

Sherif R. Zaki, M.D., Ph.D.

Dr. Zaki received his M.D. from the University of Alexandria Medical School, in Egypt. He completed his pathology residency training and received his Ph.D. in experimental pathology at Emory University School of Medicine in 1989. Since joining the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 1988, Dr Zaki, has held several leadership positions in molecular and experimental pathology, including his current position as Chief of the Infectious Disease Pathology Branch in the Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC, in Atlanta, Georgia. He leads a multidisciplinary team that provides expertise in histopathology, molecular pathology, and ultrastructural analysis for detecting microbial agents and studying the pathogenesis of infectious diseases. His research interests include infectious disease pathology, bioterrorism preparedness, and the pathogenesis of hemorrhagic fevers. He has authored or co-authored more than 400 scientific publications and 50 book chapters.

During his tenure at CDC, Dr. Zaki has successfully led the effort to bring the pathology laboratory to the forefront of the agency's work in responding to public health threats posed by various infectious disease agents. In 1993, Dr. Zaki and his team helped identify and characterize a previously unrecognized type of *Hantavirus* that was causing severe respiratory illness and death among residents of the southwestern United States. Dr. Zaki's work was also central to CDC's success in responding to outbreaks of Ebola hemorrhagic fever in several African nations between 1995 and 2002, leptospirosis in Nicaragua in 1996, Nipah virus encephalitis in Malaysia and Singapore in 2000, and West Nile virus infection in the United States in 2000 and 2002. During the anthrax crisis in the United States in late 2001, Dr. Zaki's laboratory provided expert diagnostic support and consultation to emergency response teams in different U.S. cities. In 2003, Dr Zaki was critical in CDC's success in the identification and characterization of the new coronavirus that was causing SARS. More recently, Dr Zaki's team has been key in recognizing a new syndrome of fatal toxic shock syndrome associated with *Clostridium sordelli* after medical abortion, various novel transplant-associated infections and a new arenavirus responsible for an outbreak of hemorrhagic fever in Zambia. Dr Zaki's laboratory responded and characterized the pathology and pathogenesis of pandemic influenza, exsereohilum infections associated with contaminated steroid injections, Lyme myocarditis in the northeast and fatal Chikungunya in Puerto. Most recently, Dr. Zaki's team was at the forefront of the CDC's response to the Zika outbreak establishing the critical link between Zika virus and congenital malformations of the central nervous system, eyes and joints.