

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PROFESSOR HASSAN SAIDI

**ASSORTED BIOCHEMISTRY CLOZE TESTS FROM
PAST PAPERS FOR MBCHB AND BPHARM LEVEL 2**

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PROF. HASSAN SAIDI. BSc (Anatomy), MBChB,
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1. In _____ altitude, the human erythrocyte is capable of modifying its _____ pathway to the Luebering Rapoport pathway where _____ a high energy substrate is _____ to _____. Consequently, this compound acts as a _____ allosteric effector of the oxygen affinity of haemoglobin. It decreases the _____ affinity of _____ thereby promoting the release of oxygen into the peripheral tissue. However this glycolytic modification deprives the cell of _____ molecules of ATP generated by the _____ reaction.
2. _____ are the most abundant lipids in the plasma membrane. The steroid cholesterol has different effects on membrane _____ at different temperatures such as at 37°C the cholesterol _____ movement while at low temperatures (cold) it _____ by preventing tight packing. _____ in lipid composition of cell membranes in many species appear to be adaptations to specific environment conditions. A membrane is a collage of different proteins, often grouped together and embedded in the fluid matrix of lipid bilayer. _____ proteins are bound to the surface of the membrane while _____ proteins span the membrane. Membrane proteins serve several important functions namely _____, _____, _____, _____ just to name a few. _____ is a single transmembrane protein; the extracellular portion of it contains _____ which constitute the ABO and MN blood group determinants.
3. For a molecule to serve as the genetic material, it must be able to _____, _____, _____. For a long time, protein was favoured to be the genetic material. Evidence favouring DNA as the genetic material was first obtained during the study of _____ and _____. _____ of viral DNA into bacterial cells proved conclusively that viral DNA alone contains all the necessary information for production of mature viruses. In some viruses _____ serve as the genetic material. In _____ DNA/RNA strands can be renatured back. _____ is used to identify the chromosomal location of a DNA of interest.
4. At the molecular level, _____ is a segment of a DNA used to make a functional product. _____ is the overall process by which the information within a gene is used to produce a functional product which can, in concert with environmental factors determine a _____. There are various types of RNA transcripts. RNA transcripts from _____ genes are not translated but form various important cellular functions for example _____ and _____. _____ are DNA sequences located upstream of the site where transcription of a gene starts. Termination of transcription in eukaryotes is complex due to complexity of the organisms involved. However in E. Coli, _____ and _____ are two types of mechanisms in termination of transcription known to occur. In eukaryotes, structural genes have three features _____, _____, and _____ commonly found in most promoter site. Transcription factors are known to bind _____ or _____ elements found in one of the features to control the rate of transcription. Factors that control gene expression can be divided into two based on their location. _____ DNA sequences that exert their effect only over a particular gene and _____ that controls gene(s) in a distant location.
5. There are three types of RNA modification in eukaryotic organisms namely _____, _____, and _____. The transcription of structural genes produces long transcription known as _____. One of the benefits of genes with introns is a phenomenon called _____. The biological advantage of this phenomenon is that two or more _____ can be derived from a single _____. Mature RNA has a _____ covalently attached to

- their 5' end a process referred to as _____. The cap-binding protein that recognizes this process plays key roles in the _____, _____ and _____.
6. _____ is a change in the genetic material. There are two types of base substitutions _____ and _____ which can lead to twelve different base substitutions. _____ mutations alters the pen reading frame (ORF) affecting subsequent polypeptide to be translated. Mutation can be _____ or _____ induced. Mutagen such as X-rays is known to induce mutation through _____ while UV induces mutations through _____. Tay-sach's disease is an autosomal _____ disease where mutations in the gene encoding _____ enzyme occurs. The _____ test provides a simple and inexpensive method for detecting the mutagenicity due chemicals.
 7. Three types of hormones are _____, _____ and _____. They differ on the basis of _____ and cellular mechanism of _____. Peptide hormones are synthesized as _____ which undergo post-translational modification to _____ then _____. All _____ hormones are derived from cholesterol.
 8. Examples of eicosanoids are _____, _____ and _____. They have roles in _____, _____. Prostaglandins and related compounds are transported out of the _____ that synthesize them. Most prostaglandins affect other cells by interacting with membrane _____ receptors. Depending on the cell type, the activated _____ protein may stimulate or _____ formation of _____, or may activate a phosphatidyl-inositol signal pathway leading to intracellular _____ release. Different receptors for a particular prostaglandin may affect different _____ cascades.
 9. Viral glycoproteins contain short cytoplasmic tails. These glycoproteins have hydrophobic segment of _____ amino acids for anchoring into the _____. The glycoproteins have relatively large _____. The ecto-domains are extensively _____ to prevent aggregation of _____. Glycosylation attracts _____ and reduces _____. Some of these proteins are palmitoylated on _____ residues. Most of the envelope proteins are type-_____ meaning that the N-terminus of the protein faces _____ while the C terminus is near the anchor domain.
 10. The karyotype of a man with Down syndrome is _____ while the condition known as _____ is defined by 46, XX,5p. The ZW system of sex determination is found in _____ in which the female is the _____ sex while the male is the _____ sex. The haploid-diploid system of sex determination exists in _____ and _____ in which the male and female members are _____ and _____ respectively. _____ hypothesis is responsible for the dosage compensation in the expression of the X chromosomes in female mammals. Genes that are located very near each other on the same chromosome are said to be _____. _____ Cross involves F1 x homozygous recessive parent and can be used to estimate how widely genes are separated on a chromosome.
 11. Endocrinology is concerned with the study of the biosynthesis, storage, chemistry and physiological functions of hormones and with the cells of the _____ glands and _____ that secrete them. Hormones have different _____ and _____ of action; one hormone may have several effects on different _____ organs, and conversely _____ may be affected by more than one _____. Hormones act by binding to specific _____ - in the target _____. Griffin and Ojeda identified three chemical classes of hormones based on their chemical composition namely; 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____.

12. Interferons are naturally occurring _____. They are secreted by eukaryotic cells in response to _____, _____ and other biological inducers. Structurally, they are part of the _____ family which are characterized by an amino acid chain that is _____ - _____ amino acids long. The antiviral activity of interferons is mediated by three pathways. These are _____, _____ and Mx _____ pathways. MxA is produced during viral infections and inhibits viral replication at the level of _____ by binding to susceptible viral _____ in the cytoplasm and preventing their movement into the nucleus.
13. Bacteria unlike animal cells are surrounded by a _____ that confers _____ support. Thus due to _____ concentration of _____ osmotic pressure may reach as high as 20 Atmosphere in bacterial cell and this can lead to _____ in ordinary media. Some bacteria are resistant to _____ because they secrete _____ enzyme that cleaves the _____ bond in the β -lactam of _____ to form _____ which is inactive as antibiotic.
14. One of the pathways by which the antiviral activity of interferon is mediated is the _____. In this pathway, PKR is activated by binding to _____. Once activated, PKR phosphorylates _____. This then inhibits _____ translation. PKR can also activate _____ which leads to increased _____ and _____ levels. Increased PKR activity can also induce _____ by _____ and _____-dependent mechanisms.
15. The receptors for _____ and peptide hormones are located on _____ of target cells because hormones are not _____ soluble and cannot pass through _____. The receptors for _____ hormones are located within one cytoplasm or _____ because these kind of hormones are _____ soluble and can easily pass through _____ and enter _____ and enter _____. The receptors of amine hormones are also located _____ of the target cells.
16. A _____ is a compound that is foreign to the body. It can be either _____ or _____ depending on its origin within or outside the body respectively. Its metabolism occurs mainly in _____ phases. The major reaction is _____ catalyzed by a family of isoenzymes known as _____ which promote a reaction involving substrates _____ and _____ as well as a coenzyme known as _____ acting as a _____.
17. A _____ also called PrP^{sc} is an _____ agent composed of only an _____ in a misfolded form. This is in contrast to all other known infectious agents that contain _____. The word prion, coined in 1982 by _____, is derived from the words protein and infection. Prions are responsible for _____ in a variety of mammalian species, including _____, also known as "mad cow disease" in cattle. In humans, prions cause _____, _____, and _____ diseases among others.
18. Hormones are signalling molecules synthesized within the body that regulate and _____ physiological and _____ functions by acting on _____ located on target cells. They can be produced by specialized secretory _____ that are either localized in secretory _____ or within _____ that have other primary functions. The hormones are classified into three categories _____, _____ and _____ hormones. They can also be distinguished as _____ soluble and _____ soluble hormones.
19. Most hormones are stored, often in large quantities, in their _____ of origin, a factor that facilitates their original _____ and _____ (except steroids). Proteins and _____ and tyrosine derivatives, _____ and _____ are stored as dense

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- granules in membrane bound vesicles and are secreted in response to an external stimulus by the process of _____. Synthesis of hormones must be coupled in some way with _____ so that cells can replenish their supply of hormones. In general, the same cellular events that signal secretion also signal _____. In addition, some cells may be able to monitor how much hormone is stored and adjust rates of synthesis and _____ accordingly. In contrast to the peptide hormones, there is little storage of steroid hormones in their cells of _____.
20. Myosin has two _____ heads and two _____ tails. It is an asymmetric hexamer consisting of one pair of _____ chains and two pairs of _____ chains.
 21. Hormone receptors are cellular _____ that bind with high affinity to _____ and are altered in shape and _____ by binding; they exist in limited _____. Binding to hormone is non-covalent and _____. Hormone levels rise and fall due to _____ of hormone and due to degradation and clearance of hormone. Hormones are classified into 3 main types: _____, _____, and _____. They differ on the basis of _____, storage, release, transport and cellular mechanism of action.
 22. Peptide hormones are synthesized as _____ that undergo post-translational modification to _____ then _____. Cellular mechanism of action for peptide hormones require _____ 2nd messenger system. Steroid hormones are all derived from _____. Amine hormones are derived from one or _____ amino acids. Catecholamines behave like _____ hormones while thyroid hormones behave like _____ hormones. Peptide hormones have _____ half-life while steroid hormones have _____ half-life.
 23. A chemical modification on a compound by an organism is known as _____ while a _____ is a foreign chemical substance found within an organism and which can be removed through a process known as _____ that includes a process of biochemical modification of pharmaceutical substances specifically known as _____. Drug metabolism is divided into two main phases namely _____ and _____ which are involved respectively in the _____ and _____ of the drug and their metabolites.
 24. Fill in the missing information (use I^A, I^B, i)

Blood type of the child	Genotype(s) of the child	Possible mother's genotype(s)	Possible father's genotype(s)
B			
O			

In the table below, fill in the information on chromosomal basis of sex determination in the animal kingdom.

No.	System used	Male chromosomes	Female chromosomes	Example?
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

25. Fill in the missing information on human genetic conditions/disorders

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Type of defect	Name the genetic disorder	State the karyotype	Mention one symptom
A male with extra chromosome 21			
A female with only one X chromosome			
		47, XXY	
	Cri-du-chat		

26. In the animal kingdom, fill in the missing information on chromosomal basis of sex determination.

In which animal?	System used	Male chromosomes	Female chromosomes
			XX
Birds			
		XO	
		Haploid	

Type	Main RNA product	Effect of α -amanitin
Polymerase I		
Polymerase II		
Polymerase III		

27. PCR is a technique which is used to amplify the number of copies of a _____ region of the DNA, in order to produce enough DNA to be adequately _____. Understanding the properties of DNA polymerase helps in applying PCR technology in modern medicine. For example, DNA polymerase requires _____ as a cofactor in PCR reaction. DNA polymerase moves from one direction which is _____. Typical PCR goes through three steps namely _____, _____ and _____. _____ is an oligonucleotide sequence that targets specific sequence of opposite single strand nucleic acids. In annealing, optimal temperature varies based on primer's _____ and _____ content.

28. Eukaryotic cells regulate gene expression to maintain _____ in the organism. Control of these gene expressions requires _____ factors. The factors are required for the proper _____ of RNA polymerase to the DNA. To fully regulate expression, post-transcriptional regulation utilizing various mechanisms such as _____, _____, _____ and _____ are known to occur. Mature mRNA molecules have various _____ depending on the _____ and _____ of expression.

29. Using available DNA sequences, geneticists can study genes in a direct approach called _____. The identification of protein coding genes within DNA sequences in a database is called _____. _____ is the systematic study of all proteins encoded by a genome. The two different alleles at a locus, as in the F₁ hybrid is referred to as _____. _____ mating increases the chance of offspring getting an autosomal

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recessive genetic condition. Sickle-cell disease is caused by the substitution of the amino acid in the β -haemoglobin protein in the red blood cells in which glutamate is replaced with _____. In genetic terminology, ψ is a sign used to denote _____. The karyotypes 45 XO, 46XX5p and 47 XXY stand for which conditions respectively_____, _____ and _____. Write the karyotype of a human male with an extra chromosome 18 and a deletion in short arm of chromosomes 5 _____

30. Virus attachment consists of specific binding of a _____ to a cellular receptor molecule. Target receptor molecules on cell surfaces may be either _____ or _____ residues present on glycoproteins or _____. Virus receptors fall into many different classes; these include: _____ molecules, _____ receptors, transmembrane transporters and _____. Viruses have subverted molecules required for normal cellular functions. For example, the major Human Rhinovirus (HRV) receptor molecule, is _____, which is an adhesion molecule whose normal function is to bind cells to adjacent substrates. The _____ spikes are responsible for binding the influenza virus receptor, which is _____.
31. Three babies were mixed up in a hospital. After consideration of the data below, which of the following represent the correct baby and parent combinations

	Couple #1	Couple #2	Couple #3
Parent's blood group	A and A	A and B	B and O
Baby's blood group	B	O	AB

In a table format, write all possible genotypes of the parents in couples.

- (i) The parents in the three couples
 - (ii) The babies for the three couples
 - (iii) From (i) and (ii), above, assign the babies to their biological parents and justify.
32. Choose the correct answer in the last column to the statement given in column 1 and insert the answer (letter) in the middle column.

Statement	Answer (letter only)	Choose the answer?
Flexibility in the codon anticodon interaction at the 3' nucleotide in the codon		A. Alternative splicing
Not all the individuals with a mutant allele have a mutant phenotype in domination trait		B. Incomplete penetrance
Removing base sequences corresponding to introns from the primary transcript		C. Codon
The strand of DNA that has the same base sequence as the primary transcript		D. Reading frame
A group of three mRNA bases signify one amino acid		E. Degeneracy of the genetic code

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Most amino acids are not specified by a single codon		F. Nonsense codon
Using the information in the nucleotide sequence of a strand of DNA to specify the nucleotide sequence of a strand of RNA		G. Initiation codon
AUG in a particular content		H. Template strand
The linear sequence of amino acids in the polypeptide corresponds to the linear sequence of nucleotide pairs in the gene		I. Coding strand
Addition or deletion of a number of base pairs other than three into the coding sequence		J. Intron
		K. RNA splicing L. Transcription M. Translation N. Wobbling

33. Peptide hormones are synthesized as _____. During post-translational modification, the later (1) is converted into _____ and then _____. Peptide hormones are lipophobic, therefore their messages get into target cell by initiating the synthesis of _____. The second messenger (4) system is most common to target _____. Steroid hormones are driven from _____. Amide hormones are driven from _____ or _____ amino acids. There are three groups of amine hormones; melatonin, _____, which behave like peptide hormones and _____ which behave like steroid hormones.

34. ABO blood group is valuable in helping to settle cases of disputed parentage. The following table lists the blood types of various mother-child combinations. In each case, list the possible blood types for the father.

No.	Blood type of the child	Blood type of the mother	Possible blood types of the father
1.	O	O	
2.	A	B	
3.	B	O	
4.	AB	A	

35. In humans, the prion is a product of a human gene termed the _____ gene. This gene is found on chromosome _____. The gene contains _____ exons separated by _____ introns. The spliced mRNA contains an open reading frame (ORF) or protein coding region which is translated into _____ precursor protein. This precursor undergoes several _____ modifications to become the prion protein denoted _____. In normal cells, only the _____ form of the protein in the neural cell membrane protein is synthesized. Its function is to sequester _____ ions. In abnormal cells, the PrP 27-30 produced from the PrP 33-35 protein triggers a series of reactions that produce more _____ proteins, showing that this mutant protein induces its own synthesis.

36. In intact peptidoglycan, _____ and _____ alternate in sequence to form a linear _____ chain and the _____ bridge cross-links _____ residues on different _____ strands by forming _____ bond with the carboxyl group of _____ while the carboxyl group of _____ bridge forms a _____ bond with the side chain amino group of L-lysine.
37. Plasma membrane exhibit _____ permeability allowing some molecules to cross it more easily than others. Phospholipids have _____ and hydrophobic regions. Membrane fluidity is affected by two factors namely _____ and _____. _____ in lipid composition of all membranes of many species appear to be adaptations to specific environmental conditions. Membrane proteins determine most of the membrane specific functions namely _____, _____ and _____. Some diseases are caused by _____ in specific transport systems, for example the kidney disease _____.
38. Understanding the molecular nature of mutation is a deeply compelling area of research in medicine. _____ is a change in a single base pair while _____ mutations are those base substitutions in which an amino acid change does occur. Mutations can occur spontaneously or be induced. The most common cause of spontaneous mutations can arise due to _____ that involves removal of a _____ from the DNA. Several human genetic diseases are caused by an unusual form of mutation called _____, a phenomenon that refers to a sequence of 3 nucleotide that increase from one generation to the next. An enormous array of agents can act _____ that permanently alters the structure of the DNA. Chemical mutagens occur in three main forms. _____ that covalently modify the structure of nucleotide, _____ that cause flat planar structure, and _____ that becomes incorporated into daughter strands during DNA replication. Since mutations can be quite harmful, organisms have developed ways to repair damaged DNA. _____ repair remove large defects of damaged DNA such as thymine dimers.
39. Membrane and organelle protein contain _____ in their amino acid sequence. Proteins targeted to the nuclear or mitochondria are synthesized on _____ ribosomes as soluble polypeptides. _____ disease is caused by a defect in lysosomal targeting. Defect in peroxisomal targeting is known to cause _____ syndrome that affects mainly cardiovascular and renal systems. _____ and _____ gets the ribosome with secretory protein mRNA's to bind to the endoplasmic reticulum membrane. _____ powers dissociation of SRP, SRP receptors from transcolon. _____ controls the insertion of nascent secretory proteins into the transcolon. Most proteins synthesized in the rough ER are _____ by a core oligosaccharide that is linked to _____ residues.
40. Controlling gene expression is often accomplished by controlling transcription initiation. _____ proteins bind to DNA to either block or stimulate transcription. _____ motifs are regions of regulatory proteins which bind to the DNA. Genes involved in some metabolic pathway are organized in _____. In prokaryotes _____ contains genes for use of lactose as an energy source. In presence of lactose, an _____ molecule binds to the _____ protein which can no longer bind to operator. In eukaryotes, controlling the expression requires _____ factors that bind to the _____ region of the gene. Eukaryotic structure too plays role in gene regulation. Chromatin structure begins with organization of the DNA into _____ that blocks RNA polymerase II from gaining access to

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promoters. In addition _____ of DNA or Histone proteins is associated with control of gene expression.

41. Gout is a disease affecting the joints and is caused by elevated concentration of _____ in the blood and tissues. The joints become inflamed, painful and arthritic. The _____ are also affected, as excess uric acid is deposited in the tubules. Gout occurs predominantly in _____ (males/females). Its precise cause is not known but it often involves an under-excretion of _____. Gout is effectively treated by a combination of nutritional and drug therapies. Foods, especially rich in _____, such as liver or glandular products, are withheld from diet. Major alleviation of the symptoms is provided by the drug _____ which inhibits the enzyme _____ that catalyzes the conversion of purines to uric acid. The compound is a substrate analog of _____, and is converted to _____. When the enzyme is inhibited, the excreted products of purine metabolism are _____ and _____, which are more water soluble than _____ and less likely to form crystalline deposits. Two forms of gout are identified as _____ and _____ gout.
42. Write the answer to the statement in the first column

No.	Statement	Answer
1.	The nitrogenous base in Inosine 5' monophosphate	
2.	Nucleotide NOT utilized for RNA biosynthesis	
3.	Deficient enzyme in Lesch-Nyhan syndrome	
4.	The enzyme that seals gaps to make a continuous DNA strand	
5.	A compound with anti-folate properties	
6.	Deficient enzyme in severe combined immunodeficiency disease(SCID)	
7.	The nucleic acid to which amino acids are activated?	
8.	The opened-up part of DNA double helix during replication	
9.	The pyrimidine nucleotide from which the others are synthesized from	
10.	Enzyme that lays a primer during replication	

43. Fill in the missing information in the table below

Defective enzyme	Disease
Glucose 6- phosphatase	
	McArdles
α 1-4 glucosidase (lysosomal)	
	Andersen's
Glycogen phosphorylase (liver)	
	Cori's
Phosphofructokinase	
	Type O
Phosphorylase kinase b	

44. Non-essential amino acids are synthesized from intermediate of _____ from essential amino acids. _____, _____, _____ amino acids are synthesized by transfer of an α -amino group to the α -keto acids pyruvate, oxaloacetate and α -ketoglutarate respectively. Serine is synthesized from glycolysis intermediate _____. Tyrosine and cysteine are non-essential amino acids, but their synthesis is dependent on the essential amino acids _____ and _____ respectively. Glutamine contains an amide linkage with ammonia at the gamma-carboxyl group formed from _____ in a reaction driven by _____ enzyme. This reaction requires ATP and serves as a major step for _____ of ammonia in addition to the synthesis of glutamine for protein synthesis.
45. Match the information in table A to the most appropriate statements in table B (write the number in the answer column. Only one answer is required in each case)

Table A	Answer	Table B
1. Translocation		Breaks chromosomes segments
2. Transversion		Protein biosynthesis
3. Translation		Found on processed mRNA
4. Deletion		Present on lagging strand
5. cAMP		Shifts the reading frame
6. 7-methylguanosine		A point mutation with a purine replaced by
7. Ethidium bromide		Chromosomal alteration
8. RNA directed		Inhibits replication
9. AUG		Start codon on mRNA
10. Okazaki fragments		A modified nucleotide

46. During transcription, the DNA strand of the duplex acts as the template. The enzyme RNA polymerase binds to specific sequences on DNA known as the _____. In E coli, the holoenzyme is made up of _____ subunits of which the subunit is not required for catalytic activity but is necessary for _____. Unlike DNA polymerase, this enzyme lacks activity and this results in lower fidelity. The inhibitor _____ prevents transcription by binding to P-subunit on the enzyme.
47. During DNA replication, the DNA double helix need to be unwound by _____, the +ve supercoils introduced by unwinding needs to be removed by _____ and the unwound single strand need to be stabilized by _____. The enzyme _____ which is a DNA dependent _____ polymerase, must synthesize the primers. Elongation requires _____ polymerase. The 5'-3' exonuclease activity is done by _____ and is necessary for maintaining high _____ during the process.

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PROF. SAIDI WAS A CELEBRATED GENERAL AND LAPAROSCOPIC SURGEON AT KENYATTA NATIONAL HOSPITAL AND AGA KHAN HOSPITALS, A FELLOW OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS AND MEMBER OF THE KENYA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. CHAIRMAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN ANATOMY, PRESIDENT SURGICAL SOCIETY OF KENYA, EDITOR IN CHIEF OF THE ANNALS OF AFRICAN SURGERY JOURNAL, ASSOCIATE DEAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, BOARD CHAIR NAIROBI SURGICAL SKILLS CENTRE.

We celebrate his life legacy for being an excellent teacher of Anatomy, with a thirty-year experience in instruction and teaching Human Anatomy at the University of Nairobi, Aga Khan University Nairobi and University of Pennsylvania. He has mastery of Embryology, Gross Anatomy, Histology and molecular biology, with surgical anatomy as his pet subject. Having taught over 4000 undergraduate medical students, supervised over 40 B.Sc. Anatomy students, 30 Master of Medicine Surgery students, and 4 Master of Anatomy students. He mentored many renowned surgeons, doctors and clinical officers.

Prof. Hassan Saidi was able to publish over 60 high impact peer reviewed articles in local and international journals. His research activity focused on clinical anatomy in all its aspects, trauma, oncology and surgery of the digestive tract. He published a book on histology and was in the process of publishing a text book of Surgical Anatomy. Prof. Hassan Saidi held many leadership roles in the University of Nairobi, initially as a course coordinator and rising to become the chairman of thematic areas within the department. He was the substantive Chairman of the Department of Human Anatomy until the time of his death. Prof. Hassan Saidi was also the associate dean, Preclinical departments of the University of Nairobi. During his tenure as a chairman, he shepherded the establishment of the Nairobi Surgical Skills Centre, publication of the Kimani's Histology Text and Atlas, Establishment of the Anatomy Journal of Africa, supported staff development, training and promotion as well as supporting many local and international staff retreats.

Prof Hassan indeed had many friends. He definitely did not know all of them, but yet he would never deny any genuine person seeking assistance. Taking time to engage with different age groups and this he did effortlessly. An opportunity to watch football, play some basketball or just have a 'chat' (always very insightful and refreshing) over some coffee snack was a sought-after opportunity by many. In his 36hr day, he would still find time to call up and catch up with his friends, his objective to savour every moment with friends to improve them in one way or another. What better HE WAS!

Prof. Hassan Saidi was married, with three sons. He was actively involved in charity and volunteer activities through HAIBA foundation and other charity groups. He was a mentor, a great teacher, researcher and a surgeon. He surely fought a good fight and finished the race. He will be missed by many but his legacy lives on forever in our hearts and lives, till always and forever!!!

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO EMULATE THE KIND OF LIFE PROF. SAIDI LIVED? IN ALL THE ABOVE CITED ACHIEVEMENTS, AND THE IMPACT HE GENERATED IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE, DO YOU THINK IT'S POSSIBLE TO LEAVE A TRAIL OF THE SAME MAGNITUDE OF EXQUISITION?

YES IT IS! START WITHIN YOUR SPHERE OF INFLUENCE. LOOK FOR A WAY TO BLESS AND MOULD YOUR FELLOW MEDICS. STUDY MEDICINE WITH PASSION, TRANSFORMATIVE PURPOSE AND PURSUE EXCELLENCE WITH DISTINCTIONS IN ALL YOU DO. ABOVE IT ALL, PURSUE GOD WITH ALL OF YOUR BEING, WHILE PLUGGING INTO HIS SOURCE TO HELP YOU ACHIEVE IT ALL IN KEEPING PROF. SAIDI'S LEGACY ALIVE!!!

ALL THE BEST IN YOUR STUDIES AND UPCOMING EXAMS AS GOD LEADS YOU INTO THE GREAT DOCTORS HE ORCHESTRATED YOU TO BE!!!



Where
God guides,
He provides

ISAIAH 58:11



WHERE GOD LEADS, HE PROVIDES. WHERE HE GUIDES, HIS GRACE IS SUFFICIENT!