

Tariq Jamil

Address: Paraschkenmühle 11, 07743 Jena, Germany

Nationality: Pakistani

Phone: +49 (1521) 3244557

Email: tariq.jamil@fli.de

OBJECTIVE To look for a post-doc position where I can excel and experience as well as benefit the overall humanity.

WORK EXPERIENCE 04/2016-03/2020
Doctoral student/researcher, Institute for Bacterial Infections and Zoonoses, Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Jena, Germany

Training:

- Establishment of research plan and proposal, review of literature, conduct of research, drafting of results into manuscript and oral presentation and communication and problem solving with supervisors in a team for improving research output
- Prepare data and information for making regular report and statistical analysis

02/2015-11/2015
Veterinary Officer (Research), Veterinary Research Institute, Lahore, Pakistan

Responsibilities:

- Production and standardization of veterinary biologicals (e.g. antigens, vaccines, antisera and reference strains)

06/2013-01/2015
Research Assistant, University Diagnostic Laboratory, University of Veterinary and animal Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan

Responsibilities:

- Assisting in collection, preparation of biological samples for diagnosis of veterinary diseases and processing and analysis of the results for drafting in manuscripts
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EDUCATION 2016-2020
Doctoral student (Dr. med. vet.) Institute of Microbiology and Epizootics, Free University of Berlin (Excepted graduation until July 2020)
2011-2014
M.Phil. (Microbiology) University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan
2006-2011
D.V.M. (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine) University College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Epidemiology, novel diagnostic methods and prevention of bacterial and viral zoonoses

ADDITIONAL SKILLS

Microsoft Office package: Microsoft Word, Excel, Access
Study designing, serological and molecular biological based diagnostic techniques of zoonotic infections

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

1. **Jamil, T.**, Melzer, F., Saqib, Shahzad, A., Kasi, K.K., Hussain, M.H., Rashid, I., Tahir, U., Ullah, Q., Tayyab, M.H., Gilani, M.M., Neubauer H., Schwarz, S. (2020). Epidemiology and associated risk factors of brucellosis in small ruminants kept at institutional Livestock Farms of Punjab, Pakistan. *Front. Vet. Sci.* (**Under review**).
2. **Jamil, T.**, Melzer, F., Kasi, K. K., Saqib, M. Ullah, Q., Khan, R., Tayyab, M.H., Neubauer, H., Schwarz, S. (2020). Revisiting brucellosis and associated risk factors in small ruminants of Western border areas in Pakistan. *Vet. Med. Sci.* (**Under review**).
3. **Jamil, T.**, Melzer, F., Saqib, M., Shahzad, A., Kasi, K.K., Hussain, M.H., Rashid, I., Tahir, U., Ullah, Q., Tayyab, M.H., Gilani, M.M., Neubauer H., Schwarz, S. (2020). Molecular identification of bovine brucellosis at institutional livestock farms in Punjab, Pakistan. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health.* 17(4): 1412. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17041412>.
4. Kasi, K.K., von Arnim, F., Schulz, A., Rehman, A., Chudhary, A., Oneeb, M., Sas, M.A., **Jamil, T.**, Maksimov, P., Sauter-Louis, C. and Conraths, F.J. (2020). Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever virus in ticks collected from livestock in Balochistan, Pakistan. *Transbound. Emerg. Dis.* 00: 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1111/tbed.13488>.
5. **Jamil, T.**, Melzer, F., Khan, I., Saqib, M., Iqbal, M., Hussain, M.H., Neubauer H., Schwarz, S. (2019). Serological and molecular investigation of *Brucella* species in dogs in Pakistan. *Pathogens.* 8(4): 294. doi:10.3390/pathogens8040294.
6. Ullah, Q., **Jamil, T.**, Hussain, M.H., Jamil, H., Saqib, M., Tahir, U., Neubauer, H., Sprague, L.D. (2019). High seroprevalence of pathogenic *Yersinia* spp. in sheep and goats across nine government farms in the Pakistani Punjab. *J. Infect. Dev. Ctries.* 13: 843-846. doi: 10.3855/jidc.11289.
7. Ullah, Q., Jamil, H., Lodhi, L.A., Qureshi, Z.I., Ullah, S., **Jamil, T.**, Khan, I., Bashir, S., Wazir, I., Sallam, M.A., Zubair, M. (2019). Brucellosis is significantly associated with reproductive disorders in dairy cattle of Punjab, Pakistan. *Pak. J. Zool.* 51(5): 1995-1997. doi:10.17582/journal.pjz/2019.51.5.sc10.
8. Ullah, Q., El-Adawy, H., **Jamil, T.**, Jamil, H., Qureshi, Z.I., Saqib, M., Ullah, S., Shah, M.K., Khan, A.Z., Zubair, M., Khan, I., Mertens-Scholz, K., Henning, K., Neubauer, H. (2019). Serological and Molecular Investigation of *Coxiella burnetii* in Small Ruminants and Ticks in Punjab, Pakistan. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health.* 16, 4271. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16214271>.
9. Muhammad, J., Rabbani, M., Shabbir, M.Z., Muhammad, K., Ghori,

- T., Chaudhry, H.R., Hassnain, U., Zia, M., **Jamil, T.**, Abbas, T. and Chaudhry, M.H. (2019). Cross sectional study and risk factors analysis of *Francisella tularensis* in soil samples in Punjab Province of Pakistan. *Front. Cell. Infect. Microbiol.* 9: 89. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fcimb.2019.00089>.
10. **Jamil, T.**, Melzer, F., Njeru, J., El-Adawy, H., Neubauer, H., Wareth, G. (2017). *Brucella abortus*: current research and future trends. *Curr. Clin. Microbiol. Rep.* 4(1): 1-10. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s40588-017-0052-z>.
 11. Ali, S., Neubauer, H., Melzer, F., Khan, I., Akhter, S., **Jamil, T.**, Umar, S., (2017). Molecular identification of bovine brucellosis causing organisms at selected private farms in Pothohar Plateau, Pakistan. *Pak. J. Zool.* 49 (3): 1111-1114. doi: 10.17582/journal.pjz/2017.49.3.sc2.
 12. Umar, S., Iqbal, M., Khan, A.H., Mushtaq, A., Aqil, K., **Jamil, T.**, Asif, S., Qamar, N., Shahzad, A. and Younus, M. (2017). Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale infection in red wattled lapwings (*Vanellus indicus*) in Pakistan-a case report. *Vet. arhiv*, 87(5): 641-648. <https://doi.org/10.24099/vet.arhiv.160519b>.
 13. Shabbir, M.Z., Akram, S., ul Hassan, Z., Hanif, K., Rabbani, M., Muhammad, J., Chaudhary, M.H., Abbas, T., Ghori, M.T., Rashid, H., **Jamil, T.** (2016). Evidence of *Coxiella burnetii* in Punjab province, Pakistan. *Acta tropica*, 163: 61-69. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2016.07.017>.
 14. Ali, M.A., Muhammad, K., Anjum, A.A., Rabbani, M., Shabbir, M.Z., Ahmad, A., Muhammad, J., Chaudhry, M.H., Chaudhry, H.R., Ghori, M.T., **Jamil, T.** (2016). Spatial distribution of *Burkholderia mallei* in Punjab, Pakistan. *J. Equine Vet. Sci.* (39): S105. doi:10.1016/j.jevs.2016.02.221.
 15. Shabbir, M.Z., **Jamil, T.**, Muhammad, K., Yaqub, T., Bano, A., Mirza, A.I., Bilal, M., Ahmad, A., Ali, M.A., Ali, A.A. and Chaudhary, M.H. (2015). Prevalence and distribution of soil-borne zoonotic pathogens in Lahore district of Pakistan. *Front. Microbiol.* 6 :917. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2015.00917>.
 16. Ullah, S., **Jamil, T.**, Mushtaq, M. and Saleem, M. (2015). Prevalence of brucellosis among camels in district Muzaffargarh Pakistan. *J. Infect. Mol. Biol.* 3(2): 52-6. <http://dx.doi.org/10.14737/journal.jimb/2015/3.2.52.56>.

REFERENCES

1. Prof. Heinrich Neubauer
Head, Institute for Bacterial Infections and Zoonoses
Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Jena, Germany
heinrich.neubauer@fli.de
 2. Prof. Stefan Schwarz
Head, Institute of Microbiology and Epizootiology
Free University of Berlin, Germany
stefan.schwarz@fu-berlin.de
 3. Prof. Masood Rabbani
Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Science
University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan
masood.rabbani@uvas.edu.pk
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. One of the main reasons is that the world's population is growing very rapidly. In 1990, the world's population was 5.3 billion. By 2000, it was 6.1 billion. By 2010, it is expected to be 6.9 billion. By 2020, it is expected to be 7.6 billion.

Another reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food production is not keeping pace with the world's population growth. In 1990, the world produced 1.8 billion tonnes of food. By 2000, it produced 2.1 billion tonnes. By 2010, it is expected to produce 2.4 billion tonnes. By 2020, it is expected to produce 2.7 billion tonnes.

A third reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being distributed evenly. In 1990, 1.8 billion people were undernourished. By 2000, 2.1 billion people were undernourished. By 2010, 2.4 billion people are expected to be undernourished. By 2020, 2.7 billion people are expected to be undernourished.

There are a number of ways in which the world's population can be made more food secure. One way is to increase the world's food production. Another way is to improve the world's food distribution. A third way is to reduce the world's population.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. One way is to use more land for agriculture. Another way is to use more water for agriculture. A third way is to use more fertilizers and pesticides.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food distribution can be improved. One way is to build more roads and bridges. Another way is to build more ports and harbours. A third way is to build more storage facilities.

There are a number of ways in which the world's population can be reduced. One way is to encourage people to have fewer children. Another way is to encourage people to live longer. A third way is to encourage people to live better.

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