical Practice and Surfactant Therapy for Lung Disease, which were written by Bengt Robertson and H. William Taeusch (editor). He is a member of several societies of medicine, neonatal medicine and pediatric research.

Professor Robertson received numerous awards including the Hilda and Alfred Eriksson's Prize awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and the Maternité Prize of the European Association of Perinatal Medicine. Additionally, the Academy of Pediatric Psychiatry incepted a prize carrying his name, which is awarded annually to promising young scientists.

Professor Bengt A. Robertson passed away in 2008.

سِلْفَالِحَالَةُ بَرُلُوهُ بَهُ الْمُرْوَلِ لَلْمِنْ فِي لِلْكُولِ فَيْ الْمُلْمِنِينَ للسطسيب للسطسيب



لِاتَ هِنْ مَهَا يُوْهَ لِلْكِيْرِ فَصِلُ لِلْعَالَمَةِ ، فِعَدُ لِلْعَلَمِ عَلَى فَطَاعَ جَائِزةَ لِلْكِيْرِ فَصِلُ لِلْعَالْمَةِ مِنْ لِلْعَمَّا وَلَا لَمُهَا وَقَ مَعْلِمِهِ مِنْ مُحِلِسَ لَمِنَاءِ مُؤْرِّرَ سَهُ لَاكْتِيْرِ فَيْصِلُ لِالْحَثَيْرِةِ الْعَرْلُورِ فَى فَصِلُ لِلْعَالَمَةِ مَا اللَّهِ ١٩٠١/١٩٨ هـ، ومِعْلِمُ مُصَارِفِينَ لَلْا خِنْدَ لِلْكِيْرِ فَيْصِلُ لِلْعَالَمِةِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ ١٩٠٥/١٩١٨ هـ، ومِعْلِمُ مُعْلَمُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ ١٩٠٥/١٩١٨ هـ المُورِقَ الْلِنَاسِعَ المُعْمَرةَ بِنَا رَجِّ ١٠٠ رَمِضًا وَالنَّاسِعَ الْعَمْرةَ بِنَا رَجِّ ١٠٠ رَمِضًا وَالنَّامِ وَمُعْلِمُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْعَالَمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْعَالَمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْعَلَمُ اللْعَلَمِينَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْعَلَمُ اللَّهُ اللْعَلْمُ اللْعَلِيْ اللْعَلْمُ اللْعَلِيْمِ اللْعَلْمِيْ اللْعَلْمُ اللْعَلْمُ اللْعَلْمُ اللْعَلِيْمُ اللْعَلْمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعَلْمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلْمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ

للفائة تا فالله كنوبي أندرز رووليك

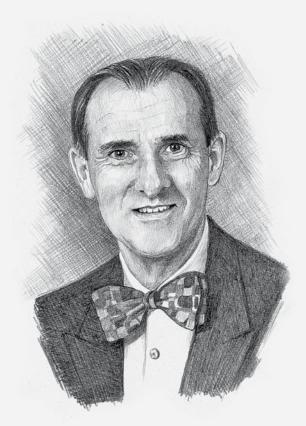
جَائِرَة الطَّيَرَ فيصَل الِعالمَةِ اللهُ لِللهِ لهُ اللهِ لهُ اللهِ المَاءُ المَاءُ المَاءُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ ال

وله هيئة ولي نزة له فتمنى هنه والبراءة الترجول الطزيري العبي المعلمة الوالمارة. ولاعتم وفي المتوسيق

رنيس مينة الجانزة

حَالِدُلالغَصَيلِ بَيْ يَجَدُلُالغَوْرَ

صَدرَت في الرئياض برَقَيم ١٠٧ ومشارسينغ: ١٥١٦/١٠/٢١ هـ الموافنسق: ١٩١٦/٣/١٠ م





Professor Konrad Beyreuther

Germany

(Degenerative Diseases of the Nervous System)

Konrad Beyreuther was born in Leutersdorf, Germany, in 1941. He graduated with B.Sc. from Ludwigs-Maximilian University of Munich and Ph.D. in Protein Chemistry from the Max Planck Institute for Biochemistry in Munich. He completed post-doctoral training in protein chemistry, molecular biology and genetics at the Institute for Genetics in Cologne University Germany, the Biological Laboratories at Harvard University U.S.A., and the MRC Loboratory for Molecular Biology at Cambridge University U.K. He obtained his Habilitation in Genetics from Cologne University and became Professor in the Department of Biochemical Genetics in the Institute of Genetics at Cologney. He was Director of the Laboratory of Molecular Neuropathology.

Professor Beyreuther jointly with Professor Colin Masters, made significant advances in the molecular biology and chemistry of amyloid plaques that characterize the development of Alzheimer's disease (AD). They de-

termined the amino acid sequence of a major protein constituent of amyloid plaques and established model systems for in vitro and in vivo studies of amyloid formation in AD. He also conducted detailed studies of synaptic dysfunction in AD. Earlier in his career, he suceeded, in collaboration with British scientists, in identifying the scrapie-associated protein in the brains of experimentally infected animals. Professor Beyreuther received many awards including the Gunther Buch Award for Research on Aging, Robert Pfleger Award for Medical Research, Feldberg Prize for Anglo-German Scientific Exchange, Potamkin Prize for Alzheimer's Disease Research and Max Plank Prize for International Scientific Collaboration.

المِنْ الْمِنْ الْمُنْ الْمِنْ الْمُنْ لِلْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُ



(فَهُ هَنَهُ مَهَا يُزَة اللَّيْرَ بِ فِي كَلِ الْعَالَمَةَ ، بَدَلَ الْعَلَمَ عَلَىٰ فَظَى جَائِزَة اللَّيْر الْعَالَمَةَ الْعَلَمَةَ الْعَلَمَة وَالْمُعَاوَق عَلَيْهِ مِي كِلِسَ الْمُناء مؤكرتَ سَهَ الْمُلْكِرَ بِ فَيصَل الْفَيْرَيَّة بِالْعُرْلِرَافِم اللَّهِ مِن كَلِيتَ الْعُلَمِ بِ فَيصَلَ الْفَيْرَةِ بِالْعُرْلِوقِ اللَّهِ مِن الْعَالَمَةِ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهِ مِن الْعَالَمَةِ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهِ مِن الْعَلَمِ بِ فَيصَلَ الْعُنَالُمَةِ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهِ مِن الْعُنَالُمَةِ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهِ مَن اللَّهُ مِ فَيصَلَ الْعُنَالُمَةِ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهِ مِن اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهِ مِن اللَّهُ مِن اللَّهُ مِن اللَّهُ مِن اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ مِن اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ مِن اللَّهُ مِن اللَّهُ اللَّهُ مِن اللَّهُ اللَّهُ مِن اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ الللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّكُولُولُ عَلَيْنَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ الْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللِي الْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُلْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُلْعُلِمُ الْمُلْعُلِمُ الْمُلْعُلِمُ الْمُلْعُلِي

اللفائة أوالدكنوركوزلاء تراويوت باي رويثر

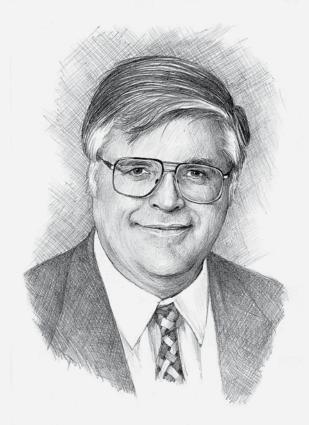
ولِجَّ هَيْنَة لِلْحَائِنَة لِهِ تَمَنَّهُ هِذِهُ لِلْبِلَاءَة لَرَجُولُهُ لِلْمُزِيرِينَ لِلْفِجَا زَلِرَتَ لِلْعَلَيَّة لِلْالِنْدَة.

ولايتَهُ وفيُّ اللوفيق

ربيش هيئة الجائزة

خالدهفيصًل بن عَبدالعزيز

صدرت في جمدياض برقم 110 وتاريخ ١١/١١/١١/١١ه جوافقه ١٢/٢/١١/١١





Professor James F. Gusella

Canada

(Degenerative Diseases of the Nervous System)

James Francis Gusella was born in Ottawa, ON, Canada, in 1952. He obtained his B.Sc. in Biology from the University of Ottawa in 1974, M.Sc. in Medical Biophysics from the University of Toronto in 1976, and Ph.D. in Biology from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1980. He works at Harvard Medical School at Massachusetts General Hospital since then. He was Associate Director of the Harvard Medical School-Partners Healthcare Center for Genetics and Genomics and Associate Member of the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard.

Professor Gusella has made significant contributions to knowledge of neurodegenerative disorders in general and Huntington's disease (HD) in particular. Gusella and his co-workers worked on tracking down the precise cause of HD. Using reverse genetics for mapping the gene locus of HD on chromosome 4, they were able to identify the gene locus which encodes for Hunting-

tin, a protein associated with HD, and to elucidate the detailed structure of that gene. Gusella and his group have applied their genetic mapping approach to many other disorders involving the nervous system. Professor Gusella received several awards including the Metropolitan Life Foundation Award for Medical Research, the J. Allyn Taylor International Prize in Medicine, the Dana Award for Pioneering Achievement in Health, the Lois Pope LIFE International Research Award, the Neuronal Plasticity Award of the IPSEN Foundation, and the Robert S. Dow Award for Neuroscience.

Currently Professor James F. Gusella is Bullard Professor of Neurogenetics, Director of the Center for Neurofibromatosis and Allied Disorders at Harvard Medical School and Director of the Center for Human Genetic Research at Massachusetts General Hospital.

المَّلِمَةُ الْمِلْمِنَ الْمُلْكِمِنِي الْمُلْكِمِينِ الْمُلْكِمِينِي الْمُلْكِمِينِ الْمُلِمِينِي الْمُلْكِمِينِ الْمُلْكِمِينِ الْمُلْكِمِينِ الْمُلْكِمِ



(فَيَ هَيْنَةَ جَائِزةَ الْكِيرَ بِ فِيكَ الْمِنَاءِ مَوْلِلُهُ الْمِنْ الْمُلِكِمِ بَهُ الْمُلِلُونِ الْمُلِكِمِ بَ فِيكَ الْمُلِكِمِ بَ فِيكُ الْمُلِكِمِ بَ فِيكُ الْمُلِكِمِ بَ فِيكُ الْلِكُمِ بَ فِيكُ الْمُلِكِمِ بَ فَيْكُ الْلِكُمِ بَ فَيْكُ الْكُلِكُمِ بَ فَيْكُ الْكُلُكُمِ بَ فَيْكُ اللَّهُ الْمُلْكِمِ بَ فَيْكُ الْكُلُكُمِ بَ فَيْكُ اللَّهُ اللَّلِكُمِ بَ فَيْكُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ فَي مَا اللَّهُ اللَّ

اللائرتاة الالكناجيس فرالنيس فوسلا

عَائِنَة لَالْكِبُرَ فَيْصِلُ لِلْعَالِمَةُ لَلْظَبِ لَهُ لِلْلِمِي مِعْدَاهُ مِهِ الْلَاكِتِ مَاعِدَة لِلْكِب ويوعنها (لُمِلُوعَ ضَمُورُ لِلْهُمَا زَلِلْعُصِبِي)، وَفَعْمَ لِلْاَسْتَافَ مُورِّرِي مُوعَى "هَنْكِنْفَتُنَ" (لَانِي يعيب لِلْهَا زَلِلْمُعْبِي وَلِسَبِّبِ عَلَمَا بِ لَلْالْرِلُولَةِ بَهِ وَتَعْبُرُ لِرَتِ لَفَرِيتِيَّةً، ولِلْكُنشَافَ لُرَبِالْا هَزُلُ لِلْهُورِّرِي بِمِونِينَ مِنَّاهُ "هَنْفِيفَتِينَ" مَنَا مُكَتَّ مِن مُوفَةً لِلْمُرْكِلِيرَ لَيْفِيلِي لَامْنَ ، ولِالْكَشَافَ لُورِّيَاتِ لْعَرِي مِي مِنْ مِنْ الْمُرْقَى لِلْمُرْقِى لِلْمُرْقِى لِلْمُرْقِيلِ

ولِجَّهُ عَنِمَ الْفِائِنَة لِلْاَعْمَةِ هِذِهِ الْبِرَاءِة لَتَرْجُولُهُ الْمُزِيرِ مِنَ الْفَلِحِ فَا زَلِات ولاِلِقَّهُ ولِحَ اللهٰ وَلِي اللهٰ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ اللهِ الله

ربيش هيئة الجائزة

صدرت في جمرياض برقم 117 وتاريخ ١٤١٧/١١/١١ هجوافق ٢٢/١/١١/١٢م





Professor Colin L. Masters

Australia

(Degenerative Diseases of the Nervous System)

Colin Louis Masters was born in Berth, Australia, in 1947. He obtained a bachelor's degree in medical sciences, MD and Ph.D. in medical neuropathology from the University of Australia. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Pathologists of Britain and the Royal College of Pathologists of Australia. He served at the Royal Perth Hospital then as a research fellow in the Department of Pathology at the University of West Australia and Resident at Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital in Perth. He spent four years as a research fellow in the Department of Neuropathology in Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, MA. and a visiting scientist at the NIH Laboratory of Central Nervous System Studies in Bethesda, MD. Between 1980-1981, he held a Humboldt Fellowship in Neurobiology at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and for the next 7 years he was a research fellow at the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia. Was Executive Director of the Mental Health and Research Institute of Victoria and Consultant Pathologist at the Royal Melbourne Hospital. He co-founded scientist of Prana Biotechnology Limited which tests new drugs for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and other neurodegenerative disorders.

Professor Masters is considered the most eminent neuroscientist in Australia and one of the world's foremost experts on neurodegenerative disorders. His interest in neurological diseases dates back to the 1960's when he was still a medical student. For the next 30 years, he dedicated his research to the study of the nature and pathology of Alzheimer's disease and other neurodegenerative diseases, such as Cruetzfeldt Jakob disease, Kuru and Gertsmann-Straussler-Sheinker Syndrome. In collaboration with Konrad Beyreuther of Heidleberg University, he studied the nature, structure, function and metabolism of amyloid plaques in Alzheimer's disease. Professor Masters received many awards including the Victoria Prize and the Grand Hamdan International Award.

Currently Professor Colin L. Masters is Laureate Professor of the Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, and The University of Melbourne.

شِلْسَالِيَّ الْمِلْكِيْ فَعِيلُ الْعُالِكِيِّ بَرُلُوهُ جَالِرُهُ الْمِلْكِيْ فَعِيلُ الْعُالِكِيِّ للطب



للفائر تكاولالونوركوني لويسي كالستزر

جَائِزَة لَكُنِرَ فَيْكُ لِلْعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُلْكِ الْمُلْكِ الْمُلْكِ الْمُلَكِينَ (١٤١٧هـ/١٩٩٥م) باللاثِ اللَّهُ وموضوحها (الرافض فيحور للطهاز للعصبي) ، وفائِث للاكتشافه ، مع زمب له الله كافؤو الورادة باي رَوْنِيَرَ ، لولما هة الرائيسية المرض الطزف (الرازها يمر) اللزي بسبب وفأة المنكثرين من الراه كابين بله ، وقد لأوى هذا الالاكاكتشاف إلى قطوير وهما إن يرقد تحدث من المنظم المن بله ، وقد لأوى هذا الله كنشاف إلى قطوير وهما إن يرقد تحدث من تلكت الله مرامن .

ولِهَ هَينة اللا بن الاعتج هذه البراء الرجول المزيري الله جازارت العلمة المراشو.

ولايتم وفحيُّ اللوفيت

ربيش هيئة الجائزة

خالدهفيصَل بنْ عَبدالعزيز

صدرت في جمرياض برقم 116 وتاريخ 11/11/11/18ه جموافق 17/7/1997م





Professor John L. Gerin usa

(Control of Communicable Diseases)

John Louis Gerin was born in St. Paul, MN, U.S.A., in 1937. He obtained a bachelor's degree from Georgetown University in Washington D.C. and M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. He was Group Leader of Biophysical and Biochemical Virology at the Infectious Diseases Division of Abbott Laboratories. Later, he joined Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID). In 1969, he founded the Infectious Disease Division of ORNL. He was Director of the Division of Molecular Virology and Immunology in the Department of Microbiology and Immunology at Georgetown University Medical Center in Rockville, MD.

Professor Gerin and Professor Robert Purcell collaborative laboratory and field studies led to the discovery, identification, characterization and screening of different hepatitis viruses and the development of vaccines to control most of them. They were the first to show that a highly purified envelope protein from the hepatitis B virus protected non-human primates, a critical finding for the development of the hepatitis B vaccine. They have also been responsible for the development of specific assays for the detection of hepatitis viruses, and reagents for standardized screening of blood and blood products. In addition, they have developed a hepatitis A vaccine, collaborated with Professor Mario Rizzetto in the discovery of the hepatitis delta agent and discovered the water-borne hepatitis E virus in India and developed a candidate recombinant vaccine for its control. They have also used relevant animal models to identify antiviral therapies for chronic type B hepatitis and studied molecular aspects of Hepatitis A virus.

Currently Professor John L. Gerin is Professor Emeritus of Georgetown University.

سِلْمِنَةُ الْجِلْكِينَ

بَرَاءَةُ جَانِكُ الْمُكِالِيُ فَيْضِ لِلْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمُنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمُنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمُنْ الْمِنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمِنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْفِقِي الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُلْمِي الْمُنْ الْمُنْعِلِي الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُن



القَاهَيْنَةَ مِنَ الْمُوَ لَلْمِيرَ فِي لَ الْعَالَمَةِ مَا بَعَدُ لَلُولُورَ مِنَ فَالْمَا مِنْ وَفِيكِ فَا الْمُورَ وَفِيكِ فَالْمِيكِ وَفِيكِ فَالْمِيكِ وَفِيكِ وَلِمُعَالِكُورَ وَمُ الْمُؤْلِكُ وَلِمُ الْمُؤْلِكُ وَفِيكِ الْمُؤْلِكُ وَفِيكِ الْمُؤْلِكُ وَلِمُ الْمُؤْلِكُ وَلِمُ الْمُؤْلِكُ وَلِمُ الْمُؤْلِكُ وَلِمُ اللّهِ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلِمُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّه

للفائية اولالورجو فالويث عبرة

جَائِزة لَكُوكِنَ فَصِلُ لِلْمُلْمِئَةُ لَلَطْبِ لِهَذَلُ لِلْمُ الْمُلَامِعُ الْمُلِكِمِ الْمُلْكِمِ اللَّهِ الْمُلْكِمِ اللَّهِ الْمُلْكِمِ اللَّهِ الْمُلْكِمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْ

ولإنّ هيئة الطِبَائِنَ الذَّ تمنى هذه اللِيراءة لترجوله للزميرين الدِمِجَازارَ الْعِلِميّة الرائِيرة. ولصّ ولحيّ اللوقيب

رديس مينة الجائزة

خالاللفتظال عندالجز

صَدَرَكَ فِولَابِ عَنْ برقم 171 وت ريخ ١١٠/١٧ مدارا ه الحافق ١٤/١٠/١٩م





Professor Robert H. Purcell

USA

(Control of Communicable Diseases)

Robert Harry Purcell was born in Keokuk, OH, U.S.A., in 1935. He obtained a bachelor's degree in Chemistry from the University of Oklahoma in 1957, a master's degree in biochemistry from Baylor University in 1960 and an MD from Duke University in 1962. After completing an internship in Pediatrics at Duke University Hospital, he joined the Epidemic Intelligence Service at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia, from 1963 to 1965. Later, he became Head of the Hepatitis Viruses Section of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in Bethesda, MD. Then in 1997, he joined the Senior Biomedical Research Services. He was Chief of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases and Former Chief of the Hepatitis Viruses Section in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Professor Purcell was the first to visualize Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) and preform serologic test for HAV, which

helped in defining the epidemiology of this virus and its role in liver disease. His extensive laboratory and field research with John Gerin led to the identification, characterization and screening of different hepatitis viruses and the development of vaccines to control most of them.

He authored or co-authored many books and more than 600 scientific articles, and was member of many medical, scientific and honor societies, an elected fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology and adjunct professor at several universities. He has also been elected Fellow of the American Academy of Microbiologist and a member of US National Academy of Sciences.

Professor Purcell received several awards including the Gigas Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Squibb award, the Gold Medal Award of the Canadian Liver Foundation and the Inventor's Incentive Award of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

وَ الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعْلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِلِقِي الْمُعِلِمِ الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعِلْمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعِلْمِي الْمُعِلَّعِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُعِلَّعِي الْمُعِلِمِي الْمُع

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القَاهَيْهَ بَ الْوَالْمِيْهِ وَلِي الْمُعَلِّمِينَ وَلِي الْعَالَمَةِ مَا الْعَالَمَةِ مَا الْعَلَمَةِ الْمُع الْعَلَيْهُ الْلَّعَدَّلُ وَالْلَهَ الْوَصَ هَلَيْهِ مِهِ الْمُعَلِّمِينَ الْمِيْمَ الْمُؤْلِمِينَ الْمِيلِمِي ١٤٠٣/٩/١ وَالْمَصَّالُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ الْمُلْكُولُ الْمُلْكِلِي اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُلْكِلِي الْمُلْكِلِي الْمُلْكِلِي الْمُلْكِلِي الْمُلْكِلِي الْمُلْكِلِي الْمُلْكِلِي الْمُلْكِلِي الْمُلْكِلِي اللْمُلْكِلِي الْمُلْكِلِي الْمُلْكِي الْمُلْكِلِي الْمُلْكِلْمُلْكِلِي الْمُلْكِلِي الْمُلْكِلِ

للكائية أولة لتورزورك هاري بيرسى

جَائِزة لَكُوكِنَ فَصِلُ لِلْمَالِمَةُ لَلطِّبِ لَهَ ذَلِ لِهِمَ اللهِ المَالِمَةُ لَلطِّبِ المَالِمَةُ اللهِ المَالِمَةُ لَلطِّبِ المَالِمَةُ المَالِمَةُ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ

ولإن هنذ الطِبَائِنَة الانتخاه والبراءة لترجوله للزميري الثونجازار ك العِلميّة الرائدة. والصّرولجيّ النونِسيق

رئيش عينة الجائزة

والالفتظال عبدالغرز

صَدَرَكَ فِولَاتِ عَلَى برقَم ١٢٣ وت اريخ ١١٠-١ / ١٨٤ ه الحالق ١٤/١/ ١٩٩٨





Professor Stephen T. Holgate

UK

(Allergic Diseases)

Stephen Townley Holgate was born in Manchester, U.K., in 1947. He received his B.Sc., M.B., B.S., and MD from London University, and D.Sc. in Biochemistry, from Southampton University. In 1986 he became MRC Clinical Professor of Immuno-pharmacology at Southampton University and honorary consultant physician at Bournemouth and Southampton University Hospitals. He was the Founder and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Asthma and Allergy and Inflammation Research (AAIR) Charity at Southampton General Hospital. He Chaired the DEFRA Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards, the "Science in Health Group" and the National Allergy Strategy Group, and member of the Department of Health Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollution, and the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution.

Professor Holgate research has been to understand the role of air pollutants, such as ozone, and other envi-

ronmental factors in causing and in worsening allergies and asthma. His other research included the genesis, inflammatory nature and hereditability of asthma. He led the discovery of ADAM33, the first of a number of asthma genes. His book Allergy was named by the British Medical Association (BMA) Book of the Year for the wealth of information it offers on the diagnosis, treatment, and management of allergic diseases and asthma. Professor Holgate received the Royal College of Physicians' Graham Paul Prize and the WHO Rohne-Poulenc Rorer Award.

Currently Professor Stephen T. Holgate is a Clinical Professor of Immunopharmacology for the Medical Research Council and Honorary Consultant Physician at the University of Southampton.

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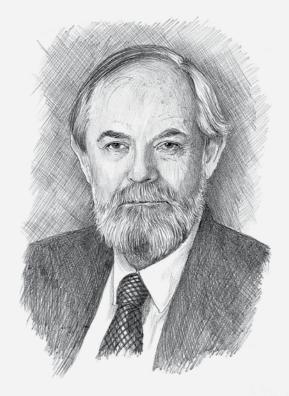
إِنَّ هَينَة مَا يُزَة اللَّيْمَت فيصَل اللَّمَا لَيْهَ ، فِعَد اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى نظام مَا يُزَة اللَّيْمَ فيعَلَى اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللللْمُلْمُ اللْمُلْمُ اللَّهُ اللْمُ

الفنستاة الالركوركس تيفى تاونلي هوفجيت

بَمَانِوَة الْكُبِكَ فِيعَلَى الْعَالَمَةِ النَّهِبِ الهِذَالِوْلِي (١٤١٩هـ/١٩١٩) بالاستراكَة ، ويوضوعها (المرافع) الموسَاعِرية) . وفي فقد يركه فقد يركه في المولونوة في بجابى الربو العقبية ، وقيامه بتوضيح هور المؤلولا المركفية المعتقات المحتفظ المحتفظ

ولٖهَّ هينَة الطِائِزة إِلَىٰ تَحْمَدُهُ لَ الْبَرَلُوءَ لَرَجُولُهُ الْطُرْمِينَ الْفِهِ بَازَالِاتِ الْعَلَمَةِ الْرَالِيْرَةِ . ولايدتَّهُ وَلِي يَّ الْلُوْفِينِ

متذك ذِلاتِ مل رفي ١٣٠ ول عَمَّ ١٩١١ مراد الماد الماد





Professor Patrick G. Holt

Australia

Co-Laureate (Allergic Diseases)

Patrick George Holt was born in Semaphore, Australia, in 1947. He obtained B.Sc., Ph.D. and D.Sc. from the University of Western Australia and is also a Fellow of the Royal College of Pathologists of Britain and the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Earlier during his career, he was a researcher in the Department of Pathology at the University of Western Australia, then the Department of Microbiology conducting studies in toxicology and tumor immunology. He also worked as a senior research fellow at the Clinical Immunology Research Unit of Princess Margaret Children's Medical Research Foundation and spent one year as a visiting fellow at the Institute of Environmental Hygiene in the University of Gottenburg in Sweden before joining the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia. He was Deputy Director and Head of the Division of Cell Biology at TVM Telethon Institute for Child Health Research, Senior Principal Research Fellow at the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia and adjunct Professor at the Department of Microbiology in the University of Western Australia.

Professor Holt pioneered research on the cellular and molecular basis of respiratory allergies and the mechanisms regulating immunological responses to inhaled allergens. His research has provided new perspectives on the causes and genesis of allergic respiratory diseases. Moreover, it enhanced the possibility of developing primary strategies for prevention in childhood. Professor Holt received several awards including the Pharmacia Foundation International Prize and the Centenary Medal.

Currently Professor Patrick G. Holt is the Head of Human Immunology at Telethon Kids Institute.

بساسة الجاجير

بَرَاءُة جَانِعُ الْمُثَالِّ فَصَالِ الْعَالَمُ الْمُثَالِّ الْعَالَمُ الْمُثَالِّ الْعَالَمُ الْمُثَالِّ للظّب



إِنَّ هَينَهُ مَا يَرُهُ وَلَائِمَتَ فَيصَلُ وَلَعَا لِمَهُ ، بَعِد لِولِعُ لِلْلِحِ هَلَى فَقَامِ مَا يُزة وَلِلْكِمَتَ فَيصَلُ وَلَعَا لَمَيَّمَ والمعترى والمعدَاوق حَليْدى كِلس الْمناء ومُريتَ سمّ الليّ فيعنى الحن يريَّة بالغرار رقم ٢٠١٧/١١٧ و٠٠ وتاريخ ١١ /٩/١١ هـ ، وجمل كالمولينة الالاختيار فجائزة الملكين فيعسِّ اللالعا الميتم للظب في 9 ورتصا ول نية والعشري بتاريخ ١٥ – ١٨ ريعناى ١٤١٩ه الموافق ٢ - ٥ يناير ١٩٩٩م فَعَرِّر منح :

الفشاة الالركزربانريب جورج هولت

جَائِزة لِكُلِكَ فيصل لالعالمية الطب لهذلالع (١٤١٩مر١٩٩٩م) بالاستراكى، ويوعنوهما وروى والمسارية). وفيك وجوت في كالولال سِجَابة والمناحية ولي الموالانسني محندفغرتك بالسبيات الطستا يرستة المسي تنشقة بهمين قوهل إلى نتائج مهمته لها الفكائك أسارِيتِهَ فِي قَعْتِهِ وَلِمُتغِيرِلُاتِ لالعَجْمَلُولِيَّة فِي مِنْ الْأَبْوِلْ لَقَصِبِي. ويجاريه المخبروتِية، الدرحورة بالننائج السريرت في العلطفال فوي العرب تعداله فلحسام ية ، فالم فيعاد مهمة في الوقاوية من الراف الحساكرية ، كما وفي ويربيرا الطريق العمامي قطوير لقياع للوقاية من هذه الافرالفي.

ولها هيئة الحيائزة إلى تمنى هذه والبراءة لتربعو له المزيرس الطانجا زارت العلمة الزارية. ولاعته ولحت اللوسي

رئيش مستة الحائزة

خالالفنظلا يعتلالغر

منزك في ولاب مي برفع ١٢٩ والماريخ ١١/١١/ ١١٤١٩ من ١١/١١/ ١١١١١١





Professor Cynthia Jane Kenyon

USA

(Ageing)

Cynthia Jane Kenyon was born in Chicago, IL, U.S.A., in 1954. She obtained a B.Sc. in Chemistry and Biochemistry from the University of Georgia and Ph.D. in Biology from MIT. Then she did her post-doctoral training on the genetic basis of growth with Professor Sydney Brenner at the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge, U.K. Later in 1986, she became a professor in the University of California at San Fransisco (UCSF). Then in 1997, she became Herbert Boyer Distinguished Chair of Biochemistry and Biophysics and later American Cancer Society Professor and Director of the Hillblom Center for the Biology of Aging at UCSF.

Professor Kenyon worked on the genetics of aging in Caenorhabditis elegans (C. elegans) and discovered that Hox genes were also responsible for body-patterning of C. elegans. This groundbreaking discovery in 1993 that a single-gene mutation (called daf-2) could double the lifespan of C. elegans, sparked an intensive study

of the molecular biology of aging. Her findings led to the discovery that an evolutionarily-conserved hormone (Insulin/IGF-1-like) signaling system influences aging in other organisms, including mammals. She studied the possibility of controlling some old-age diseases such as Alzheimer disease, Huntington's Disease, Parkinsonism and certain types of cancers by slowing down the process of aging through genetic manipulation and control of associated environmental, nutritional and hormonal factors. Professor Kenyon was awarded the American Association of Medical Colleges Award for Distinguished Research, the Ilse and Helmut Wachter Award for Exceptional Scientific Achievement, and the La Fondation IPSEN Prize. She has also been a recipient of a Searle Scholarship and a Packard Fellowship.

Currently Professor Cynthia Jane Kenyon is Professor Emeritus at UCSF School of Medicine.





العُمَّلُ هِلَهُ الْمُعْرِضِ فَعِمَلُ لَلْمَ الْمَعْرَ بَعِمَلُ لَلْمَالُولُولُمْ الْمُعْرِضِ الْمُلَامِ فَعِم اللَّمَدُّلُ ولَلْمُصَاهِق عليه س مجلب الْمِناء مؤكرتَّسة للكَوْرِ فيصل للشريَّة بالقرار رقع ٢٠/١١١٧/٢٠ ع وتاريخ ١١/٩ / ١٤٠٦ه ، وهم في محضر لجبنة اللاممتيار لحبائرة الكورَ فيصل المصاهبة اللاب في ووريقا اللث الذي والعثروين بتاريخ ٦-٩ في اللَّعْمة ١٤٠٠ه المثلاث ١٢ - ١٥ ن براير ٢٠٠٠ مِثَفَرِّر مِنْ عَرَر مِنْ الم

للفرئة الخة للركنورة مرينياجين كبنيوى

مَكَانَةُ لَكُوكُرِ فَعِلَ لِلْعَالَمَةِ مَلْطَبِ لِهَالِلْعَ (١٤٢٠ه - ٢٠٠٠) ؛ ويوضوعها (الْتِ يَخْوَمَة)، وفَوْيُرِ فَهِمَ الْلِحَدِيَةِ لِلْإِلْمُورِهِ وَوَرَالِنَظِمُ الْوَرَلْيَةِ لِلْمِرْتِطَةِ بَمِتِ تَقِيلًا سَكِمِ بَدِهُ مِونَ وَوَقَوْيُرِ لِلْعَالِمُ الْلِمُ الْلِمُ الْلِمُ اللَّهِ الْلِمُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللْمُلْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّه

ولإتَّ هيئة لاب أنة الدُعنه البراءة الترجول الطندس العدِغازار والعلمَّة الرائدة.

والعثَّى وَلِيُّ اللَّوْسِينَ

ربيى هيئة الجب يزة

والالفنظار عثلاث

مَرَرُكَ فِي الرُّيَّا مِن برقُم ١٧٧ وت رجَّ ١٠ /١ /١٤٤١ ه الحلق ١١ /٥ /٢٠٠٠





Professor Sir Roy Y. Calne

UK

(Organ Transplantation)

Roy York Calne was born in London, U.K., in 1930. He received his B.M. and B.S. from Guy's Hospital Medical School in London in 1953, an MA and M.Sc. from Cambridge and London Universities, respectively. He practiced at Guy's Hospital for one year after graduation, served in the Royal Army Medical Corps for two years, and was then an orthopedic surgeon in Oxford for another two years. Following a tenure at Harvard Medical School, he became surgeon and lecturer at St. Mary's, Royal Free and Westminster hospitals in London. In 1965, he was appointed Professor of Surgery at Cambridge University, where he started the University's kidney transplant program, which has since performed an enormous number of operations. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society since the 1970s and was knighted in 1986.

Professor Calne has been a key figure in establishing lifesaving transplantation as part of routine practice through his work on drugs to suppress organ rejection. He started his work in organ transplantation in 1959 at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, where he described the first effective immunosuppression for kidney transplantation using 6-mecaptopurine. In 1962, he was the first to use a derivative of 6-mecaptopurine in human patients, a treatment later adopted as standard. He also pioneered the use of cyclosporin A, which was so successful in preventing rejection that transplantation of hearts, livers and lungs became common. In 1968, he started the first European liver transplant program. He is also credited with the first pancreas and intestinal transplants in the United Kingdom and the first successful heart-lung transplantation and combined pancreas, liver, intestines, stomach and kidney transplantation in the world. He is one of the world's foremost specialist in pediatric liver transplantation. Professor Calne received numerous awards and the British Transplantation Society incepted the "Sir Roy Calne Award" in his honor in 1995.

Currently Professor Sir Roy Calne is Professor Emeritus at Cambridge University and Yeoh Ghim Professor of Surgery at the National University of Singapore.

بَالْءَةُ جَائِزَةً للْمُلْكِ فَيُصِيِّ الْمُلْكِ الْمُعَالِمِينَةً



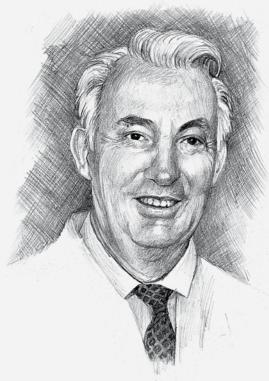


للفسا والدكنى السيرروي بيرك كالون

به كان الكيرى نبعت العالمية الطب من أكة هنا الله) (١٥٤١هـ١٠٠٥)؛ ويونوها (زرايعة الفعف)؛ وفائيرى لهجونة البالية الفؤذة وتطويرها ته الملاحة المالاحل الهجوبية في الطبولانات الهجرية إلى المسائية المالية المال

ولِهُ هيئة الجنائِرَة الِفَهُ مَعْهِ هَنُو الْهُرَاوِة الْمَرِّيُولُونَة الْهُ يُتَّا بِالْعُوهُ الْلَاصَة جَهُونُ الْلَاصَة مَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَالْمَاسِّةِ عَلَى اللَّهُ وَالْمَاسِّةُ عَلَى اللَّهُ وَالْمُوالِقُلُولُونُ اللَّهُ وَالْمَاسِّةِ عَلَى اللَّهُ وَالْمَاسِّةِ عَلَى اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَالْمَاسِّةُ عَلَى اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَالْمَاسِّةُ عَلَى اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّ

مسرت في جرماين برقم ١٤٣ وتاريخ ١١/٢/١١/١٨ الم الموافق ١١/٢/١/١١





Professor Norman E. Shumway

USA

(Organ Transplantation)

Norman Edward Shumway was born in Kalamazoo, MI, U.S.A., in 1923. He obtained his MD from Vanderbilt Medical School in 1949 and went to the University of Minnesota for training. Shumway Joined the young field of Cardiothoracic Surgery and after nine years of residency, fellowship, and a PhD. Degree he left Minnesota to join the Department of Surgery at Stanford University where he continued his research leading to the first heart transplantation in the United States that he performed in 1968.

Professor Shumway made remarkable achievements in the field of Cardiothoracic Surgery. He led the Stanford's program in heart and, subsequently heart-lung, transplantation, to unequalled success. More than 1300 heart transplants have been carried out at Stanford and over 60,000 world-wide. One of his other lasting legacies was the training program in Cardiothoracic Surgery that he had established at Stanford. After re-

tirement, he was appointed the Frances and Charles D. Field Emeritus Professor of Cardiothoracic Surgery at Stanford University. He co-edited Thoracic Transplantation, jointly with his daughter. Professor Shumway received numerous awards including Rene Leriche Prize of the International Surgical Society, Lister Medal from the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Medawar Prize from the Transplantation Society, Prince Mahidol Prize, the first Texas Heart Institute Medal in Cardiovascular Disease and the Vanderbilt University Distinguished Alumnus Award.

Professor Norman Shumway passed away in 2006.



للطب

العَيَّا وَالْمُورِ وَالْمُورِ وَالْمُورِ وَالْمَالِمَةِ ، فِعَدَالِلُوالْوَلِمُولِا فَالْمَ بَالْرُوَ لَلْمِر واللَّهَ الالاَمَ الوق عَلَيْهِ يَ بَحَالِ للمَّارِ وَالْمُعَلِينِ وَالْمُلِكِينِ وَالْمُلِكِينِ وَالْمُلِكِي وجَلِ مَصْرُفِينَة اللاحْمَةِ الرابِ إِزْوَ لَلْمُمِرَ فِي فِيصِلِ الْمَالِمِيةِ اللهِرِينَةِ الْمُلِلِيمَةِ والمُعِدِينَ ابتارِجَ ١٣-١٦ ريضا ١٤٤١ه والمُولِونَ ١٩-١٢ ويسمبر ٢٠٠٠ مِ مَتَدِّر رِسِنَ .

العار تا والاركنور وريا والدوكل وشوي

بما إنة لهكين في كلال لله لله المعلى الزراعة المائلين (١٥١١ه مر١٠٠١)، ويوفوج (زراعة المؤلات المخبرية وفي كون الكند في تداولا كالمنطق الزراعة المائلين المخبرية وفي كل الكندي المنطقة المنافي المنطقة المنطقة المنافية المنطقة المنافية المنا

ولِهُ هيئة الجَائِنَة الِوَتَمَخَهُ وَ الْبُراوة الرّبُولُولَة أَنْ يَدُّو بِالْمُوكُ الْوَالْوَلَة الْمُحَالِة اللّائعة. ولاعتَّه والحَثُّ المُؤْفِينِ

> مسدت في(ترماين برقم 164 وقاريخ ۱۱/۲/۱۲ ه اه الموانق ۱/۲/۲۱۱

رئين هينة اللِّب أن ا

خالالفيظائية المغير





Professor Thomas E. Starzl

USA

(Organ Transplantation)

Thomas Earl Starzl was born in Le Mars, IA, U.S.A., in 1926. He earned his bachelor's degree in Biology from Westminster College in Fulton, MO, then attended Northwestern University in Chicago Medical School where he obtained a Master of Science degree in anatomy in 1950 and earned both a Ph.D. in neurophysiology and an M.D. with distinction in 1952. He served as a researcher at the University of Colorado, then moved to the University of Pittsburgh, where he started working on organ transplantation. He retired from clinical and surgical service in 1991 but remained active as researcher and Professor of Surgery at Pittsburgh Medical School and Medical Center's Program which is named after him.

Professor Starzl's accomplishments as an organ transplant surgeon have profoundly impacted the medical community. He has developed many surgical techniques that were initially only known to him. He per-

formed the first human liver transplant at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center and the first simultaneous heart and liver transplant at Pittsburgh. He also established the clinical utility of immunosuppressive drugs and determined the causative association between immunosuppression and post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease and other opportunistic infections and provided the rationale for treatment by reversing the immunosuppressed state. Starzl is also credited for delineating the indications and limitations of abdominal organ transplantation and for advancing the techniques used for organ preservation, procurement and transportation Professor Starzl received many awards including the National Medal of Science and Lannelongue International Medal from the Academie Nationale De Chirugie,

Professor Thomas Starzl passed away in 2017.

بَالْءَ لَهُ إِنْ لَالْمُ لِكُ فِيضِ لِمَالَعُ الْمِنْكُ



للطب

الحَيَّ هِنْهُ بَائِرَةَ لِلْكِرَى فِيصَلِ لِلْعَالِمَةِ ، بَعَدَلُولُوطُهُ فَقَامُ بَائِرَةَ لِلْكِرَى فِيصَلِ لِلْعَالَةِ الْعَدَّلُ والطَّفَاهِ قَ هَلَهِ بِي مَجَلِّى الْمِنَاء مُؤْسَسَة لِلْكِيرَ فِيصَلِ لِلْغَيْرَةِ بَالْوَلْوَرِوَمَ ٣٠/١١١٧، ٤٠ وَتَارِجُ الْعَدَى وَالْحَارِمَةِ وَالْمُعِلَى وَالْمَالِمَةِ الْعَلَى وَالْمَالِمَةِ الْعَلَى الْمَالِورَةِ وَوَلَّا الْمُؤْلِوبَةَ وَالْعِتُ وَيَى مِنَا رَجَّ الْمُؤْلِوبَةَ وَالْعِتُ وَيَى مِنَا مِنَ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِقُ الْمُؤْلِقُ الْمُلِي الْمُؤْلِقُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِقُ الْمُؤْلِقُ الْمُؤْلِقُ الْمُولِقُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِقُ الْمُؤُلِقُ الْمُؤْلِقُ الْمُؤْلِقُ الْمُؤْلِقُ اللَّهُ الللْمُؤْلِقُ اللْمُؤْلِقُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْمُؤْلِقُ اللْمُؤْلِقُ الْمُؤْلِقُ الللْمُؤْلِقُ اللْمُؤْلِقُ اللْمُؤْلِقُ الللْمُؤْلِقُولُ اللِّهُ اللِي اللْمُؤْلِقُ اللْمُؤْلِقُ اللْمُؤْلِقُ اللْمُؤْلِقُ اللْمُؤْلِقُلِي اللْمُؤْلِقُولُ اللْمُؤْلِقُ اللْمُؤْلِقُ اللْمُؤْلِقُ اللْمُؤْلِقُ اللِمُؤْلِقُ اللْمُؤْلِقُولُ اللْمُؤْلِقُولُ اللْمُؤْلِي اللْمُؤْلِولِمُؤْلِولِمُؤْلِولُولُولُولُولِولِمُ اللْمُؤْلِقُ

عَانِهَ لَكُونِ فَيْكُ لِلْمُلِمِ لَلْكُبِ مَنَ رَكَة هنلالله) (١٠٥٠ه،)؛ ويوضوها (رَرُلِعة اللاعضا)؛ وفوير في لودو الرالمندني زراعة للاعتمالية في المولاي من هير مؤلوة المائية في المولاي من هير مراحة زراعة للكبر. وتؤلونا المائية في المحلمة المؤلوني الكبر، وتؤلونا المائية في المحلمة الم

وإرت هيئة لا ان اله عنه هذه البراء والترجو الديم الكاعر بالعول الواصلة عهوه العلية التأفية

والعدَّه ليُّ للنونس

دنين هيئة اللجسائنة

اللقيقال عالم

مسررت فیزار رایش برقم ۱۵۵ وقاریخ ۱۲/۱/۱۱/۲۶ ه لموافق ۱۲/۱/۱۱/۲۱





Professor Eugene Braunwald

USA

(Pathophysiology of Chronic Heart Failure)

Eugene Braunwald was born in Vienna, Austria in 1929. He received BA and MD from New York University, and completed his residency in Cardiology at Johns Hopkins University. In 1968, he joined the University of California at San Diego where he founded the Department of Medicine and served as Chief of Cardiology and Clinical Director at the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. From 1972 to 1996 he chaired the Department of Medicine at Brigham and Women's Hospital. He was Faculty Dean for Academic Programs at Brigham and Women's Hospital and Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston and Academic Head of the Partners in Health Care System.

Professor Braunwald has conducted pioneering research on the hemodynamic response to surgical correction of valvular disorders, he developed pioneering diagnostic techniques and discovered the clinical entity of idiopathic, hypertrophic subacute stenosis. His groundbreaking studies on the role of the autonomous nervous system and its mediators in the physiologic ad-

justments to heart failure and the mechanisms of contraction of the normal and failing heart have profoundly influenced present knowledge of the pathophysiology of congestive heart failure. Braunwald made seminal contributions to the treatment of heart failure, leading to large-scale clinical trials that altered treatment strategies worldwide. He was also instrumental in running the "Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction" studies, which developed the concepts of thrombosis superimposed on atherosclerosis as the pathological bases for acute myocardial infarction. He was the founding editor of the premier cardiology textbook, Braunwald's Heart Disease and editor-in-chief of the leading textbook Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. Professor Braunwald received several awards including the Warren Alpert Foundation Prize and the American College of Cardiology Distinguished Scientist Award.

Currently Professor Eugene Braunwald is Distinguished Heresy Professor of Medicine at Harvard University.

نِسْبِهِ الْمُؤَالِدُ الْمُؤْلِدُ لِلِلِيلِ الْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤْلِلِلْمُ لِلْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤْلِلِلِلِلِلْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤِلِلِلْمُؤْلِدُ لِلْمُؤْلِلُ لِلْمُؤْلِلِ



للطب

الفستاة الدكنور يوجب ين برونولر

عَائِزَة لَكُوبِكِ فِيصَلِ لِلْعَاكِمِية لَلْطَبِ لَهُ لِللَّهِ) (١٤١٢ه (٢٠٠٠) مِنَ اركُن ، ويوضوهم الطف للوظيفي للطب لهذل لله المؤتل (١٤١٥ه (٢٠٠٠) من اركُن ، ويوضوهم (الطف للوظيفي لقصور للفتلب لاطون) ، و فوقت للإثمالة بيحوثه للفق سبلة عَلَى مَن ٤٠٥٠ عاما فهم للفاسرة اللصب بية بلخلل الوظيفي لموض الفتلب الطوئ والمرسس محلاجه ، إلصافة إلى ومراساته المولئة في عَلَى قصى والفتلب الطاعمة افي ومتلازمة المشركيني الله العبية الملاق.

ولي هيئة للجرائنة إلا تمنى هذه البلاءة لترجول العوى الواصدة جهوه العلمية النافعة.

ولايتًى وَلِيُّ لِالنَّوْسِيق

دنيى هيئة للجسائزة

خالالفيظ ليعتلان

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٥٧ وتاريخ ١٤٢٢/١٢/١٥ مالوافسق ٢/٣/١٠/١٥





Professor Finn Waagstein

Denmark

(Pathophysiology of Chronic Heart Failure)

Finn Waagstein was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1938. He graduated from Arhus University Medical School in 1964 and was certified by the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates at Evanston, IL, U.S.A. the same year. He was trained in surgery for two years, and then spent another five years of training in internal medicine in Gavle Community Hospital in Sweden. In 1970, he was a resident at the Department of Cardiology at Sahlgrenska University Hospital and enrolled as a research fellow in cardiology from 1972 to 1976. His doctoral degree incorporated his first clinical observations on the use of beta-blockers in acute myocardial infarction and congestive heart failure. He was appointed Associate Professor at the University of Gothenburg in 1980. He assisted in establishing and directing the first Swedish heart transplant program and, from 1990, directed the heart failure and cardiomyopathy research program, developing it into one of the most important facilities of its kind in the whole of Scandinavia. He was Professor of Cardiology and senior physician at Wallenberg Laboratory in the Department of Cardiology at Sahlgrenska University Hospital and Gothenberg University in Sweden.

Professor Waagstein initiated the brilliant concept of beta-blocking in the treatment of chronic heart failure. Despite earlier skepticism, controlled clinical trials and pathophysiological studies led by Waagstein ultimately resulted in worldwide recognition of beta blockade as an important modality in treating heart failure. He also contributed to studies on the role of auto-immune processes in the development of dilated cardiomyopathy, a major cause of heart failure in young and middle-age patients. Professor Waagstein received several awards including the European Society of Cardiology Medal and the Lars Werkö Prize.

Currently Professor Finn Waagstein is Emeritus professor at the University of Gothenburg.

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للطب

الكاهيئة مَدَ انْزة للكيكري فيقتل للغالمية ، بَعَدَ للطلاح جَلى فظام للجائزة للعدَّل والمُعَدَال والمُعَدَال حليه كالجليس الْمِناء مؤكرتِ سدّ للكيكري فيقتل للكندية بالتولدر في ١٤٠٣/١١١٧، وقاريخ ١١٠٣/١/١٥١ وا وعلى محضر فجئة للكاخ بار لحائزة للكيك فيعسَل ولعا لمستِ تالكاب في وورتها للخامرة والعِشرين بتاريخ ٥ - ١٠ ريضاى ١٤٢٠ ه للحوافق ٢٥ - ٧٧ نوف بر١٠٠٠ م تقرر من خ

الافستان الالالونورين والزيتين

جَائِزَة لِلْكِبُرَى فَيْصَلِ لِلْعَاكِمَة لِلطَّبِ لَهُ لِللَّهُ) (١٤٢٥هـ ١٠٠٠) مِثَ اركَحَ ، ويوضو الحف الط (الطنك للالوظيني لقصور لالعلب الطزئ) ، وذي ك الالكتثاف فائدة مَا مِرلار حبينا في حالج قصور الفتلب لولامتناني ، ومنا برته على ورلامر حما طولك الميشرين ها ما حتى لاصح لامر حمولها مجرل لازلوية في حدالها قصم الله تلب في عميع لانحناء للمشاجى.

ولك هيئة للجدائنة الفي تخده والبلاءة لترجول العوى الواعدة جهوه والعلمية النافعة.

وليعتَّى وَلِيُّ لِالنَّوْسِين

دنيى هينة ولجت إنزة

عالالقندان المتالية

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٥١ وتاريخ ١٢/٢/٢٥هـ الوافـــق ٢٠٠٢/٢٧م





Germany

(Breast Cancer)

Axel Ullrich was born in Lauban/Schlesien, Germany in 1943. He earned his Ph.D. in Molecular Genetics from Heidelberg University in 1975. He joined Genentech, San Francisco, in 1978 and then in 1988, he became Director of the Department of Molecular Biology of the Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry at Martinsride and was appointed Administrative Director of the Institute in 1991. He was visiting scientist in the Centre of Molecular Medicine at the Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology in Singapore and Research Director of the Singapore OncoGenome Project.

Professor Ulrich's groundbreaking research in the field of signal transduction has elucidated major fundamental molecular mechanisms that govern the physiology of normal cells and allowed insights into pathophysiological mechanisms of major human diseases such as Diabetes and Cancer. His efforts to translate his basic scientific discoveries into medical applications have led to the development of Humulin (Human Insulin for the treatment of Diabetes), the first therapeutic agent to be developed through gene-based technology, Herceptin, the first target-directed, gene-based cancer therapy for the treatment of metastatic breast carcinoma and SU11248 (Pfizer) a multi-targeted drug for the treatment of GIST and Renal Cell Carcinoma. Professor Ullrich received many awards including Paul Langerhans Medal of the German Diabetes Society, the Antoine Lacassagne Prize of the Cancer Society of France, Gold Medal of the Lorenzini Medical Science Foundation of Italy, German Cancer Research Prize and the Bruce F. Cain Memorial Award of the American Association of Cancer Research.

بَالْءَ لَا خَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ لِلْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ لِلْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ لِلْمُعِلِمُ لِلْمُعِلِمُ لِلْمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ لِلْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ لِلْمُعِلِمُ لِلْمُعِلَّمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِلْمُعِلِمُ لِلْمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِلْمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِمِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمِلْمُ لِمُعِلَمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمِلْمُ لِمِلْمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمِلْمُ لِمِلْمُ لِمِلْمُ لِمِلْمُ لْمِلْمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمِلْمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمِلْمُ لِمِلْمِلْمِلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمِلْمِلْمِلِمِلْمُ لِمِلْمُ لِمِلْمِلْمُ لِمِلْمِلْ



للطب

إِنَّ هَيْهَ جَانُوةَ الْكُنِّكِ فَيْصِلُ الْعَالَمَيَّةَ . فِيرَ الْعَطْلَاحِ حَسَلَى فَطَامِ الْكِائُوةَ ، ويعلى محضر المِعِمَا عِمَاتَ الْجُنَةَ الْلَاحِمْتِ الرَّحِبَ ائِنَةَ الْلَائِكِ فَيْصِلُ الْعَالَمَةِ الْلَاْبِ الْمُنْفقة بناسِجُ ١٨-١١ رمضا ١٤٤٢ه الْكُولُفِق ٢٢-٢٦ فوفير؟ ٢٠٠م - تَعْرَرِ مَحْ :

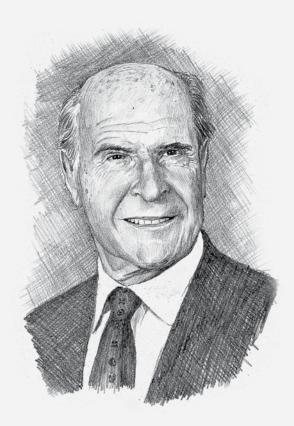
الله ستاة الالكنور لأكسِّلُ الوارخ

بهَا نِزة للكَكَ فَصِلُ اللّهَامَةِ للطب هذالِ الله (١٤٢٣هـ/٢٠٠٥) مِنِ رُكَة .
وموضوعها «مَرَطَ الالأَرِي». وهُ فَكِ لَبحونه اللهُ صيله هٰ الرّب اللهٰ تراهك كوري عِلميّا وسريريّا،
ولاكتشافه المعرى الطورّن الطفلقة البرطاس اللهَّري، ومَن ثم الإنتاج عَبومَ مَن اللهُ عِسَام المهاهيّة
الانسيلة الملفاهة المبروت مَن اللزي تنجح مَنِكُ اللوَّرَنة مَّا الْاَقَى الِلَى قطوير حِقار هيركِ بينى
المُنْ تَخْرَمُ مَنَ اليا العالمَ مِن وَلَا اللَّهِ مِن اللَّرِي.

ولإنَّ هيئة الفائزة الاعتج هذه الابراءة لترجوله العور الواصلة جهواه.

واللَّه وليُّ التَّوفيق

مَرَزَى فِ الرَّبِ الْمَرَامِ وَالرَّالِ الْمَرَامِ وَالرَّالِيَّ الْمَرِيرَةِ وَالرَّالِيَّةِ فَي المُرَّارِةِ





Professor Umberto Veronesi

Italy

Co-Laureate

(Breast Cancer)

Umberto Veronesi was born in Milan, Italy in 1925. and obtained his medical degree in 1951 from Milan University. He joined the Italian National Institute for Cancer Research in Milan as a volunteer. He qualified as Professor of Pathological Anatomy in 1957 and Professor of Surgery in 1961 at Milan University. Professor Veronesi dedicated his professional activity to the study and treatment of cancers. He served as consultant pathologist and surgeon at the Italian National Institute for Cancer Research and became Scientific Director of the Institute in 1994 and then Minister of Health from 2000 to 2001. He was Scientific Director of the European Institute of Oncology.

Professor Veronesi was the first to demonstrate that conservative breast surgery plus radiotherapy, which leaves the breast intact, can substitute mutilating mastectomy and yet obtain the same cure rates. He invented the technique of quadantectomy, thus challenging the

idea then prevailing among surgeons that cancers could be treated only with aggressive surgery. Since then, he has supported and promoted scientific research aimed to improve conservative surgical technique. He developed new researches with sentinel node biopsy procedure to avoid axillary dissection when the lymph nodes are not involved. He also contributed to breast cancer prevention, conducting studies on tamoxifen and retinoids and verifying their capabilities to prevent the formation of carcinoma, and was an activist in many anti-tobacco campaigns. He published over 700 papers and many textbooks. He was the editor-in-chief of the European Handbook of Surgical Oncology and co-editor of Oxford Textbook of Oncology. Professor Veronesi was Honorary Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and an Honorary Fellow of the Faculty of Medicine at Dublin University.

Professor Umberto Veronesi passed away in 2016.

بَالْءَلَاجُ إِنْقَالْكِلْكِ فَيَصِّدُ لِاللَّهِ الْمِلْكِيةُ



ubl

إِنَّ هِينَةٍ ثِهَا يُزَةً الطَّيِّرَ فَيْصِلُ الْعَالِمِيَّةً ـ فِعَرِ الْعَطْلِاعِ حَسَى فَطَامِ الْطَائِرَةِ، وَهِلْ مُحَامِّةً الْجَمَّا عَكَ الْجُنَةُ الْلَاحْمَةِ الطَّارِةِ وَلَلْمِينَ فَيْصِلُ الْعَالِمَةِ اللَّامِ الْطَابِ الْطَابِ بِتَارِيحَ ١٨- ٢١ رَمِضًا ١٤٢٣ه والْمُولِّفَقِ ٢٣- ٢٦ فوفير ٢٠٠٠م ـ فَقَرِمِنْحُ :

للفستاة الدكنور أبيرتو ف يرنيسي

بمث إذة للخيرَ فيعتَل اللِحَثَ لِمِنَّة اللهِب هذا الله) (١٤١٣هـ ١٠٠١م) يمث الكه . وموضوحت " سَرط ا كاللَّمَّوي". وفي مَن للإبرَ العرط يقتى اللعسلام الجرادمي اللحقظي لهذا للمرص وطريعت كالعسلام اللابريث عادجي المثناء للجرادم مَن والعمرة ، بريسة للعلام اللإبريث عادجي اللهست كر.

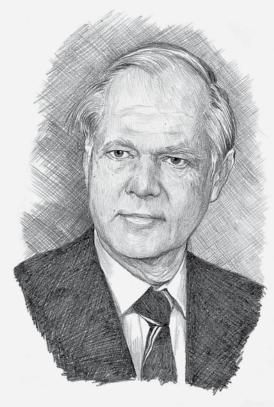
ولِاتَ هيئة للِبَ إِنْ الْمُوافِقَة هن البرادة لَرَجو للرالوي الواصَ لم جهوه.

واللَّه وليُّ التَّوهنيق

دنيى هيئة لالجسّائنة

جاللافتظال عتلالجز

عَمَرُكَ فِي الْمُرْتِ الْمُرْتِ الْمُرَارِةِ مِن اللهِ مِن اللهِ مِن اللهِ مِن اللهِ مِن اللهِ مِن اللهِ مِن مرارع والمراجع المواقعة الله مراجع الله مراجعة الله





Professor Ulrich Sigwart

SWITZERLAND

(Invasive Cardiology)

Ulrich Sigwart was born in Merz, Switzerland in 1941. He received his medical education in Germany and Switzerland, residency training in the USA and Switzerland and habilitation from Düsseldorf, Germany. He served in different hospitals in the United States and Britain. He was Professor and Chief of the Cardiology Center in the Department of Internal Medicine at the University of Geneva, a recognized teacher at the Imperial College of Medicine in London and Professor of Medicine at the University of Düsseldorf.

Professor Sigwart is credited for conceiving and realizing endoluminal stenting. Sigwart's creative spirit has also led him to develop pharmacologic septal ablation, another novel non-surgical technique for percutaneous treatment of patients suffering from hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy, a heart disease which causes abnormal enlargement of the septum that separates the heart ventricles, thus impeding the flow of blood from

the heart to the body. In addition to these major innovations, Sigwart's work on automation of cardiac catheterization has contributed significantly to the current use of computers in haemodynamic evaluation. His sequencing of ischemic heart events has also been widely acclaimed, while his fundamental observations on artificial heart valves have led to significant modifications in their design. He authored more than 500 publications and several books. One of his books, Handbook of Interventional Cardiology, has been translated into Italian and Chinese, and is used as a standard text in many medical schools. Professor Sigwart received many awards including the European Society of Cardiology Medal, the Grüntzig Award and the Forssman Prize.

Currently Professor Ulrich Sigwart is Professor Emeritus at the University of Geneva.

ۺٚڷؚۺؖٳڷڿؖٳڷڿؗؿٚڶ ڹٵٚڎڿٳڹۊٳڵڂٳڬۏؿڝؙٚڵٵڵۼٳڵؾؙ ڹٵۦٛ۠ڎڿٳڹۊٳڵڂٳڬۏؿڝؙٚڵٵڵۼٳڵؾٛ



للطب

الفاهيئة بمث انبعة العليكر في في العالمية . بعد العاطمة الطبائة ، وهم محضر العامة بمث المنبعة العليك المنبعة المنبعة

الدؤستا فالدككؤر الوالرخ سيغفارات

بمن إذه المكين فيصلال المئة المطب الهذلاله من 1818 هـ 1900) و وموسوهما (المب الفلب المؤلف في من في المطب الفلب المؤلف في من في من الفلب الفلبية في قطويرها لولف و المب الفلبية في قطويرها لولف و المب الفلبية المنتقبة الموسلة المنتقبة المؤلفة في المنافقة المؤلفة المؤلفة المؤلفة في المنافقة المؤلفة المؤ

ولِقَ هيئة الحِرَائِنة لِافْتَى هذه البرادة لترجول العول الواس الوالمكلة جهوده.

ولاعته ولحيث لالنونين

رئين هيئة ولجت أيزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٦٦ وتاريخ ١٤٢٥/١/٣٠هـ الموافق ١٢٠/١/٣٠م

THE SUBSTILL





Professor Sir Richard Doll

UK

(Tobacco Risks on Human Health)

Richard Doll was born in Hampton, Middlesex, U.K., in 1912. He graduated from St.Thomas's Hospital Medical School at the University of London in 1937 and received his MD in 1945, DSc in 1958 from London and his DM from Oxford University in 1969 where he became Regius Professor of Medicine. In 1979, he became the founding Warden of Green College. He served as Director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund's Epidemiology and Clinical Trials Service Unit (CTSU) at oxford.

Professor Doll's 1950 and 1951 papers with Professor Bradford Hill were two of several papers published around that time about an association between smoking and cancer risk. The association was not proof of causality and drew many opposition particularly form the powerful cigarette industry, which led him to initiate a 50-yearlong cohort follow-up study of around 40,000 British doctors which examined cancer risk in relation to aspects of smoking (duration in years, numbers of cigarettes, etc.). The results of that study provided in-

disputable evidence that cigarette smoking itself (or the tar inhaled therefore) was quantitatively linked to the risk of lung cancer and very few now dispute this. The causal link was very much endorsed by a large body of molecular biological data showing that chemicals in cigarette tar damage DNA and cause mutations. He collaborated with Oxford Professor Sir Richard Peto to document the worldwide disease burden from tobacco consumption. They showed that annual mortality worldwide from tobacco-related deaths from lung and other cancers and heart disease is truly staggering with additional morbidity to other organs and the developing fetus. Their estimates of total worldwide deaths due to tobacco smoking were 100 million in the 20th century and one billion in the present century. Sir Richard was knighted in 1971 and was made a Companion in 1996 of Honor in recognition of his outstanding achievements.

Professor Sir Richard Doll passed away in 2005.

بِلَوْنِهُ الْمُنْ الْمُنْمُ لِلْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ



للطب

العَّهِينَة مِمَا أَنِعَ الْلَهِ فَصِلُ الْعَالَمَةِ - بعداللاطْلاَعِ مَكَى نَظْمُ الْفِ أَنِعَ، وَحِلَى الْحَ محضرالِ عِمَا حَلَّ لِمُنة اللاحْمَةِ الرقِيمِ أَنِنَ فِي اللَّهِ بِمَارِيخِ ٢٠-٣٠ فَوَى الْفَعْدَةِ ه ١٤٥٥ ه ٨-١١ ينا يره ٢٠٠٠م - فَعَرِّرِ مِنْحَ :

الفستاة (الدكنور السيريت اردوق

جَائِزة لِكُتِنَ فِيصَلِى الْعَالِمَةُ فِي الْكِصْبِ (وَيُضَوّع)؛ وْجُهُا رِلْاَبْتِغ هَى صَحَةُ لَلْهِانِكَ) فَعَا هُ ١٤٢٥م مَ مَدِيرَ وَلَا يَعَلِي الْمُوالِينَ فَعَ الْمُؤْمِنَ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ بِالسَّمُولِانِ وَمَدِيرًا لِلْمُؤْمِنَةُ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَلَا يُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَةُ مَا كَا كَالْهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَمْ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِينِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَا الْمُؤْمِينِ الْمُؤْمِينِينِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينِينَ الْمُؤْمِلِينَامِ الْمُؤْمِينِينِينَ الْم

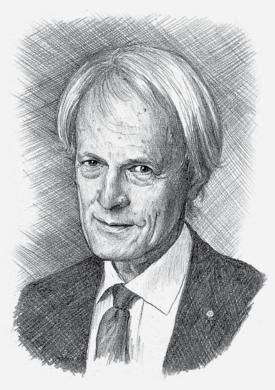
ولإت هيئة الحب بنة لهذ تمنى هذه اللبراةة لترجول العوى عواصلة جهوده.

ولاعته وفحي ولنون ين

دنيى هيئة الليت ابزة

المالفظان المتالية

مندت في الريسانس برقسم ١٧١ وتاريخ ١/٢/٢/١هـ السموافسق ١٤٢٦/٢/١م





Professor Sir Richard Peto

UK

(Tobacco Risks on Human Health)

Richard Peto was born in Reading, U.K., in 1943. He studied natural sciences and mathematics at Cambridge University and statistics at London University. After working for two years at the MRC Statistical Research Unit in London, he moved with Richard Doll in 1969 to Oxford.

Professor Peto work has included studies of the causes of cancer in general, and of the effects of smoking in particular. He helped establish large-scale randomized trials of the treatment of cardiovascular diseases, cancer and other conditions and has been instrumental in introducing combined 'meta-analysis' of results from related clinical trials. He worked alongside Professor Doll on the detrimental effects of tobacco. Together, they made the best known and the most consistently productive tobacco epidemiologists in the world. He initiated a series of very large studies of tobacco, blood pressure, obesity and death in China, India, Cuba,

Egypt and Mexico. These studies, which involved retrospective investigations of the smoking habits of more than a million dead people and interviews with more than two million people, have shown that tobacco is already causing even more deaths in developing countries and that the health risks of smoking will rise. Peto's landmark study with Alan Lopez (WHO, Geneva) concluded that about one billion people will be killed by tobacco this century if current smoking patterns persist. He extended his research to reveal the beneficial effects of smoking cessation. His international studies have a major impact on health policies of nations. Professor Peto received numerous prizes and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1999.

Currently Professor Sir Richard Peto is Professor of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology at the University of Oxford and co-director of the CTSU.

ۺؚڛڣ ؠٞٵۼۼۜٳؿؚڒٙڟڵڂٳڮ۫ڣؿڝؙڒڮٵڮٵڸڬٵ ۼڵۼۼۜٳؿڒڴڶڵڂٳڮ۫ڣؿڝؙڒڮٵڮٵڸڮؿ



للطب

الِقَاهِينَة مِمَا أَنْ الْلَكِمَ فَصِلُ الْعَالَمَةِ - بعداللاطلاع مَسَاء فَظَامِ الْاِسَائِرَة ، وُحِلَى ال محضر الجِعَمَا حَاسَ الْجَنَة اللاجمَسَارِ الْلِجِسَائِرَة فِي اللَّهْبِ بِتَارِيجٌ ٢٠-٣٠ وَ كَاللَّهُ عَدَة ه ٨-١١ ينا يره ٢٠٠٠م - فَعَرِّر سِنْحُ :

الافستاة الاكنورالسيريتث الابيو

ولإتَّ هيئة اللِي إِنْ لِهُ عَنْ هِ اللِّهِ اللَّهِ الللَّلْحَالَةَ اللَّلْمَا اللللّلِي اللَّهِ اللَّهِ الللَّالِمِلْمِ الللَّهِ اللللَّمِلْمِ الللّل

ولاهته وفحي لالون

ديى هيئة لالجسّائة

صدرت في الريسانان برقسم ۱۷۲ وتاريخ ۱/۲/۲/۱هـ السعوافسق ۱/۵/۱/۱۵





Professor Michael A. Gimbrone Ir.

USA

(Biology of Vascular Inflammation)

Michael Anthony Gimbrone Jr.was born in Buffalo, NY, U.S.A., in 1943. He received his B.A. in Zoology from Cornell University in 1965 and M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1970. After completing an Internship in Surgery at the Massachusetts General Hospital and a Research Fellowship at the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston, he joined the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland. He then pursued residency training in Pathology at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston in 1974. He joined Harvard Medical School in 1975, and was Chairman of the Department of Pathology Professor Gimbrone's contributions to the field of vascular biology, particularly vascular inflammation, established the conceptual framework for understanding the mechanistic role of the endothelial lining of the cardiovascular system in diseases such as atherosclerosis and its complications. He pioneered the growth of human vascular endothelial cells in vitro and was the first to show that endothelial cells produce prostaglandins and other mediators that influence the function of blood platelets and leukocytes. He established the paradigm of endothelial activation by pro-inflammatory cytokines and discovered inducible endothelial-leukocyte adhesion molecules that are important in inflammation and atherogenesis. His laboratory also identified the first biomechanically activated "shear stress-response element" in the promoter of a human gene and applied high-throughput genomic analyses to identify "athero-protective genes" that appear to confer resistance to pro-inflammatory stimuli and the development of atherosclerotic lesions in the cardiovascular system. Professor Gimbrone awards include the J. Allyn Taylor International Prize in Medicine and Warner Lambert/Parke Davis Award in Experimental Pathology.

Currently Professor Michael Anthony Gimbrone Jr. is the Elsie T. Friedman Professor of Pathology at Harvard Medical School and Director of the Center for Excellence in Vascular Biology at the Brigham and Women's Hospital.

بَالْءَ لَهُ إِنْ لَا لِلْكِ الْعَالِمُ اللَّهِ اللَّلَّهِ اللَّهِ الللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ الللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ ا



للطب

الحَّاهَيْنَةَ جِمَا يُزَةَ لِلْكِرَى فِيمَالِلْكَ اللِيَّةَ - بَعَدَلِلْالْهُ اللَّاحِ الْحَافِظِ مِلْ الْحِي الْجِمَا اَهَا الْحَامَةُ الْلَاجْمَةِ الْمُلِبِ اَنْ الْلَائِمِ الْمُلْكِرَى فِيصَلِّ الْاَسْلَالِيَّ اللَّهِ ١٢-٥١ مَن وَي الْعَمَةَ ١٤٢٦ه الْوَلْوَقِ ٢٤-٧١ وليسِمبره٠٠٠ - تَعَرِّرِمُخُ :

اللؤرِّ تا ذو الدكتور ما يُعلى الفطوفي عمروة

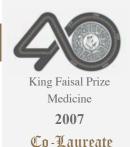
ولِهَّ هيئَة لَافِائِزة لِافْتَخَهُ هِزُولُائِرَلِءَة لَتَرْجُولُهُ لِلْعُونِ لُولُاصَلَة جَهُولَاهِ . ولاعتَّهُ وَلَيْتُ لِلْوَنِين

ديسي هينة للجسائرة

اللفظ المالية

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٨٠ وتاريخ ٥/٣/٣٥هـ الموافق ١٨٤/٢/٥





Professor Fernand Labrie

Canada

(Prostate Cancer)

Fernand Labrie was born in Quebec City, QC, Canada in 1937. He obtained his BA from Séminaire de Québec in 1957, his MD in 1962 and PhD. in 1966 from Laval University. He completed postdoctoral studies at Sussex and Cambridge universities. Later, he founded the Molecular Endocrinology Research Laboratory at Laval University in Quebec. He also, was Chairman of the Department of Molecular Endocrinology at the Centre Hospitalier de l'Université Laval (CHUL) and a Research Director of CHUL Research Center. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Canada. He is a former President of the Canadian Society of Endocrinology and Metabolism and of the Canadian Society for Clinical Investigation as well as former vice-President of the International Society of Neuroendocrinology.

Professor Labrie contribution to prostate cancer research has been the advent of "reversible chemical castration" for the treatment of prostate cancer. This has

replaced orchiectomy and the use of high doses of estrogens, which were the standard treatment methods for prostate cancer. Thus, removing both the psychological disadvantage of orchiectomy and the cardiovascular complications of high estrogen doses and improving the patient's quality of life. He also contributed to the development and clinical application of combined androgen blockade, which can induce a complete cure of localized prostate cancer and extend patient's survival in metastatic cases. Labrie and his group have also pioneered the screening and early detection of prostate cancer. Professor Labrie awards include the Izaak Walton-Killam Memorial Prize and the Medal of the College de France. In 1981 he was made Officer of the Order of Canada and in 1991 Officer of the National Order of Quebec.

Currently Professor Fernand Labrie is Professor Emeritus at Laval University.

بَاءُ وَجَائِنُو لِلْمُلِكِ فَيُصِيِّلُوالْمُعَالِمِينَةً



للطب

(عَ هَيْنَةَ جِمَا نُزَةَ الْكُنِمَى فِيصَلُ الْاَسُالِيَّةَ - بَعَدُلُوهِ لَمُلاَحِ يَحَلِفُهُمْ الْمُلِائِقَ، وَحَلَى مُحَفَرُ الْجِمَا عَلَى الْمِنَةَ الْلَاحِيَّا الْمُلِكِ أَنْوَ الْلَائِمَ فَيصَلُ الْاَسُالِيَّةَ اللَّهْ الْكِلْبِ الْكُ ٣٢- ٢٦ سَ وَجَالِحِيِّةَ ١٤٤٧هِ الْمُولِقِ ١٣- ١٦ بِسَايِرٍ٧٠٠٥م . تَعَرِّرِمِحْ .

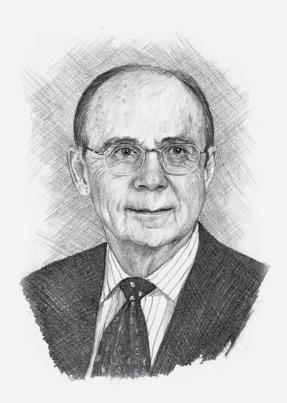
الفيستاة الالتورفيرنانر للابري

برئازة للنبك فيصك لالعالمية الملاب هزلاله (١٤٥٧ه / ٢٠٠٠). مرت ركمة وموضوعها (سرط) البردريتانا بولاسطة معناولات (سرط) البردريتانا بولاسطة معناولات الدئاجة لافرائدة في الموزائ البردريتانا بولاسطة معناولات الدئاجة للمردنات للناسل ومعنا ولات هرونات الدنكوة مثا لاَوَى المحالالاكستناء في المردن المناسل ومعنا ولات هرونات الدنكوة مثا لاَوَى المحالات المؤلف اللهنونات الموركات اللهنونات الموزائدة المؤلفية الولاك المؤنونية المردن المردنات المعالية في المراكلة المؤلفية المولاك المؤنونية المحدد ومنا في المردن ومنا في المردن المناسبة المولاك المؤلمة المولاك المؤنونية المولاك المؤلفة المولاك المؤلفة المولاك المؤلفة المردن ومنا في المردن المدرن ومنا في المردن المدرن المدرن

ولِكَ هَينَة اللِاكِ أِزْة اللهِ تَعَجْهَانَ اللَّبَرائِة التَرْجُولُولِيَّة الْخَاعِيَّة الْعَوَى المُولِصَلة جهوه. ولاللَّمَانِينَ اللَّوَّفِينَ اللَّوَّفِينَ

- | مَـُ الِرالِغيصَل بن *هَبُرالِهُنَوْز* رُبِرِي هَيْدَة لِفِائِزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ۱۸۷ وتاريخ ۱٤۲۸/۲/۲۷هـ الموافق ۲۰۰۷/٤/۱۵م





Professor Patrick C. Walsh

USA

(Prostate Cancer)

Patrick Craig Walsh was born in Akron, OH, U.S.A., in 1938. He obtained his MD from Case Western Reserve University in Ohio and completed residencies in adult and pediatric surgery in Boston and Urology in Los Angeles. He spent one year with Professor Jean Wilson at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in Dallas where the two were the first to describe the 5a-reductase enzyme deficiency, to develop a technique for the experimental induction of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and demonstrate the effect of reversible androgen deprivation on BPH. In 1974, he moved to Johns Hopkins University and Hospital in Maryland where he became the David Hall McConnell Professor and Director of Urology at the James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute for 30 years.

Professor Walsh is the inventor of nerve sparing radical prostatectomy for the treatment of prostate cancer. His surgical technique has substantially improved the potency and continence of prostate cancer patients, enhanced their quality of life and significantly reduced the risks of post-operative mortality and progression to metastasis, thus becoming one of the most widely used strategies for treating organ confined prostate cancer. He also made significant contributions towards better understanding of hereditary aspects, pathogenesis and susceptibility genes of prostate cancer and demonstrated the value of serial prostate specific antigen measurement as a means for improving the diagnosis of prostate cancer and predicting its outcome. Professor Walsh received several awards including Belgium's Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold and the American Urological Association Distinguished Service Award.

Currently Professor Patrick C. Walsh is Distinguished Service Professor of Urology at Johns Hopkins.

بَالْءَ لَهُ إِنْ لَالْمُلْكِ الْمُنْ فَيُصِدُ لِمَالِكُ الْمِنْ لَكُولُ الْمِنْ لَا الْمُنْ الْمُنْلِقِي الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْفِي الْمُنْ الْمُنْعِ



للطب

(قَ هَيْمُ بَهُ مَا يُزَةَ لِلْكِيرَى فِيصَلِ لِلْمَالِيَ الْمِيَّةَ - بَعَدُ لِلْالْهُ لِلْاَحْ وَالْمَارِّةَ وَهُمَا يَحْفَرُ الِجِمَا هَا مَا الْحَيْمَ الْمُلْكِمِ فِي مِلْلِلْ الْمِيْرِى فِيصَلِ لِلْمُ الْمَاتِّةِ لِلْلْمِيْسِ لِلْمَان ٣١-٢٦ سَ وَ وَلَحْجِيّةِ ١٤٢٧هِ لِلْمُلْفِى ٣٣-١٦ بِسَايِرٍ٧٠٠٥م ـ تَعَرِّرِهِ خَ

اللفستا فالدكنوربانريري كريغ وولتي

مِهَا يَزَةً لَكُنْكِ فَاللَّهُ لِلْعَالِمُ لِلْمُلْفِ لِهِنْ لِلْأَلْمِ لِهِنْ لِلْأَلْمِ (١٤١٧هـ/٢٠١) مِثَ رُكَةً ويوضوعها (مَرَطَا كَالْبُرُوكِ مِنْ اللَّهِ لَلْمُلِمِ لَلْمُلْفِي لِلْعَلِمُ الْمُلْمُولِ اللَّهِ وَلَاللَّهُ فَا لَلْمُلُولِ اللَّهِ وَلَاللَّهُ فَا لَالْفِرَاءُ لَا لَا لَهُ وَلَا لَلْمُلُولِ اللَّمِ اللَّهِ وَلَا لِلْمُلِمُ اللَّهِ وَلَا لِلْمُلْمُ اللَّهُ وَلَا لَكُنْ اللَّهُ وَلَا لَكُنْ اللَّهُ وَلَا لَكُنْ اللَّهُ وَلَاللَّهُ وَلَا لَكُنْ اللَّهُ وَلَا لِللَّهُ وَلَا لِللَّهُ وَلَا لِللَّهُ وَلَا لِللَّهُ وَلَا لَكُنْ اللَّهُ وَلِلْ اللَّهُ وَلَا لِمُلْكُنْ اللَّهُ وَلَا لَكُنْ اللَّهُ وَلَاللَّهُ وَلَا لَكُنْ اللَّهُ وَلِلْ اللَّهُ وَلَا لِمُنْ اللَّهُ وَلِلْ اللَّهُ وَلِلْمُ اللَّهُ وَلِمُ اللَّهُ وَلَا مُؤْمِنَا الْمُلْكُلُولُ وَلِلْمُ اللْمُلْكُ وَلِمُ اللَّهُ وَلِمُ اللَّهُ وَلِمُ اللْمُؤْمِنَ اللَّهُ وَلِمُ اللْمُؤْمِنَ اللْمُلْكُ وَلِمُ اللْمُؤْمِنَ اللْمُؤْمِنَ اللْمُؤْمِنَ اللَّهُ وَلِمُ اللْمُؤْمِنَ اللْمُؤْمِنَ اللَّهُ وَلِمُ اللْمُؤْمِلُ اللَّهُ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنَ اللَّهُ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِنِ اللَّهُ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنَ اللَّهُ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِ اللَّهُ اللْمُؤْمِنَا اللَّهُ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنَ اللَّهُ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنَا الْمُؤْمِنِ الْمُؤْمِنِ اللْمُؤْمِنِ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْمُؤْمِنِ اللْمُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْمُؤْمِنِ الْمُؤْمِنِ الْمُؤْمِنِ الْمُؤْمِنِ اللْمُؤْمِنَ اللْمُؤْمِنِ الْمُؤْمِنِ الْمُؤْمِنُ اللْمُؤْمِنِ الْمُؤْمِنِ الْمُؤْمِنُ اللْمُؤْمِنُ الْمُؤْمِنِ اللَّهُ اللْمُؤْمُ الْمُؤْمِنِ الْمُؤْمِنِ الْمُؤْمُ ال

ولِكَّ هَيئَة اللِّكَ الْزَة لِالْاَتْحَىٰ هَذَه اللِبَرَاءَة التَرْجُولُاللَّهُ الْخَالِعَون الوَاصَلة جهوده. ولايدَّهُ وَلِي اللَّوْفِينِ

صدرت في الرياض برقم ۱۸۸ وتاريخ ۱٤۲۸/۳/۲۷هـ الموافق ۲۰۰۷/٤/۱۵





Professor Donald D. Trunkey

USA

(Trauma Management)

Donald Dean Trunkey was born in Oakesdale, WA, U.S.A., in 1937. He obtained his B.S. in 1959 and MD in 1963 from Washington State University. He spent two years in the U.S. Army as a general medical officer in Germany, then he completed his surgery residency at the University of California, San Francisco in 1970. Then he went to Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas, TX, on a special NIH fellowship in trauma. In 1972, he returned to the University of California, San Francisco, where he assumed many positions including Director of Surgery, Professor and Vice Chairman of the department of surgery. Then he was Professor and Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the Oregon Health Science university (OHSU).

Professor Trunkey changed the thinking about management of the injured patient with his renowned 1979 article "Systems of Trauma Care: A Study of Two Counties". He demonstrated that patients injured in a

county with a trauma system were more likely to survive than those treated at the nearest hospital. He was one of the first surgeons to incorporate the concepts of remaining active on the trauma call schedule. It is through his and others that the American College of Surgeons developed accreditation criteria for trauma centers. Professor Trunkey received many awards including Distinguished Service Award of the American College of Surgeon, Barry Goldwater Service Award, International Society of Surgery Prize and the medal of the Royal College of Medicine of England.

Currently Professor Donald D. Trunkey is Professor Emeritus at Oregon Health Science university.

بَلْءُ لاَجًا إِنْ لَالْكِلْكِ فَيُصِّلُ كُلْكُ الْمُعَالِمُ لِلنَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُلْكِنَّةُ الْمُلْكِنَّةُ المُلْكِنَا لَهُ الْمُلْكِنَّةُ الْمُلْكِنَا لَهُ الْمُلْكِنَا لَهُ الْمُلْكِنَا الْمُلْكِنَا لَهُ الْمُلْكِنَا لَهُ الْمُلْكِنَا لَهُ الْمُلْكِنِينَةً المُلْكِنَا لَهُ الْمُلْكِنَا لَهُ اللَّهُ الْمُلْكِنَا لَهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ الْمُلْكِنَا لَهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ الْمُلْكِنَالُ الْمُلْكِنَا لَهُ اللَّهُ اللّ



للطب

(قَ هَنِهُ بَهُ الْمِرَى فِصَلُ الْعُهَالِيَّةَ - بَعَدُ لِلِعَظْلِمِ الْمَالِمَ الْمُلِمِّ فَصَلَى الْعُهَالِي الْجِمَا لَهَا كَالِمَ الْمِنْهُ لِلْاَجْمَةِ الْمُلِبِ الْمُزَةِ لَلْقَامِ فَيصَلَّ الْعُهَالِيَّةَ لَلْطَاب ١٦- ٢٨ مَن وَ كِالْمُجَةِ ١٤٢٨ه لِلْمُلْوَقِ ٥ - ٧ بناير ٨٠٠٠ م و تقرّر مِنْجَ ؛

البروفيسور ووئالروين ترنكي

بر) بْرَة لِهُلِينَ فِيصَلِ لِلْعَالَمَةِ لَلْطَبِ لَهِ لِلْالِعِيمِ (١٤٢٨هـ/١٠٥٨). مِنِ رُكَة ـ وَمُوضُوعِها (طَب الْحُولُونَ) ، فقد يرَّلِطُهوه للإنباء فقام فعّال لعلاج اللَّصَابِينَ فِيلِالْحُولُونَ - بَي فيهم يرضى الفلب وي زُرُون لهم المُعضاء ـ ونشره على مبتوى اللعالم ، وقد مربًا همت المعالدة توثد فِي قبام مِنْ شَفِيك جرائعة متحرَّكة . وهذا لهما الْحَقَى إلى إلى فعّا في مبدًا ة العكثيرين الملها بينى .

ولِيَّ هيئَة اللِّبَ إِنْ اللهِ مُنحَى هَذِه اللهِ الدَّة الرَّجوالِعَدَّة أَلُى عِدَّه بِالْعَق الوَالْصُلة جهوده. ولِعِنَّهُ وَلَيْ اللهِ اللَّمَانِينَ اللهِ اللَّمَانِينَ اللهِ اللَّمَانِينَ اللهِ اللَّمَانِينَ اللهِ اللَّ

المنافقيط المنطقة الم

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٩٣ وتاريخ ١/٣/١ ١٨- الموافق ١٩٣/٣/١





Professor Basil Arthur Pruitt Ir.

USA

(Trauma Management)

Basil Arthur Pruitt Jr. born in Nyack, NY, U.S.A., in 1930. He obtained his A.B. and master's from Harvard College, and his MD from Tufts University in 1957. He began his residency at the Boston City Hospital and completed it at Brooke General Hospital in 1964. Afterwards, He served as an army surgeon for 35 years, including 27 years as leader of the Burn Center of the US Army Institute of Surgical Research in Southern Texas. In 1975 he joined the University of Texas as a Clinical Professor of Surgery at Texas University Medical Center in San Antonio and in 1978 he became Professor of Surgery as well, at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Maryland. He was a Consultant at the NIH Surgery and member of the American Board of Surgery.

Professor Pruitt is a world authority in burn surgery and a distinguished researcher in the science of improving the outcome of serious burn injury. His work, over the past 50 years, has covered the entire spectrum of burn care and has had a significant impact on the improvement of trauma care. He organized and directed a multi-disciplinary clinical and research program focused on burn care and trauma management, which resulted in improved resuscitation, ventilatory management, wound care and metabolic support regimens that significantly increased survival, reduced complications, accelerated convalescence and improved functional recovery. Pruitt mentored a whole generation of burn center directors and surgeons from the US and overseas. Professor Pruitt received several awards including the Harvey Stuart Allen Distinguished service award, the Danis Prize and the Roswell Park Medal.

Currently Professor Basil Arthur Pruitt Jr. is a Clinical Professor of Surgery at the University of Texas at San Antonio and member of the board of directors of the American Trauma Society.

بِسَانِهُ الْمُنْ الْ



للط

(قَ هَئِنَةَ جِمَا يُزَةَ لِلْكِرَى فِيصَلِ لِلْعَالِمَةِ - بَعَدَ لِلِالْحَلِيْرَةِ وَالْكِيرَى فِيصَلِ لِلْعَالِمَةِ الْمِيمَةِ وَالْكُلِيرَى فِيصَلِ لِلْعَالِمَةِ الْلَهِ الْمِنْ وَالْكُلِيرَى فِيصَلِى لِلْعَالِمَةِ اللَّهِ الْمُلْعَقِدةَ بِمَارِجَ لِلْعَالِمِينَ الْمُلْعَلِينَ الْمُلْعِينَ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ الْمُلْعِينَ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ الْمُلْعُلِمُ ل

(البروفيسورب برك الرئر بوات

جَائِزة لِلْكِرَى فَيْصَلِ لِلْعَالِمَةِ لَلْطُبِ لِهِ لَالْلِعَالِ (١٤٢٨ه (٢٠٠٨م) عرب ركَهَ وَمُوضُوعُكَ (طُب لَا لُولُوكُ) ، فَقَرَرُ لَا لِهُمُ اللَّهِ الْمُلِلِمُ وَيَجَالُ مِلْ الْمُونِ الْمُلْكِمُ وَمِحْلُامِهُ الْمُلْكِمُ وَمُولُومُهُ الْمُلْكِمُ اللَّهِ فَيْ يَجَالُ مِلْلِمُ وَلَا لَا لَمُولِهُ وَمِحْلُهُ اللَّهُ وَلَا يَعْلَى اللَّهُ وَلَا يَعْلَى اللَّهُ اللَّهِ فَيْ يَهِ مِلْ اللَّهُ وَلَا يَعْلَى اللَّهُ وَلَوْقَ وَمِنِ الْعُلَالُولُ اللَّهِ وَلَا يَعْلَى اللَّهُ وَلَوْقَ وَمِنَ الْعُلَالُولُ وَمِنْ الْعُلَالُولُ وَمِنْ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَلَا يَعْلَى اللَّهُ وَلَوْقَ وَمِنْ الْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ وَلَا يَعْلَى اللَّهُ وَلَا وَلَوْقَ اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَّ اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلِمُ اللَّهُ وَلِمُ اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلِي اللَّهُ وَلِي اللَّهُ وَلِمُ اللَّهُ وَلِمُ اللَّهُ وَلِي اللَّهُ وَلِي اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَلِي اللْهُ اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلِي اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَلِي اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللْعُلِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّ

ولِيَّ هيئَة اللِّ انْ إِلَا تَمَنَى هَذِهِ اللِّهُ الرَّهَ التَرْجُولُولِلَّهُ الْحَاصَةُ الْمُولِكُ الْوَلَ ولِالْتَهُ وَلِيَّ اللَّهِ الل

مَالِلْلَهُ يَكِيدُ لَكُنْ عَلِيلِلْهِ يَرْدُ رئين هذه لاك زن

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٩٤ وتاريخ ١/٣/٣١ (هـ الموافـق ١٩٣/٣/١ ٢م





Professor Ronald Levy

USA

(Molecular Targeted Therapy)

Ronald Levy was born in Carmel, CA, U.S.A., in 1941. He received his A.B. from Harvard University in 1963 and M.D. from Stanford University in 1968 and completed his internship and residency in internal medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston in 1970. Then worked at the Immunology Branch of the National Cancer Institute between 1970-1972. Later in 1975, he joined the School of Medicine Faculty at Stanford University. Then in 1987, he became Professor of Medicine in the Division of Oncology and Frank and Else Schilling American Cancer Society Clinical Research Professor. He was Chief of the Oncology Division in the Department of Medicine at Stanford University in 1993.

Professor Levy's exceptional contributions have been instrumental in establishing the role of monoclonal antibodies in the treatment of B-cell lymphomas. He discovered that it is possible to generate antibodies that recognize specific receptors on these cancer cells and

tag them for destruction. His idea was to use these antibodies as molecular targeted drugs to kill the tumor cells. With the FDA approval "Rituxan", his idea was realized and is treating half a million people each year with B-cell lymphoma. He has also developed and worked on the idea of a customized vaccine based on a patient's own tumor cells. For this, he uses genomic technology to evaluate genetic signatures that would allow prediction of a response to treatment. Professor Levy received numerous awards and honors including Charles F. Kettering Prize, Evelyn Hoffman Memorial Award, Jeffrey A. Gottlieb Memorial Award and the Medal of Honor of the American Cancer Society.

Currently Professor Ronald Levy is Robert K. and Helen K. Summy Professor in the School of Medicine.

الله المالية ا



(قَ هَنِهُ بَهُ مِكَ أَنْرَةَ لِلْكُوكِ فِي عَلَى لِلْكَ الْمِيَّةَ - بَعَدَلُولُولُولِ مَحْ فَظَامِ لَلْجَائِزَةَ ، وَهُلَى مُحَفَّرُ لا جِمَا هَا مَنْ الْمُلْمَ الْمُلْكِمُ أَنْ وَلِلْمُونَ وَعَلَى لا لَكَ الْمَبَّةَ لَلْطُبِ لَا لَعْفِدة بِتاريخ ١٥-١٥ من محدَّم ١٤٣٠ هـ للمُولُونَ ١٤٦-٢٦ بيناير ٢٠٠٥م ـ فَعَتْرَرْسِخَ .

(البروفيسيكوررون الركيفي

برَائِزة لِلْكَلِكَ فَيْسِلُ لِلْعَالَمَة لِلطَّبِ لَهِ لَالِلْعَ (١٤٢٩هـ ١٥٠٠م) . وموضوعها (العدادة اللوبقة إلى الإثرائيات) ، تقديراً لررائسًا ته اللولئرة والطَّقِيرَة في بحاله العدادة الطَّائعي المسرطائ ، حيث طوّر وكِ الله فاحلة الشَّهُ الله ورالع العلمفاويّة ومحداده الولم الله فاحدة الشَّهُ احدَّة الله نسيلة ، ومتاهم برور الساكيب في الإنتاج أو المحقا ومناجي فاح العدادة بي تلكث الالأورالع ، كنا السخدات وكي الله عنبعيّة مبتاكرة المتحدث فرائعها والتيا والعبر مبسم المرابعي .

ولِيَّ هيئَة اللِّا إِنْ اللِوْتَمْنَى هَذَهِ اللِرلَوَة الْتَرَجُولُولِنَّة الْى يَدَّه بِالْمُوَى الوَلَّصُلة جهوه. ولاهنَّهُ وقي الانتَّونِين

ئىللىقىنىڭلىكى ئىللىلىقى ئىن ھەندىك ئەن

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٩٩ وتاريخ ١٩/٤/١٤ هـ الموافق ١٩٠/٥/١٨





Professor Reinhold Ganz

Germany

Co-Laureate

(Non-Arthroplasty Management of Degenerative Joint Disease)

Reinhold Ganz was born in Karlsruhe, Germany in 1939. He studied medicine in Kiel in Germany and Innsbruck in Austria and completed his residencies in Germany and Switzerland. He joined the Department of Orthopedic Surgery in the University of Bern in the early 1970's and became Professor and Chair of the Department from 1981 to 2004. He was Professor and Chairman of the Department of Orthopedic Surgery in the University of Bern and Consultant for Joint Preserving Hip Surgery in Bern and the University of Torino, Italy.

Professor Ganz initiated and led studies into the hip conditions known to culminate in the development of osteoarthritis. He investigated the problem of hip dysplasia, performed pioneering research into the vascular supply of the femoral head and devised a new surgical strategy, now known as the "Bernese Periacetabular Ostectomy". This procedure allowed correction of much of acetabular deficiencies with accuracy, predictability and acceptable

morbidity. He also trained hundreds of hip surgeons to safely carry out that procedure. Furthermore, Professor Ganz recognized the phenomenon of hip impingement as a cause of osteoarthritis and devised surgical strategies to treat the prearthritic hip, either preventing or delaying the progression of frank osteoarthritis. Professor Ganz contributions were recognized by many awards including the Prix Mondial Nessim HABIF de Chirurgie of the University of Geneva, the Arthur Steinder Award and the Medal of Honor of the German Pediatric Orthopedic Association.

Currently Professor Reinhold Ganz is Professor Emeritus of the University of Bern.





الكيروفيسورين كولدجسك أبز

بمائزة له كُوك في المولات المدية المطرب له المولان (١٤١٠) - مث اركة - وَموضوعت العراقة المولان المولان المحل المولان المولون المولان المولان المولون المولون

ولِإِنَّ هَيئَة لَجَائِنَ لِاوْتَمَىٰ هَا لَهُ الْبَرَاءِة لَتَرْبِولُولَةَ الْوَالِمَ الْوَالِ الْوَالِ الْوَالِمَ الْمُوالِمَةِ الْمُولِولِيَّةُ الْمُؤْفِيِّ الْمُولِيَّةِ الْمُؤْفِيِةِ وَلَا لَهُ وَلِي اللّهُ فِي اللّهُ فِي اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ واللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ واللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ ال

عالالقفائقة المتالية

رئيس هيئة جائزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٢٠٥ وتاريخ ٢٣١/٣/٢٣ هالموافق ٢٠١/٣/٢٢





Professor Johanne Martel-Pelletier

Canada

2010 Co-Laureate

(Non-Arthroplasty Management of Degenerative Joint Disease)

Johanne Martel-Pelletier was born in Saint-Jean, QC, Canada, in 1952. She earned her Master's and Ph.D. degrees in Physiology from the University of Montreal, in 1975 and 1979, respectively, and completed her training first in biophysics at the University of Montreal in 1979, then in rheumatology at the University of Miami, Fl, U.S.A. in 1981. She was appointed Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of Montreal in 1981 and became Associate Professor in 1989 and full Professor in 1995.

Professor Martel-Pelletier's research, jointly with Professor Jean-Pierre Pelletier, focuses on understanding the mechanisms involved in the pathophysiology of osteoarthritis, as well as on investigating and developing new therapeutic strategies for the treatment of osteoarthritis. She is an active member of several editorial boards and committees and is a highly respected reviewer for many rheumatology and connective tissue

journals, and governmental and private research funding agencies.

She authored about 240 articles, 26 books or book chapters, she is a member of editorial boards and reviewer of major medical journals in his field as well as a Member of several professional societies and scientific advisor for many organizations. Professor Pelletier received several awards including ILAR Rheumatology Prize, the International Carol-Nachman Award for Rheumatology and the EULAR Scientific Award for Basic Research in Osteoarthritis.

Currently Professor Johanne Martel-Pelletier is Co-Chair of Osteoarthritis at Université de Montréal and Co-Director of Osteoarthritis Research Unit at CRCHUM.





﴿ إِنَّهُ مِنْهُ مِهَا نِمْ اللَّهُ فَصَلَ لِلْمُ الِمِنَاءِيَّةَ - بَعدالِ لِلْمُلَائِحَ عَلَى قَطْام اللِمُنافِرَةَ ، وَهُلِ كَامُ الْمِعْمَا لَكُ الْمِعْمَا لَكُ الْمِعْمَا لَكُ الْمِعْمَا لَهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ الْمُعْمَالِعِمَا لَكُ الْمُعْمَالِعِمَا لَلْمُعْمَالِهِ الْمُعْمَالِحِمَّا الْمُعْمَالُونِ اللَّهِ الْمُعْمَالِ الْمُعْمَالُونِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ الْمُعْمَالُونِ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّ اللَّهُ اللَّلِي اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْمُ اللَّهُ الْمُلْالِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُلْمُ اللَّهُ الْمُ

البروفيس وتموهاى مارتل بيليتي

بمائزة لليكن فيصل للمثالثة للطب لهذلالهام (١٠١٠م) - مث اركة - وَمُوضُوعُتُ المُحلَةِ وَلَهُ اللهِ وَلِيَهُ اللهِ وَلِيهُ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ الله

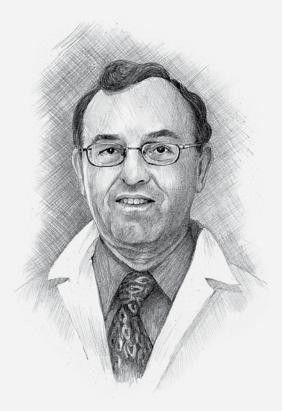
ولِيَّ هيئة للجنائِنَ إلِذَ تَمْتُها هَنُول لِبرارَة لتربيولونيَّ لأى يَمَتَهابالعوى الولصَ لمَّ جهودها.

ولالتَّمَا وليُّ للمؤنين

اللفظ المنابق

رئيس هيئة كجائزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ۲۰۷ وتاريخ ۲۰۱۰/۳/۲۳





Professor Jean-Pierre Pelletier

Canada

2010 Co-Laureate

(Non-Arthroplasty Management of Degenerative Joint Disease)

Jean-Pierre Pelletier was born in Saint-Jean, QC, Canada, in 1949. After receiving his M.D. from the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Montreal in Quebec in 1974, he completed residencies in internal medicine and rheumatology at Hôtel-Dieu Hospital, University of Montreal and Montreal General Hospital at McGill University between 1974-1979, followed by two years as a research fellow in rheumatology at the University of Miami, Fl, U.S.A. He joined the University of Montreal in Quebec in 1981 and became full Professor in 1992.

Professor Pelletier studies, jointly with Professor Johanne Martell-Pelletier, span about 30 years during which they performed high quality translational research in non-arthroplasty management of degenerative joint disease. Their principal focus has been on understanding the mechanisms involved in articular tissue degeneration to identify new therapeutic strategies and targets for treating this disease. They investigated

the combined role of inflammation, cytokines, growth factors and proteases in osteoarthritic tissues using non-invasive magnetic resonance imaging as a means of developing clinical evaluation based on quantitative structural changes of the joint tissue. These studies paved the way for developing potential drugs that modify or arrest the disease process and made it possible to identify previously unknown risk factors of the disease. Professor Pelletier received several awards including Rheumatology Prize of the International League of Associations for Rheumatology (ILAR), Scientific Award for Basic Research in Osteoarthritis from the European League Against Rheumatism, and the International League of Associations for Rheumatology Prize.

Currently Professor Jean-Pierre Pelletier is Chair of Osteoarthritis at Université de Montréal and Director of Osteoarthritis Research Unit at CRCHUM.





﴿ وَهُومِنَةَ مِهَا يُزَوَ لِلْكُومَ فِيصَلُ لِلْمُنَائِلِيَّةً - يَعدلِ لِللَّالِمُ لَكُلُّ فَلَا الْمُنَائِلَ لِمُنَةَ لِلِلاَمِنِتِ يَارِلْمِنَا يُرْوَ لَلْكِيمَ فِيصَلُ لِلْمُنَائِلِيَّةً لِلطَّبِ لَلْمُنْعَدَّةِ مَنَ ٣٧٪ لِكِهِ ؟ مَنْ مُحَرِّمَ ١٤٣١ هـ لَلْمُلَافِقَ ٩ - ١١ بِسَنَاير ٢٠١٠م - تَقْرِرِمِنْحُ :

(البروفيسوريه ال بيربيليتي

بمائزة له كي فيصل للمناعِل بدوى لا به فالله اله (١٠١٠) - مث اركة - وموضوها المحداد ولا المحدود العراق المراحة اللائم المعافية المعرود المرفيسونة المعرف المراحة اللائم المعافية المعرود المدوى المربحة والمرقية اللائم المعافية المعرود المعافية المعرود الموادر المعرود الموادر المعرود المعرود المعرود المعرود المعرود المعرود الموادر الموادر الموادر الموادر الموادر المعرود المعرود الموادر المعرود الموادر المعرود الموادر المو

ولِيَّ هيئة لَكِائِنَ لِوَعَنِي هَنُولَلِبُرِلَوَة لَتَرْجُولُولِيَّ الْوَكِيَّ الْعُوى الْوَلَاعِتَ لَيَّ جَهُوف. ولِيَّ وَلَيْتُ وَلَيْتُ وَلَيْتُ لَا لَوْنِينَ وَلَيْتُ لَا لَوْنِينَ

عالالقفائقة العتالية

رئيس هيئة كالزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٢٠٦ وتاريخ ٢٠١٠/٣/٢٣





Professor James A. Thomson

USA

(Stem Cell Therapy)

James Alexander Thomson was born in Oak Park, IL, U.S.A., in 1958. He earned a B.S. in Biophysics from University of Illinois in 1981, V.M.D. in 1985 from University of Pennsylvania and his Ph.D. in Molecular Biology in 1988. He completed his research fellowship in in Oregon Regional Primate Research Center in 1991 and Clinical Residency in Pathology at the School of Veterinary Medicine in the University of Wisconsin in 1994. In 1999, he Joined the Department of Anatomy of Madison Medical School at the University of Wisconsin. Later in 2003, he became the John D. MacArthur professor and Jim kress Endowed Chair. In 2006, he was Adjunct Professor of the Department of Molecular, Cellular and Developmental Biology at the University of California in Santa Barbra. In 2008, he became Director of Regenerative Biology at Morgridge Institute for Research.

Professor Thomson harvested, in 1998, stem cells for the first time from human embryos. These are "all-pur-

pose" cells that arise within a few days of embryonic life, can divide without limit and are capable of turning into any of the body's 220 cell types. Hence, they offer a huge potential for further understanding human development and the treatment of complex diseases. In November 2007, Thomson and, independently, Shinya Yamanaka, made the astounding discovery of a new technique whereby adult human skin cells can be coaxed to revert into cells that looked and acted like embryonic stem cells but without ever using a human embryo. The technique, which involved adding just four genes to adult skin cells, calmed the bioethics furor of stem cell research and opened the floodgates for a surge of new stem cell research worldwide. Professor Thomson received several awards including American Academy of Achievements Golden Plate Award, Hall of Fame Award for Scientific Achievements and Lois Pope Award.

المسئل المالية المالية

لاقً هينة جَائِزة لِالْكِنَ فِيصَلَ لَا عَالِمَيَّة - بُعدلِيوطٌّ لَاَحْ يَطَافَكَام لَاجُنَائِزَة ، وَكُلِمُ كَالْمِعَالَكَ الْمُعَالِمِعَا لَكَ الْمُعَالِمِعَا لَكَ الْمُعَالِمِعَا لَكَ الْمُعَالِمِعَا لَكَ الْمُعَالِمِعَا لَكُ الْمُعَالِمِعَا لَكَ الْمُعَالِمِعَا لَكُ الْمُعَالِمِعَا لَكُ الْمُعَالِمِعَا لَكُ الْمُعَالِمِعَا لَكُ الْمُعَالِمِعَا لَكُ اللّهِ اللّهُ اللّ اللّهُ اللّهُ

البروفيد أورجيميس الكسانرر تومينوى

مَائِرَة اللَّهُ فَيْ لَلْمُ الْعَالَمِيَة اللَّابِ الهِ لَاللِي (١٤٣١هـ/١٠٥م) - مُثَارِكَة - ويوضوح (الله الع بالحنالا الطبريّة ، ثم مَن المُعِنَّة الله فِي اللَّهُ اللَّهِ مَلَّنَة مَن الْعَلَى المَعْدَة اللَّهُ وَلِللَّهِ اللَّهُ الللللْمُ اللَّهُ اللللْمُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الل اللَّهُ اللللللِّهُ اللللللِّهُ الللللِّهُ الللْمُعَالِمُ اللللْمُ اللللِّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللْمُ اللللْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللِ

ولِيَّ هيئة للجائِنَ لِوْتَمَنَى هَنُول للبرائِءَ لترجولونتَّى لَى بَمَتَ وبالعوى الواصَ لمَ جهوى. ولايدَّنُ وَلَيْتُ لِلنَّرِفِينَ

خَالِاللَّهُ عَلَيْكُ لَلْهُ عَلَيْلِالْهِ فِي اللَّهِ اللَّهِ فَلَا لَهُ فَاللَّهِ فَلَا لَهُ فَاللَّهِ فَلَا رنزي هذا للت إذ

مسدرت في الرابض برقع ٢١٣ وتا ريخ ١٤٣٢/٤/٨ هنا طوافق ٣١/٣/١١/٣م





Professor Shinya Yamanaka

Japan

(Stem Cell Therapy)

Shinya Yamanaka was born in Osaka, Japan, in 1962. He received his M.D. at Kobe University School of Medicine in 1987 and Ph.D. at Osaka University Graduate School Division of Medicine in 1993. He completed a residency in orthopedic surgery at the National Osaka Hospital in 1989 and a postdoctoral fellowship at the Gladstone Institute of Cardiovascular Disease in San Francisco, U.S.A. in 1996. He is the Director of the Center for Induced Pluripotent Stem Cell Research and Application (CiRA) at Kyoto University in Japan and Professor at the Institute for Integrated Cell-Material Sciences, and Senior Scientist in stem cell biology at the Gladstone Institute and Professor of Anatomy at the University of California in San Francisco, U.S.A.

Professor Yamanaka discovered in 2006 that the addition of only four genes could revert adult mouse skin cells back to embryonic-like stem cells. These induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS) could turn into all of the

different cell types of the body and appeared to have similar properties as embryonic stem cells without the need for destroying an embryo, thus circumventing many ethical concerns regarding stem cell research. The following year, Professors Yamanaka and James Thomson independently reported that they succeeded in reprogramming human adult skin cells into iPS cells. Yamanaka's landmark discoveries together with those of Thomson's have led to a dramatic surge in research on stem cell biology. Professor Yamanaka and his group are actively engaged in iPS cell research towards regenerative medicine and as a research tool for drug discovery. Professor Yamanaka received several awards including Shaw Prize, Lewis S. Rosenstiel Award, Gairdner Foundation International Award, Albert Lasker, Kyoto Prize and Nobel Prize.

بنطالقالات

المنافق المناف



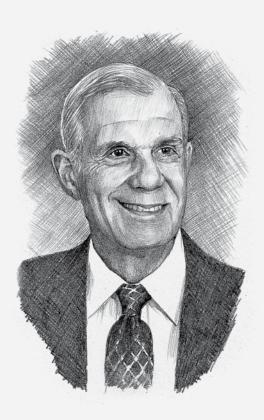
لاَقَّهِ مِنْهُ مِهَا نِمْ لِللَّهِ فَصَلَى لِلْمُعَالِمِنَةِ وَ بَعِدِ لِلْاِلْمَ لَكُلِّ اَلْمُعَا مِنْهُ ا لِهَذَهُ لِلْاَحْتَ يَارِلُهُ الْمُؤْوَ لِلْكِينَ فِصَلَى لِلْمَا لِمِنَّةِ لَكُلْمِ لَلْمُعَقِدَةَ بِنَارِيخ لِلْمُؤْفِّ ١٥-١٧ مِنَا يَرِدَا ٢٠ مِ، فَقُرِّرَ مَنْحُ *

البروفيشوركينيا ياماناكا

ولِيَّ هيئة للْبَائِنَ إِلَا عَنَى هَنُوللبرلاءَة لترجولانتَى لَى بَدَّ بالعوى الولصَ لمَ جهوى . ولايتَهُ وَلِيُّ للتَّرْفِي

الماليني للمنظل المنظر المنظر

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١١٤ وتاريخ ١٤٣٢/٤/٨ ه الموافق ١٣ /٢٠١١/ ٢





Professor Richard L. Berkowitz

USA

(Minimal Invasive Fetal Management)

Richard L. Berkowitz was born in New York City, NY, in 1940. He received his BA in Philosophy from Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y. in 1961 and MD from New York University College of Medicine in 1965. He served his residency at Cornell University Medical Center and New York Hospital. In 1972, he obtained M.P.H. from the School of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins University. In 1974, he joined the department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Public Health at Yale University School of Medicine, then in 1982, he became Professor and Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Science and Director of the Division of Maternal-Fetal Medicine at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. In 2000, he moved to Columbia University Medical Center as Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Associate Program Director of the Residency Program for the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Professor Berkowitz developed several procedures for the diagnosis and in utero treatment of a variety of fetal diseases, with special expertise in the management of high order multiple pregnancies. Professor Berkowitz and Professor James Bussel worked together to develop, evaluate and advance transplacental medical therapy for the treatment of infants with Alloimmune thrombocytopenia (AIT), which had limited treatment options when they started their studies. Their approach, consisting of weekly intravenous administration of immunoglobulins to the fetus to increase fetal platelet count, proved superior to other treatments in preventing fetal intracranial hemorrhage, and the birth of healthier babies whose thrombocytopenia disappears within weeks. This led to a shift towards less invasive treatment of AIT and laid the foundations for the current practice in this disease. He received several honors and awards.



النَّ هَيئَة جَسَائِزَة الِلْكِرَ فِيصَـٰلِ الْعُمَالِمَتِّة - بَعَدُ الْالْاطَّةُ فَكُامِ الْجَائِزَة ، وَهُلَى مُكَامَر الجِمَّاهُ كَاتِ لِحَنَّة الْلاَحْمَةِ الْمُلِكِرِي فِيصَلِ الْعَالْمَةِ الْلَّاسِّةِ الْلَاسِّ الْمُلْعَقَدَة بِتَامِيجَ ، - ٢٠ من حَمَّفر ١٤٣٢ه اللَّوْلُ فَقَى ١٤-١٦ بِسَنَا ير ٢٠٠١م _ فَقَرِّرِمِنْحَ :

البرونيس ريتشاره بيركوب

جُ اَنْ وَالْكَيْرِى فَصَلَ الْلِمَا لَمَيْةَ اللَّهِ هَ مَرْلِوْلْعَام (١٤٣٣ه مر ١٠٠٢م) - مَنَا صَفَةُ - ويوضوح) (المفكر اللَّهُ وَيَ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللْمُوالِمُواللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللْمُوالِمُوالِمُ وَاللَّهُ وَال

ولِهَ هبنَة اللِّائِرة لِاذْ عَنْهُ هَنُو اللِّرَلْءَة لَترْبِحُولُولَدَّة لَى عِدُّه بِالْعُولَ المائلة جهواه.

وَالِعَدَّ وَفِيُّ الِلتَّوْنِين

صررى في الرامي برقي (٢) وتاريخ ١١/٤/١٣١٤ والحلف ٢/١/١٠)م

خالدولغيصَبل بن هجرول هزيز فيري هيئة وبنايزة





Professor James B. Bussel

USA

(Minimal Invasive Fetal Management)

James Bruce Bussel was born in New York, NY, in 1949. He received his B.S. from Yale University in 1971 and his M.D. from Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1975. He completed his internship and residency in pediatrics at Cincinnati Children's Hospital in 1978, then undertook a joint fellowship in Pediatric Hematology/Oncology at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and New York Presbyterian Hospital. In 2000, he became Professor of Pediatrics in Obstetrics and Gynecology and Professor of Pediatrics in Medicine at Weill Medical College of Cornell University. He was the Director of Platelets Disorders Center at Weill Medical College in 2001.

Professor Bussel and Professor Richard Berkowitz, conducted a series of pioneering studies on the treatment of infants with Alloimmune thrombocytopenia (AIT). This is a platelet incompatibility between the parents that affects the fetus, in which maternal platelet anti-

bodies cross the placenta causing marked reduction in thrombocytes number and functions in the fetus and consequent brain hemorrhage and high prenatal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. Prior to these studies, there were little treatment options available for AIT. For nearly three decades, these two investigators developed, evaluated and advanced transplacental medical therapy consisting of weekly intravenous administration of immunoglobulins. The treatment can be given during the pregnancy to increase platelet count in the fetus, prevent a fetal brain hemorrhage, and allow for a healthy baby to be born whose thrombocytopenia will then disappear within weeks. Their approach has led to a global shift towards less invasive treatment of AIT and has laid the foundations for the current practice in this disease. He received several awards including the Alpha Award.

Currently Professor James B. Bussel is Professor Emeritus of Weill Cornell Medical College.



الَّ هَينَة جَائِزة الْكَيْرَ فِيصَلَ الْعُمَاكَيَّة - بَعَدُ الْلَاظَّ الْاَحْ عَلَى فَظَامِ الْكِائِزَة ، وَهُلَى كُاضَر الْجِمَا هُلَ فِحَدَة الْلَاضِيَا رَجِبَائِزَة الْلَائِرَ فِيصَلَ الْلَمَاكِيَّة الْلَاسِّ الْكَنْعَدَة بِتَارِيخ ٠٠ - ٢٢ مِن حَمَعَر ١٤٣٣ه الْالْوَافِق ١٤-١٦ بِسَارِ ٢٠١٠م _ فَقَرِّرِمِيخ :

الكبروفيسي ومرشي بسيل

جَ ائِزة لِلْكَيْرَى فِصَلَ لِالْعَالَمَةِ، لَلْطَبِ هَزَلِ لِلْعَامِ (١٤٣٣هـ/١٠٥م) - مَنَاصَفَةُ - ويوضَوجُ ا (لَكْثَرَ لِلْفَاهِ فِي لَلْمَدِّ وَلَهُ لِللَّهِ وَلَيْمَ لِلْكَامِ وَلَيْمِ وَلَهُ وَلِيلِهُ اللِيرُوفِيسُورِ وَيَشَارِهِ بِرَكُوبِ وَسَلْسلَهُ بَحْرِثِ لِللَّهُ وَلَيْمَ لِللَّهُ مِنَا لِللَّهُ وَلَيْمَ اللَّهُ مَا اللَّهُ وَلَيْمَ لِللَّهُ وَلَيْمَ لِللَّهُ وَلَيْمَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَمْ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَيْمَ اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَلَيْمَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّلِي اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ ا

ولِهَ هيئة اللِّهَ إِنْ وَعَن هَذه اللَّهُ الدِّيمُو العَدَّة الذَّ عِنْ والعُوك العلامكة جهواه.

وَالعَدَّوَا فِي التَّوْسِين

مَ الدولفيصَل بن حبروالعزيز ديري هيئة وليشايزة

صررى في الرياحي برقم ٢٢٢ و تاريخ ١٢/١٤/١٣١٤ والولون ٢١/١/١٢٠٢





Professor Douglas L. Coleman

USA

(The Genetics of Obesity)

Douglas Leonard Coleman was born in Stratford, ON, Canada, in 1931. He obtained a B.Sc. in Chemistry from McMaster University in Hamilton, ON, Canada, in 1954, an M.S. and Ph.D. in Biochemistry from the University of Wisconsin in Madison, WI, U.S.A., in 1956 and 1958, respectively. He served as a Research Assistant at the University of Wisconsin from 1954 to 1957 and as E.I. Dupont de Nemours Fellow from 1957 to 1958. He joined the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, ME, where he spent his entire career rising from Associate Staff Scientist in 1958 to Senior Staff Scientist in 1968. He also served as Assistant Director for Research from 1969 to 1970 and Interim Director from 1975 to 1976. Upon his retirement in 1991, he was appointed Senior Staff Scientist Emeritus at Jackson. He was also consultant to the National Health Institutes. serving on the Metabolism Study Section from 1972 to 1974 and was frequently consulted on various other special study sections involving genetic diabetes, obesity and nutrition. He also served as Visiting Professor at the University of Geneva from 1979 to 1980.

Professor Coleman's research interests focused on biochemical genetics, regulation of metabolism, obesity, diabetes and hormone action. He discovered the OB gene, one of the two genes responsible for the genetic events regulating appetite control. He carried out a series of fundamental experiments with parabiotic mice which demonstrated the hormone-hormone receptor axis of leptin and the leptin receptor long before their discovery. Professor Coleman received several awards including the Claude Bernard Medal, Gairdner International Award, Shaw Prize and the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award.

Professor Douglas L. Coleman passed away in 2014.

بَنَاءُ لَا خَالِكُ الْكُلِكُ فَيُصِّدُ الْمُلَالِيَّا الْمِنْكَةُ الْمُلْكِينَةُ



للطب

القَّهِينَة جَرَائِنَة الْكُلِاكَ فيصَلِ الْعَرَاكِيَّة - بعَدِلْ لِلْالْمِلِيَّة عَلَىٰ فَالْمِ الْحِرَائِنَة . ويَعَلَىٰ مُحَلَّىٰ مَعَلَىٰ مُحَلَّىٰ فَالْمِلِكِ مَنِي مُعَلَىٰ مُحْلَىٰ مُعَلَّمُ وَلِمُلْكِحَة الْمُعْلِدِينَة الْكُلِيرَ فَي الْمُلِكِ فَي مَنْ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلِكِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينِ الْمُلْكِلِينِ الْمُلْكِلِينِ الْمُلْكِلِينِ الْلِيلِينَالِينَا الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينِ الْمُلْكِلِينِ الْمُلْكِلِينَا لِلْمُلْكِلِينَا لِلْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِينِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينِ الْمُلِينِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينِينِي الْمُلْكِلِينِينَ الْمُ

البروفيئور ووج للاكرى ليونارو كولماى

ولاِئَ هيئَة اللَّائِنَة الدَّعَنى هَذه اللَّهُولَاءة لَنَرَجُولُائِدَة الْمَعَى الْعُوكَ الْوَلْصَلَة جُهُوه. ولائدَّه ولاِئُ اللوَفيق

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٢٢٧ وتاريخ ١٤٣٤/٥/١٨ هـ الموافق ٢٢٠/٥/١٨ وتاريخ





Professor Jeffrey M. Friedman

USA

(The Genetics of Obesity)

Jeffrey Michael Friedman was born in Orlando, FL, U.S.A., in 1954. He attended the Six-Year Medical Program at Albany Medical College in Albany, N.Y., obtaining B.S. from Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute in 1973 and M.D. from Albany Medical College at Union University in 1977. He completed his residency in 1980, in the Department of Medicine at Albany Medical Center Hospital. He was a postgraduate fellow at Cornell University Medical College from 1980 to 1981, and at the Rockefeller University from 1980 to 1985, where he received his Ph.D. in 1986 and later in 1995 and became a professor. Friedman also serves as investigator at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute since 1986 and is the Marilyn M. Simpson professor and Director of the Star Center for Human Genetics at Rockefeller.

Professor Friedman is renowned for his discovery of leptin, the hormone that controls appetite, and for major discoveries that followed his groundbreaking cloning of the leptin gene. He showed that leptin is a major afferent signal in a negative feedback circuit in the hypothalamus that regulates food intake, energy expenditure and body weight. As a result, several human conditions can now be treated with leptin, such as conditions resulting from leptin mutations, diabetes secondary to lipodystrophy, hypothalamic amenorrhea and several kinds of obesity. More recently, leptin has also emerged as a novel antidepressant. Professor Friedman received several awards including Albert Lasker Award, Shaw Prize, Keio Medical Science Prize, Passano Foundation Award, the Heinrich Wieland Award and Gairdner Foundation International Award.

بَالْءَ لَاجَا إِنْ قَالْمُ لِلْكُ فَيُصِيِّ لِثَالَعِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِلَّ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ الللَّهِ الللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ ال



للطب

الصَّحينَة مِمَا نِزَة الطَّيْمَ فَيْصَلُ الِلْمَ المَيْمَة - بَعَدَّ لِللَّالِحَ عَلَىٰ فَظَامِ الْجَائِزَة ، وَعَلَىٰ مُحَامَرُ اللَّهِ عَلَىٰ فَظَامِ الْجَائِزَة الطَّيْمَ وَعَلَىٰ مُحَامَرُ اللَّهِ عَلَىٰ فَظَامِ الْجَائِزَة الطَّيْمَ وَيَصَلُ الْعَالَيْنَةُ اللَّامِ الْمُلْعَقَدَة بِتَارِجُ ١٤-١٦ سَى رَبِيعِ اللَّهُ وَلَا ١٤٣٤ هَ الْعَلَىٰ الْمُلْعَقَدَة بِتَارِجُ ١٤ - ١٦ بناير٢٠٠٥ م ـ تُعْدِّرَمِنْ .

البروفليئور جميفري ما العل فريدماى

ولِكَّ هيئة لَالْجِكَائِرُة لِلْاعْمَىٰ هَذَهِ لَالْبَرَلَءَ لَنَرَ عُولُولَةً لَى يَمَدَّهُ بِالْعُوى الْولاصَلَة جُهُولاه. وَلَائِدَ وَلَيْ لِلْتَوْفِيق

خالد (الفيصَل بي) مجبر (العزَدَ مِن من هيئة والمبايزة ويست هيئة والمبايزة

صدرت في الريساض برقم ٢٢٦ وتاريخ ١٤٣٤/٥/١٨ هـ الموافق ٢٠١٣/٣/١٠ ٢م





Professor Yuk Ming Dennis Lo

China

(Non-Invasive Diagnosis of Fetal Diseases)

Yuk Ming Dennis Lo was born in Hong Kong, China, in 1963. He received his B.A. at the University of Cambridge in 1986, and his Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery at the University of Oxford in the U.K in 1989. He obtained MA from Cambridge in 1990, Doctor of Philosophy in 1994 and Doctor of Medicine in 2001 from Oxford. He had several fellowship and research appointments in Oxford University from 1990 to 1997. Then, he joined the Faculty of Medicine at the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) and progressed to full professorship in 2003.

Professor Dennis Lo's main research interest focuses on the study of cell-free DNA molecules which exist in the plasma of human subjects. He discovered that an unborn fetus releases fetal DNA into the maternal plasma. This seminal discovery has laid the foundations for a revolution in non-invasive prenatal diagnostics based on maternal plasma DNA analysis. Over the next 15 years, he meticulously elucidated the biology

of this phenomenon, realized its promise for non-invasive prenatal diagnostics and developed techniques for quantitative analysis of fetal DNA in the plasma of pregnant women. Based on these studies, fetal sexing for sex-linked genetic disorders, RhD genotyping and detection of fetal chromosomal disorders such as Down syndrome have been performed in many centers. Professor Dennis Lo received numerous awards including the State Natural Science Award from the State Council of China, the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine (IFCC) and the US National Academy of Clinical Biochemistry Distinguished Scientist Award.

Currently Professor Yuk Ming Dennis Lo is the Director of the Li Ka Shing Institute of Health Sciences and Li Ka Shing Professor of Medicine, Professor of Chemical Pathology, Chairman the Department of Chemical Pathology at CUHK.





القَّهَيْنَةَجُابُونَ اللَّهِ فَصِّلُ الْاَمَالَيَّةَ _ بَعَدَلِلْاطْلُاعِ عَلَى فَقَامِ الْجَابُونَ ، وَالْمَعَ الْحَالَةَ وَبَعَرَالِعِمَا الْحَالَةَ وَلِمَا الْمَالِمَةَ وَلِمَا الْمَالِمَةَ وَلِمَا الْمَالِمَةِ وَلِمَا الْمَالِمَةِ وَلِمَا الْمَالِمَةِ وَلِمَا الْمَالِمَةِ وَلِمَا الْمَالِمَةِ وَلِمَالِمَةِ وَلِمَالِمَةِ وَلِمَا الْمَالِمَةِ وَلِمَا الْمَالِمَةِ وَلِمَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُةِ وَلِمُوافِقَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُعْلَمِةِ وَلِمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُةِ وَلَمُ الْمُعْلَمُ وَالْمُعْلَمُ وَالْمُؤْلِمُ وَالْمُعْلِمُ وَلَمُ الْمُعْلَمُ وَالْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلَمُ وَالْمُعْلِمُ وَلَمُ الْمُعْلِمُ وَلَمُ الْمُعْلِمُ وَلَمُ الْمُعْلِمُ وَلَمُ الْمُعْلِمُ وَلَمُ الْمُعْلِمُ وَلَمُ الْمُعْلِمُ و الْمُولُونَ ١٤-١٤ مِنْ الرِعْلِمُ وَالْمُعْلِمُ وَمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ وَلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ وَالْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْل الْمُولُونَ ١٤-١٤ مِنْ الرِعْلِمُ وَالْمُعْلِمُ وَمِنْ الْمُعْلِمُ وَلِمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ وَالْمُعْلِمُ وَا

البُرُونِيسُورِ يُوكَى مَجْ دِينينِ كُ لُو

بَائِرَةَ لِلْكِبِ فَصِبُلُ لِلْمَالِمَةِ لِلطَّبِ لِهَ لَلْاللَّهِ (١٤٣٥ه (١٤٠٥م) ، ويوضوعها (التَّشِخيف) فير ولتَّرَفَّلِي فَي لُرَلُقَ لَ لِلْأَمِنِيَّةِ)، لَرَوبِ لَلْأَلْالِ رَفِ هَذَالْ اللَّهِ الْمُ الْوَعَلَّى مِن الكَشفِ عَلَى وَمِوَاللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ الْمُعَلِّمِ مِن الْكَشفِ مِن اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى وَالْمَنْفِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّلَالِي اللَّهُ اللَّ

ولِكَ هَينَة اللِّالِمُوَّ ، لِهُ تَمَنَى هَذه اللَّرَائِوَة ، لَكَرْجُوْلِعَدَّ الْ يَعْدَّ وَالْمَوَى الْوَاصَلَة مُهما هُوه. ولايدَّ ولاَيْ لِلوَفِينِ

خَالِدُ الْمُنْفِينِ الْمُنْفِينِ الْمُنْفِينِ الْمُنْفِينِ الْمُنْفِقِينِ اللّهِ الللّهِ اللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ اللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ اللللّهِ اللللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ الللّهِ اللللّهِ الللّهِ ال

هنرری في (لريامي برفم ٣٣٧ و تاريخ ٢٧/٥/٥٣٤١ ه (الحلاق ٢٠/٤/٢٢)





Professor Jeffrey I. Gordon

USA

(Intestinal Microflora and Human Health)

Jeffrey Ivan Gordon was born in New Orleans, LA, U.S.A., in 1947. He received his AB in Biology from Oberlin College in Ohio in 1969 and MD from the University of Chicago in 1973. He completed clinical training in internal medicine and gastroenterology and fellowship at the NIH in 1981. Then he joined the faculty at Washington University in St. Louis where he spent his entire career; first as an Assistant Professor of Medicine then a Professor of Medicine and Biological Chemistry in 1987. He became Chair of the Executive Council of the Division of Biology and Biomedical Science in 1994. He was elected as the Dr. Robert J. Glaser Distinguished University Professor in 2002. Soon after, in 2004, he became Director of the Center for Genome Science & Systems Biology.

Professor Gordon is a pioneer of interdisciplinary studies of the human microbiome, especially the intestines, and is one of the founders of a new research area which

analyzes the influence of the intestinal microbiota on postnatal development, physiology and susceptibility to illness. He investigates the metabolic processes and their genetic basics of mutually beneficial relationships between host and microorganisms in the human gut. He developed new experimental and theoretical approaches to investigate the composition and dynamics of the human gut microbes with the aim of better understanding the pathogenesis of complex diseases and developing novel microbiome-directed therapeutics to improve health.

Currently Professor Jeffrey Ivan Gordon is Director of the Center for Genome Science & Systems Biology at Washington University.

نِنْ الْمُعَالِّمُ الْمُعَالِّمُ الْمُعَالِّمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلَّمُ الْمُعِلِمُ ال



للطب

إِنَّ هَيِنَةَ جَائِزَةَ لِلْمُيْمَى فَيْصَلِّ لِالْعَالَمَيَّةَ - بَعَدِلُاللَّاطِلِاعِ حَلَّى نَظَامِ لِلْبَائِزَةَ ، وَحَلَّى تَصَرُّوا جَمَّا الْحَلَّ لِلْمُعْمَا وَكُولُونَ الْمُعْمَا وَلَا مِنْ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْمُعْمَا وَلَا اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّلْلُولُولُولُولُولُولُولُولُولُولُ اللَّهُ الْ

البروفيس ورجيفري إيفائ فوروى

جَائِزَةً وَلَكِينَ فَبَى وَفَائِنَ فَعَرِيرُو الْعَالَمُ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللهِ اللّهِ اللهِ اللهِ

ولايتَّه وليَّ لالتونين

خالِداللفنصِبَل رئيرة هَينَة المِلائِة

مَنْ رَكَ فِي الرابِ عَلَى برقم ١٣٧ ولت ارج . ١١/٥ / ١٣١١ ه الحلاق ١١٣ / ١١٠ ع





Professor Henri G. Brunner

Netherlands

(Clinical Application of Next Generation Genetics)

Henri Gerrit Brunner was born in Rotterdam, Netherlands, in 1956. He graduated from the University of Groningen Medical School in 1984, specialized in Clinical Genetics for four years at Radboud University Medical Center in Nijmegen and was board certified in Clinical Genetics in 1988. He joined the Section of Clinical Genetics at the Institute of Human Genetics in Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre since 1988. In 1993, he earned a Ph.D. degree for his genetic studies in myotonic dystrophy. He became full Professor of Human Genetics and Head of the Institute of Human Genetics at Radboud University Medical Center in 1998, he was also Chancellor for Human Genetics, Pediatrics and Medical Psychology from 2004 to 2008. In 2014, he was also appointed Chairman of the Institute of Clinical Genetics at Maastricht University.

Professor Brunner is a distinguished molecular geneticist and a leader in the clinical delineation of many rare genetic syndromes and the application of next gener-

ation sequencing technology in the clinic. Professors Brunner and Veltman and their groups carried out joint seminal studies using clinical genetic observations as the starting point for human molecular genetic investigations into such aspects as human behavior, skeletal development, brain development, neuromuscular disease, congenital malformations and gonadal development and function. Their pioneering studies, which are published in leading scientific journals have changed the lives of thousands of families worldwide and paved the way for more clinical applications of next generation genomic sequencing technology. Professor Brunner received numerous awards including the Ben ter Haar Prize and the Radboud Science Award.

Currently Professor Henri Gerrit Brunner is Chair of Antropogenetica at Radboud University Medical Center and Head of Clinical Genetics at Maastricht University Medical Center.

المان المان



العَّ هَينَة عَائِنَة المِلْيِكَ فَيَصَلُ الْعَالِمَيَة ، بَعدَ الْعَطَلُاحَ عَلَىٰ فَلْمُ الْجَائِنَة الْلَعَدَّ الْعَالَمُ الْعَالُولِ عَلَىٰ فَلْمُ الْجَائِنَة الْلَعَدَّ الْعَالُولِ عَلَىٰ فَلْمُ الْجَائِنَة الْلَهُ الْعَالُولِ فَي الْعَلِمُ الْحَالُولِ فَي الْعَلِمُ الْعَلَىٰ فَي الْعَلِمُ الْعَلَىٰ فَي الْعَلِمُ الْعَلَىٰ فَي الْعَلِمُ الْعَالِمُ الْعَلَىٰ فَي الْعَلَىٰ فَي الْعَلَىٰ اللهِ الْعَلَىٰ فَي اللهُ اللهُل

الأرستاة الدكتورهنري جريت بروز

جَائِزَةَ لِلْكُبِ فَيْصَلُ لِلْعَالِمِيَةِ لَلَطْبَ هَنَالِلْكَ (١٤٣٧ه/٢٠) بالأكثِ رَلَّى ، ويوضوهم الله المنظبيقات المستريريَّة للجيل الفاهر في عمر الطبيقات) ، وهُ فِحَتَ لِلمَّيْرُومِع زَمِيل الفاستان للاكتوريوركيسى فِلمقاى برورها في الاستاه بالتطبيقات السَّرَريَّة فِلجيل الفتاهي فِيعلم الطبنات الري المنشوعي ولا كلينكى ، حَيث طورً الطرائع الخليتة في المستريريَّة في على المرضى المؤتنة ، وقد حَفَرُ وَلِيكَ الرَّالِ المنظمة المقابل المنظمة المنظمة

وَلِيَّ هَينَة الْفَائِنَة ، لِهُ عَنَى هُدُه وَلِيْرَادَة ، لنَسال اللَّه لَى يُمِّرُو بالعَوَى الواصلة عَهُواه .

والعِدَّدَولِيُّ والنوفِي

خَالِر (الفَيْصَلَ رئيسُ هَيْنَة الجَائِزة





Professor Joris A. Veltman

Netherlands

(Clinical Application of Next Generation Genetics)

Joris Andre Veltman was born in Heerlen, Netherlands, in 1971. He obtained his B.S. in Molecular Sciences from Wageningen University in 1995 and Ph.D. in Molecular Biology from Maastricht University in 1999, followed by two post-doctoral fellowships, the first in the Department of Cancer Genetics at the Comprehensive Cancer Center of the University of California in San Francisco from 1999 to 2005, and the second in the Department of Human Genetics at Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Center, Netherlands. He Joined the Department of Medical Genetics at Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Center in Nijmegen in 2005, as an Assistant Professor and in 2013 he became Professor of Translational Genomics in the Department of Medical Genetics at Radboud University and in the Department of Clinical Genetics at Maastricht University. In 2012, he was Head of the Genome Research Division of the Department of Human Genetics at Radboud University. Professor Veltman is a distinguished molecular geneticist who has been instrumental in the setup, application and implementation of genomics approaches in medical genetics. Together with Professor Henry Bruner, he developed and experimentally validated the hypothesis that a major part of intellectual disability should be due to de novo gene mutations, given the severity, early onset and genetic heterogeneity of such form of disability. Professors Veltman and Bruner used a combination of genomic microarrays, exome and genomic sequencing approaches in their studies, and their de novo paradigm has since been validated in other neurocognitive phenotypes, autism, epileptic encephalopathies and schizophrenia. Their contribution thus represents one of the recent major breakthroughs in human genetics. Professor Veltman received several awards including the Pearl Project Award, Isabella Oberle Award and the Radboud Science Award. Currently Professor Joris Andre Veltman is the Director of the Institute of Genetic Medicine at Newcastle University in the U.K. and Chair of the Scientific Program Committee of the European Society of Human Genetics.

المَنْ وَاللَّهُ وَاللّلَّ وَاللَّهُ وَاللّلَّ وَاللَّهُ وَاللّلَّ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّا لَلَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ ول



الأرت افلالكتوريوركس فلقاة

بَائِزَةَ لِلْكِبِ فَصَلَ لِلْعَالِيَةَ لِلطَّبِ هَالِلِيَا اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللللِّهُ الللللِّهُ الللللِّهُ الللللِّهُ الللللِّهُ اللللللِّلْمُ الللللِّهُ الللللِّهُ الللللِّهُ اللللللللِّهُ الللللِّهُ اللللللِّهُ الللِّلْمُلْمُ الللللِّهُ اللللِّلِمُلْمُ اللللِّلِمِ

وَلِهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ مَنْ مَهُ هُذِهِ اللهِ لِالمَدِلَةِ ، النّسال اللّهَ لَى يُمثَّهُ بِالْعَوَى الولاصَلَة جَهُوهِ . ولايتَّهُ وَلِيكُ اللّهَ فِي اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهِ فِي اللّهِ فِي اللّهِ فِي اللّهِ فِي اللّهُ و

مَّ الرالِفَيْصَل رئيس هَينة الجَائزة

صدرت في الريسامَن برقم ٢٤٥ وتاريخ ١٤٢٧/٦/١٤ هـ الموافق ٢٤/٦/٢١ ٠٠٠م





Professor Tadamitsu Kishimoto

Japan

(Biologic Therapeutics in Autoimmune Diseases)

Tadamitsu Kishimoto was born in Tondabayashi, Osaka, Japan, in 1939. He obtained his MD in 1964 and Ph.D. in 1969 from Osaka University Medical School. Between 1970 and 1974, he pursued post-doctoral research in the Department of Medicine at Johns Hopkins Medical School, working under Professor Kimishige Ishizaka, the discoverer of IgE. He returned to Osaka University Medical School in 1974 as assistant professor of medicine and progressed rapidly through his academic and research career becoming professor in 1979. He has served as dean and chairman of the Department of Medicine at Osaka University and was the university's president from 1997 to 2003 and a Member of the Council for Science and Technology Policy from 2004 to 2006. Currently, he is professor of Immunology at the Immunology Frontier Research Center in Osaka University.

Professor Kishimoto made seminal contributions to our understanding of cytokine functions in general and interleukin-6 (IL-6) in particular. He discovered and cloned IL-6, elucidated its functions, its signaling pathway, receptor system and transcription factors. He then went on to develop a humanized anti-IL6 receptor antibody therapy (ACTEMRA, Tocilizumab) that has proven to be highly successful in the treatment of several immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, Castleman's disease, juvenile idiopathic arthritis and other autoimmune inflammatory disorders. Kishimoto's work has been of paramount importance in the field of pro-inflammatory cytokines and has established paradigms for the study of cytokine biology. Professor Kishimoto received many awards including the Imperial Prize of the Japan Academy, the Sandoz Prize, the Crafoord Prize and the Order of Culture from the Emperor of Japan.

ජබාතිමණ





الْتُرُوفِيلِينُونُ ثَالِكَ مِنْ يَسْنِينُ فَكِيشَيْهُ فَي وَالْمُنْ الْتُعْلَيْمُ فَي وَالْمُنْ الْتُعْلِينُ فَي الْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ الْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعِلِينِي الْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعِلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعِلِينِ وَالْمُعِلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعِلِينِ وَالْمُعِلِينِ وَالْمُعِلِينِ وَالْمُعِلِي وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِ وَالْمُعِلِينِ وَالْمُعْلِينِي وَالْمُعِلِينِ الْمُعْلِيلِينِ وَالْمُعِلِي وَالْمُعِلِي وَالْمُعِلِي وَالْمُعِلِي وَالْمُعِلِي وَالْمُعِلِي وَلِي مُعْلِيلِ وَالْمُعِلِي وَالْمُعِي وَالْمُعِلِي وَالْمُعِلِي وَالْمُعِلِي وَالْمُعِلِي وَالْمُعِلِ

وَاللَّهُ وَلِيَّا اللَّهُ فَكِيا اللَّهُ فَكِياتِ

الكُلِّ لِفَيْضَلِّ الْمُعَلِّلِينَّ الْمُعَلِّلِينَّ الْمُعَلِّلِينَّ الْمُعَارُةِ وَيُعْمِلُونَا الْمُعَارُة

صَدَرَتْ فِي الرَّاصِ بَرَقَدٌ ٢٥١ وَبَارِنِحَ ١٤٣٨/٧/٧ هـ المُوَافق ١٤٣٨/٧/٧





Professor James P. Allison

USA

(Immunotherapy for Cancer)

James Patrick Allison was born in Alice, Texas, U.S.A., in 1948. He obtained his BS in Microbiology in 1969, and later in 1973, his Ph.D. in Biological Sciences from the University of Texas (UT), Austin, TX, USA. He did his postgraduate fellowship in Molecular Immunology at Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation. Afterwards, he served in several reputable universities and Hospitals all over the US as professor, director, chair and head of Molecular and Immunology Departments or Cancer. Since 2012, he has been a Professor at the Department of Immunology at MD Anderson, Vivian L. Smith Distinguished Chair in Immunology, Director of the Parker Institute for Cancer Immunotherapy, Chair of the Department of Immunology, Executive Director of the Immunotherapy Platform and Deputy Director of the David H. Koch Center for Applied Research of Genitourinary Cancers at MD Anderson Cancer Center at the University of Texas in Houston.

Professor Allison is a well renowned scientist who has pioneered the concept of immunotherapy blockade by showing that antibody-mediated suppression of the T-Cell inhibitory molecule CTLA-4 can promote tumor rejection which lead to a groundbreaking method of treatment that is the standard of care in the clinic and is saving lives around the world. His seminal work in developing an antagonistic anti-CTLA-4 antibody has led to effectively opening up the field of "immune checkpoint therapy" and the effective treatment of different types of cancer with this methodology. Professor Allison received many awards including the Dana Foundation Award in Human Immunology Research, Lasker-DeBakey Award and Gairdner International Award.



إِنَّ هَيَئِنَ كَانِظُ الْمُلِكَ فَيَصَلِّلُ - بِعَلَى الْاطْلَاعَ عَلَى نَظَامِلُ الْجَانِظَ، وَعَلَىٰ مَجْضَرُ الْجَعَاعَ النَّالِكَ الْمُلَكِّ الْمُلْكِحَ عَلَى نَظَامِلُ الْجَنْفُرِينَ جَقَ النَّالِكَ فَيَصَلِّ للطِّلِكِ الْمُلْعَقِدَة بْتَالِكُ الْمُلْعِنَّ الْمُلْعِنِينَ جَقَ النَّالِكَ فَيَصَلِّ للطِّلِكِ المُلْعَقِدَة بْتَالِكُ الْمُلْعِنَّ الْمُلْعِنِينَ وَالْمُلِعِمَّ الْمُلْعِنَ الْمُلْعِنِينَ الْمُلْعِنَ النَّامِ مَنْ الْمُلْعِنِينَ وَالْمُعْمَالِينَ وَالْمُعْمَلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ وَالْمُعْمَالِينَ وَالْمُعْمَالِينَ وَالْمُعْمَالِينَ وَالْمُعْمَالِينَ وَالْمُعْمَالِينَ وَالْمُعْمَالِينَ وَالْمُعْلِيلُولُولُ وَالْمُعْلِقُولُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُلْلِيفُ وَاللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُولُ وَالْمُؤْمِلُولُ وَاللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُولُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلِكُ وَاللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُولُ وَالْمُؤْمِلُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ وَاللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلِيلُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ وَاللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ الْمُؤْمِلُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ الْمُؤْمِلُ الْمُؤْمِلُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ الْمُؤْمِل الفِيلِنَا وَالْمُعْمِلُولُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُ اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِلُولُ الْمُؤْمِلُ الْمُؤْمِ

المروفينيو رجيه الشوان

Professor James Allison

جَانِزَةَ المَالِكَ فَيَصَلِكَ لِلِطَّبِ لَمُنَا العَنَا مِلَ العَنَا مِلَ (٢٠١٨ه / ٢٠٥٥)، وَمَوْضُوعُهَا (العِلاجُ المِنَاعِيُّ لِلْمِنْزَطَالِنَ)؛ وَذَالِكَ الْاسْتَهَامُنَ الفَاعْلَ فَي تَظِوْرُ العِلاجُ المِنَاعِيِّ للنِيْرَطَالِنَ، جَيَّثُ المَّعَيْثَ المُسُتَقِبَلاثَ (CTLA-4) يَعَمَّلُ عَلَى تَشِيِّظُو الْجُلِيَّةِ المُنَاعِيِّةِ (In-cell)، وَذَكَ النَّرَافُلُ فِي يَظِوْرُ مُثَيَّطًا الْحَالَ المُسُتَقَبِلاكَ وَالنَّهُ وَلَا مَنْ عَلَيْ المُسُتَقَبِلاكَ المُسُتَقَبِلاكَ وَالنَّهُ وَلَا مَنْ عَلَيْ الْمُسَلِّقَةً اللَّهُ المُسْتَقَبِلاكَ المُسُتَقَبِلاكَ وَالنَّهُ وَلَيْ الْمُسْتَقَالِكَ الْمُسْتَقَبِلاكَ المُسْتَقَبِلاكَ المُسْتَقَبِلاكَ المُسْتَقَبِلاكَ المُسْتَقَبِلاكَ المُسْتَقَبِلاكَ المُسْتَقَبِلاكَ الْمُسْتَقَبِلاكَ الْمُسْتَقَبِلاكَ الْمُسْتَقَبِلاكَ الْمُسْتَقَبِلاكَ الْمُسْتَقِبِلاكِ الْمُسْتَقِيدِ اللّهَ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّ

وَإِنْ هَيْنَتُرَ الْجَائِزَةِ إِنْ مَنْجَهُ هَذِعُ البَرَاءَةَ لِتَرْجُونَ اللَّهَ أَنْ يُدَّكِّ بِالْعَوْلَ للوَاضِلَتَ جُهُوزِدٍ».

وَالْمُنْهِ لِيُ التَّوْفِي التَّوْفِي التَّوْفِي إِنَّا التَّوْفِي إِنَّا التَّوْفِي إِنَّا التَّوْفِي إِنَّا

خَالْاللَّاللَّهُ مِنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ فَيْنَةُ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ فَيْنَةُ الْمِائِرَةِ وَيُونِينُ هَينَةُ الْمِائِرَةِ



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