

Professor Ahmad Al Safi  
MB BS, DA FFARCS, FRCA

Ahmad Al Safi is a Sudanese anesthesiologist, researcher, administrator, and writer. He is known in the medical field as a medical biographer, and noted for his role as founder of institutional research in the history of medicine and health heritage. He broke new grounds by establishing unique non-governmental high skills medical training. (See [Resume](#)). Ahmad Al Safi has an extensive record of accomplishment of activities in working with and in groups for four decades. He founded or co-founded several organizations – governmental and non-governmental, and held executive offices in many. He worked with culture building, and strengthening people. In each situation he worked in, he looked for better management, efficiency, perfecting techniques, practices and processes.

## Early interests

In 1965, Sudan Research Unit in the Faculty of Arts, University of Khartoum announced Mohamed Ahmed Al Salamabi Prize competition. The late Professor Tigani El Mahi was on the prize advisory panel, and the one who included traditional medicine in the list of subjects to be judged. Second-year-medical student Ahmad Al Safi participated in that contest and won the first prize. The winning work was published in English in 1970 in a book entitled *Native Medicine in the Sudan: Concepts, Sources, and Methods*. That publication ushered in a memorable relationship with the late Prof. Tigani El Mahi, and the studies for that work were more than a summer vacation activity. They initiated and triggered extensive research in traditional medicine in Sudan in the following decades. For the author, that work led a second specialization in Sudanese health culture.

## Tigani El Mahi Legacy

After the death of Tigani El Mahi in 1970, Ahmad Al Safi spent ten years collecting and studying his published and unpublished work. He documented the legacy of the man in two books entitled (*Tigani El Mahi, Selected Essays*) one in Arabic in 1982 and the other in English in 1984. He wrote a third book entitled ([Zar and Tumbura in Sudan](#)) in 2008 in Arabic. The book included Tigani's pioneering work on spirit possession cults.

## Medical career

In 1971, Ahmad Al Safi graduated from Faculty of Medicine, University of Khartoum. After two years in general practice in Nyala and Khartoum Civil Hospitals, he joined Edinburgh Royal Infirmary in Scotland in a government scholarship in 1973 to specialize in anaesthesia. In 1976, he acquired the Diploma of Anaesthesia, DA (RCP RCS), and in 1977 the Fellowship of the Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (FFARCS). When the Faculty was turned into an independent Royal College, he was made Fellow of the Royal College of Anaesthetists of England (FRCA). He studied Acupuncture as applied to anaesthesia, analgesia and therapy in Nanjing College of Traditional Medicine in China in 1982.

In addition to hands-on clinical practice, Ahmad Al Safi managed departments of Anaesthesia, research institutions and hospitals. He has been consultant Anaesthetist and Intensive Care consultant in different hospitals around the world including the 1200-bed Khartoum Teaching Hospital in Sudan (1979-1988). He was one of the founding anesthesiologists of open-heart surgery with the late Mr. Ibrahim Mustafa, and neurosurgery with Mr. Hussain Sulaiman Abu Salih in Shaab Hospital in Khartoum in the 1980s. He made

substantial contributions in establishing and managing the Intensive Care Unit in Shaab Hospital (1982-1988). During that period, he contributed considerably to the teaching and training of Anaesthesia registrars and assistants. He ran a mock primary FFARCS in Khartoum, and wrote a curriculum for the Anaesthesia Assistants School, which was until then unwritten, and contributed enthusiastically a complete manual of lectures on anaesthesia and recovery room techniques in Arabic.

## **Traditional Medicine Research Institute**

In 1979, Ahmad Al Safi initiated a movement to organize research in traditional medicine in Sudan. He submitted a proposal to the Medical Research Council, which led eventually to the foundation of Traditional Medicine Research Institute (TMRI) in the National Council for Research (NCR) in 1982. Thanks to the enthusiastic support of Mr. Khalid Hassan Abbas, Minister of Health, and Professor Ahmed Abdel Rahman El Agib, President of the National Council for Research at that time.

Later, the WHO, both at its Headquarters and Regional Office in Alexandria, recognized the ability and readiness of TMRI to contribute to its global programme of traditional medicine, designated TMRI a WHO Collaborating Centre for Research in Traditional Medicine in 1984. Both institutions are still functioning with a reasonable quota of researchers, fieldworkers, support staff, and several research programmes. Ahmad Al Safi was Director for both institutes until 1989. The two centres contributed significantly to research in and documentation of the Sudanese health culture. During that period (1982-1992), Ahmad Al Safi was a member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel for traditional medicine in the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

## **Medical Anthropology**

With the inception of TMRI, Ahmad Al Safi proposed that Sudan should establish [medical anthropology](#) in an organized and institutionalized manner. On his part, he sent medical doctors, biomedical and social scientists for training on medical anthropology and medical folklore abroad. Many attained Diplomas, Masters and PhD degrees in this field.

## **Sudan Museum of Medicine and Health**

He also proposed as early as 1982, the establishment of a national [Museum of Medicine & Health](#). He believes that this project is an excellent innovative project, which will provide a facility unavailable in Sudan. The Museum's mission is to provide a repository of Sudanese medical and health artifacts including surgical instruments, pathology specimens, commemorative objects, and public health items. The historical documentation of the material culture, expressed by the collection will reflect the legacy of health care in Sudan, and as such, the museum will help in research in and understanding of health care diversity in the country. In 1984, with the inception of the Traditional Medical Research Institute, he set a nucleus for this museum, and started collecting artifacts. The nucleus is still there but far from a fully-fledged museum. Thirty-five years later, and in spite of the several approaches to sell this idea to others, the idea has not been appreciated and accordingly did not materialize. He is currently reviving this idea of establishing this museum as a private venture under the umbrella of the Sudan Medical Heritage Foundation.

## **Literary career**

Ahmad Al Safi wrote extensively on health care issues namely in traditional medicine in both Arabic and English. His book named ([Traditional Sudanese Medicine, a primer for health care providers, researchers, and students](#)) is a voluminous work that appeared in 1999. This book is a wide-ranging 730-page account of

traditional Sudanese health culture targeting health care providers, students of medicine, pharmacy, veterinary, agriculture, medical sociology, medical anthropology, and folklore. The book includes a comprehensive 2500-reference Bibliography of Sudanese Traditional Medicine, and 600-item Sudanese native recipes. Many readers asked for an Arabic version of this book. Instead, Ahmad Al Safi published in 2013 a major text on Sudan's health culture entitled ([Al Hakeem](#)) in Arabic. In this book, he outlined the progression of medicine from early times to date.

His book ([A Manual on Rules and Procedure of Deliberative Assemblies](#)) (المرشد إلى قواعد وإجراءات التنظيمات الحديثة) (first edition, Cairo 1999: 630 pages, second edition, Cairo 2006: 580 pages) puts him in the forefront of Sudanese and Arab writers who have drawn attention to and provided a useful manual in the field of parliamentary procedure. Critics have noted that this book is probably the only one of its kind in Arabic, and that it provided an invaluable and timely toolbox for modern organizations in a country undergoing democratic transformation.

## **Sudanese Writers Union**

Ahmad Al Safi has been honoured by the Sudanese Writers Union (SWU) in December 2013 in recognition of his valuable contributions in studies of the Sudan's health heritage, and for his scholarly publications in these virgin fields. The Writers' Union applauded his remarkable contributions in improving knowledge and enlightenment in academic work in Sudan.

In February 2014, Professor Ahmad Al Safi was elected President of SWU.

## **Solicited work**

In the period 1978-88, he carried out important studies for the Sudan Medical Council (SMC), Sudan Medical Association, and Ministry of Health. In 1982, the Sudan Medical Council asked him to carry out a study and report on postgraduate medical qualifications and their equivalence. The report of this six-month study became the foundation for the Specialist Register Ordinance in 1985. In addition, on request of SMC and with permission of the British General Medical Council, he translated the (Good Medical Practice) booklet in 2011, and together with Professor Mohamed Osman Abdel Malik, he rewrote and edited the Guide for Medical Ethics in 2014.

In 1984, the Sudan Medical Association and Ministry of Health asked him to study the (Teaching Hospital Organization and Management in Sudan). This study, which took six months with the help of the Institute of Administrative Sciences, laid down the foundation for the (Teaching Hospitals Organization and Management Ordinance), which was approved and put to action in September 1985, and the (High Council for Teaching Hospitals Ordinance in) implemented in 1986. Ahmad Al Safi drafted both ordinances, had them revised by Ministry of Justice, had them signed by Minister of Health and head of State.

In the years 1989-2004, he occupied key roles in the medical services in ARAMCO Khafji Joint Operations (KJO) and Arabian Oil Company in Saudi Arabia. During that period, he contributed significantly to the promotion of health care management in the northeastern region of the Kingdom. In 1999, he has been the key person for ARAMCO Due Diligence Mission, and the year after Chairperson of KJO Healthcare Quality Improvement Programme.

## **Sudan Medical Heritage Foundation**

In 2005, he founded the [Sudan Medical Heritage Foundation](#) (SMHF) as a not-for-profit, non-governmental organization registered with the Registrar General of the Cultural and Scientific Groups of the Ministry of

Culture. At the same time, he also founded the Health Heritage Studies Centre, which was registered as a charitable company under the 1925 Sudan's Companies Act. Both organizations are dedicated to health systems research, development, and conservation of the Sudanese health care heritage and resources.

The main objective of [SMHF](#) is to stimulate and encourage high quality scholarship, research, training and documentation in all aspects of the Sudanese health care delivery system & health heritage.

## **Maharat**

In 2005, Ahmad Al Safi established [Maharat for Medical Training and Consultation](#) as a non-governmental, comprehensive multi-disciplinary, professional development and continuing education and training centre based in Khartoum, Sudan. [Maharat](#) provides training for all sectors of the population in almost all medical specialties and basic and advanced skills. This is done through organizing nationally accredited and regionally recognized training courses run by Sudanese instructors. [Maharat](#) is certified by the National Council for Training, and Maharat Consultancy is registered in the Organizing Council for Consultancy Firms. Currently, over 30 training packages are running.

Ahmad Al Safi History library

SMHF contains a unique library on the history of medicine maintained in SMHF and available to readers. The library contains an almost complete set of the writings of the early travellers, explorers and historians, health related articles in Sudan Notes and Records, a full set of Wellcome Tropical Medicine Research Laboratories Reports, classic Islamic and Arabic medical books, a wealth of literature on medicinal, aromatic and poisonous plants, dissertations on traditional and history of medicine, a wide collection of publications on female genital mutilation, sections on alternative medicine, medical anthropology, medical sociology and folklore.

## **Sudan Medical Heritage Foundation Prize**

SMHF is to announce this prize (tentatively December 2014) to encourage young researchers to carry out studies in Sudan's health heritage and history of medicine.

## **Sudan Health Trilogy**

In 2009, he launched under the SMHF an on-going research and documentation project called the [Sudan Health Trilogy](#) including:

1. *Biographical Dictionary of Health Care Professionals in Sudan in twentieth century.* This dictionary is envisaged to be a 'Who's Who' of Sudanese health care professionals (medical doctors, pharmacists, dentists and bio-scientists), and expatriate staff, namely Britons who have served in health care institutions or contributed to health and medicine in service and research in Sudan in the first 75 years of the 20th century. Each biographical entry will describe an individual as faithfully and accurately as available data permits.
2. *Pioneers of Sudanese Medicine.* This series will profile the individuals whose achievements were seminal to the evolution of the field and whose work has contributed significantly to the establishment and development of the medical profession in Sudan. These men and women have ventured into the medical field and started new specialties, researched the field, or made new discoveries or techniques. They collectively set respectable traditions and established a firm foundation for health care delivery, research, teaching and training. They have taught and trained several generations, and more importantly, mentored and provided guidance and encouragement to the young and aspiring

generations. The pioneers in mind are without exception, meticulous clinicians, imaginative and illustrious teachers, and hard-working researchers. In their exemplary lives, they maintained unimpeachable professional integrity, upheld strict medical ethics, and set models of admirable behaviour. He published several books under this series including:

[Abdel Hamid Ibrahim Suleiman, his life and work](#) (2008)

[Ahmed Mohamed El-Hassan, his life and work](#) (2008)

[Daoud Mustafa Khalid, his life and work](#) (2009)

[Mohamed Hamad Satti, his life and work](#) (2010)

[El Hadi Ahmed El Sheikh, his life and work](#) (2010)

Abdel Rahim Mohamed Ahmed, his life and work (2014)

Ahmed Abdel Aziz Yacoub, his life and work (2014)

Aspects of the History of Pharmacy in Sudan by Abdel Hamid Ibrahim Sulaiman (Ahmad Al Safi: Editor and Publisher) (2014)

3. *A Bibliography of Biomedical Literature in Sudan*: A compilation of medical literature on Sudan produced during the 20<sup>th</sup> century by Sudanese scholars and expatriate staff.

## Sudan Editors

Ahmad Al Safi has been Editor-in-Chief, *Al-Hakeem Medical Students Journal*, Faculty of Medicine, University of Khartoum (1968-70), Editor-in-Chief, *Sudan Medical Journal* the official organ of the Sudan Medical Association and Sudan's Doctor Union (1982-92), and associate, assistant or advisory editor for several refereed academic journals including *Bulletin of Sudanese Studies*, Institute of African and Asian Studies, University of Khartoum, Sudan (1986-), *Social Science and Medicine*, Aberdeen, UK (1990-96), *Bubuth* in the National Council for Research, Khartoum (1986-88).

In 2005, he launched, under the umbrella of SMHF, a service called [Sudan Editors](#) (SE) the aim of which is to improve Sudanese academic writing tools. He believes that this is achievable if we engage in professionalism and craftsmanship. SE is shadow editing *Khartoum Medical Journal*, the official organ of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Khartoum, which is now in its 6<sup>th</sup> volume.

## Academic career

In 2004, he joined Khartoum College of Medical Sciences as Professor of Anesthesiology. He established safe anaesthetics departments in Bashayer and Ban Gadid Hospitals, and introduced and implemented new methods in teaching and training college students (medical, pharmacy, laboratory, physiotherapy and dentistry) on basic clinical skills, and made basic life support mandatory for undergraduates.

## Impact

The impact of the work of Ahmad Al Safi on the medical profession in the field he was interested in is evident. Few examples illustrate this:

- Students and graduates of medicine and social sciences are studying medical folklore, medical anthropology and joining studies for postgraduate degrees more than ever.

- The Sudan Academy of Science is enrolling the second batch of candidates for MSc and PhDs in Medical Anthropology.
- Ahfad University for Women is establishing a department of Medical Anthropology in the Faculty of Medicine for the first time in Sudan.
- Medical schools and specialist medical societies are talking more about the history of their own specialties and that of medicine at large.
- Medical schools are considering continuous professional development more seriously, and basic life support, advanced life support for adults and children, Advanced Life Support in Obstetrics are becoming mandatory in hospital practice.
- Since Maharat was established, at least 13 private training centres were certified and were competing to provide better training courses. Maharat trained and certified more than a hundred instructors. They are available to help in the overall national training programme.
- Sudan Medics in the United Kingdom initiated in 2013 the [Sudan MedicsPedia](#) and established a viable and sustainable forum hosting the documentation of the life and legacy of bio-medical health care providers that was proposed and initiated by the SMHF in the [Trilogy](#) project in 2008.
- The African International University had serious thoughts of establishing an Institute of Alternative Medicine.
- The Sudan Medical Council has defied all biomedical traditions by establishing Traditional Medicine/Complementary and Alternative Medicine Standing Directorate and gave it the mandate to oversee this field. This Directorate is carrying out a national survey of traditional medicine, and the Ministry of Health, Khartoum State accepted to carry out the pilot survey in all localities of the State. Partnerships with other states will complete the national survey later.

## Interests and hobbies

Like many aspiring young men, who were brought up in Bakht El Ruda educational system in its heyday in the 1950s, young Ahmad Al Safi left no art genre untried; calligraphy, drawing, painting, and music. Zein Mohamed El Mahi in Dueim, and Hafiz Abbas in Medani taught him art. Abdel Fattah Alla Jabo gave him and several currently notable physicians lessons on the ABCs of musicology. Mohamed Ismail Badi (Zugal) taught him the trumpet.

## Faculty of Medicine, University of Khartoum Logo

In 1966, the Faculty of Medicine, University of Khartoum announced a competition for designing an emblem for the faculty. Artists from the College of Graphic Arts, medical students, and lecturers responded. Ahmad Al Safi won that competition and was awarded £50. The evaluation panel included Professors Mansour Ali Haseeb, Anis Mohamed Ali El Shami, H.V. Morgan, and Dr. Abdel Halim Mohamed. It was Prof. Morgan suggested the logo "Honesty and Humility" that was engraved at the bottom of the crest. The emblem he designed is in use up to date. These artistic endeavors and hobbies have polished his taste and improved his appreciation of the beauties of life.

## Links and Contact

Ahmad Al Safi can be reached on [twitter](#), [YouTube](#), [Sitefinder](#), [blog](#), [facebook](#), [Academia](#), and [LinkedIn](#). All his books and a full resume are stored in [Dropbox](#) public folder for easy access and free downloading. He can be contacted through mobile: +249922760162. E-mail: [ahmadalsafi@gmail.com](mailto:ahmadalsafi@gmail.com).

## Publications

### CONFERENCE PAPERS

1. Anaesthesia in the Sudan: Reflections on the Present and the Future. 18<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Sudan Association of Surgeons; 1981 Mar 19; Khartoum.
2. Cost of Anesthetic Delivery in the Sudan. Conference of the Sudan Association of Surgeons; 1986; Wad Medani.
3. Temperature Changes Related to Anaesthesia viz. Malignant Hyperthermia: A prospective checklist. International Symposium on Work in a Hot Environment and Heat Related Disorders; 1988 Jan 27; Khartoum
4. Harmful Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Mothers. Safe Motherhood National Symposium; 1988 Mar 27; Khartoum.
5. Traditional Medicine and its Role in Health Promotion in the Sudan. Ahmad Abd al-Rahim Nasr, Editor. Folklore and Development in the Sudan. Khartoum: Institute of African and Asian Studies; 1985: 241-261. (Sudan Library Series 13).  
Note: [Paper read in the First International Symposium on Folklore and Nation Development, 2-5 February 1981].
6. -- and M. Hag Ali. Appropriate Traditional Technology in Health. Ahfad College 75 Years Anniversary; 25/2/1982. Omdurman.
7. -- and Hawa Mohammed Salih. Manpower Development in Traditional Medicine: Sudan Experience in Training TBAs. WHO/EMRO Intercountry Meeting on Traditional Medicine; 5-10 March 1983; Khartoum
8. Glimpses of some pioneers of healthcare services in the Sudan: a plea for documentation. Guest Lecture for the Sudanese Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, February 2006.
9. Rules and Regulations of Deliberation. Practical Democracy Workshop organized by Sudan Studies Centre and Fredrich Ebert Foundation. Teeba Press Conference Room, Khartoum: 11 December 2006.

### ANAESTHESIA

10. -- Anaesthesia in the Sudan: Reflections on the Present and the Future. 18th Conference of the Sudan Association of Surgeons. ; 1981 Mar 19; Khartoum.
11. -- Cost of Anaesthetic Delivery in Sudan. Conference of the Sudan Association of Surgeons; 1986; Wad Medani.
12. -- Temperature Changes Related to Anaesthesia viz. Malignant Hyperthermia: A prospective checklist. International Symposium on Work in a Hot Environment and Heat Related Disorders; 1988 Jan 27; Khartoum
13. -- Training of Anaesthesia Medical Assistants: The Sudan's Experience. Sudan Medical Journal. 1981; 17 [In Arabic].
14. -- Recovery Room Techniques [Xerox].
15. Department of Anaesthesia Manual (2005). Khartoum College of Medical Sciences, Sudan.
16. Bashayer Safe Anaesthesia Refresher Course for Anaesthetists and Technicians. Sudan Society of Anaesthesiologists Third Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Conference, 16-17 November 2005.

## HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT

17. -- Hospital Organization and Management in the Sudan. [Two volumes in Arabic]. Khartoum: Sudan Medical Association; 1984.
18. -- Medical Services Department (MSD), ARAMCO Hospital, Khafji Evaluation of Contract No. HT727 HP96-Operation and Management of New Hospital in phase 3: MSD Agenda for a better service, 07 November 1998.
19. -- AOC Hospital in 3 years: Operation and Management, February 2000.

## THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

20. -- Medical Education Committee [Solicited Report]. Postgraduate Medical Qualifications: Recognition and Equivalence. Khartoum: Sudan Medical Council; Aug. 1982.
21. Good Medical Practice (Arabic translation into Arabic of GMC GMP. 2011.

## HEALTH

22. -- & Hawa Mohammed Salih. Manpower Development in Traditional Medicine: Sudan Experience in Training TBAs. WHO/EMRO Intercountry Meeting on Traditional Medicine; 1983 Mar 5; Khartoum.
23. -- Can We Face National Disasters? Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1987 Mar 4; In Arabic.
24. -- Civil Defense. الدفاع المدني. Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 14/4/ 87; [In Arabic].
25. -- Health Care in Sudan. Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 13/10/85, part 5[In Arabic].
26. -- Health Care in Sudan. Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1985 May 11; part 6[In Arabic].
27. -- Health Care in Sudan. Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1985 June 10; part 1[In Arabic].
28. -- Health Care in Sudan. Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1985 Jul. 10; part 2[In Arabic].
29. -- Health Care in Sudan. Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1985 Aug. 10; part 3 [In Arabic].
30. -- Health Care in Sudan. Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1985 Sep 10; part 4 [In Arabic].
31. -- Reflections on Health Matters. Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1982 Feb. 17; part 1 [In Arabic].
32. -- Reflections on Health Matters. Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1982 Feb. 28; part 2 [In Arabic].
33. -- Reflections on Health Matters. Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1982 Aug. 3; part 3 [In Arabic].
34. -- Role of Ambulance Services (Excerpts). Al- Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1987 Mar 5; [In Arabic].
35. -- The Year of Cartoon Shanty Towns. Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1987 Mar 31; [In Arabic].
36. Medical Mistakes (1): Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 2005 May 28; [In Arabic].
37. Medical Mistakes (2): Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 2005 May 30; [In Arabic].
38. Medical Mistakes (3): Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 2005 May 31; [In Arabic].
39. Dr. Muhammad Hamad Satti (Obituary): Al-Khartoum Daily Newspaper. 2005 March 30; [In Arabic].

## CIVIC SOCIETY

40. -- Councils and Committees. *Al-Ayyam* Daily Newspaper. 14/7/87; part 1 [In Arabic].
41. -- Codes of Conduct and Deliberations in Meetings. *Al-Ayyam* Daily Newspaper. 16/7/87; part 2 [In Arabic].
42. -- Conduct of Business at Meetings. *Al-Ayyam* Daily Newspaper. 1987 Jul. 17; part 3 [In Arabic].
43. -- How are Motions and Resolutions Treated? Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1987 Jul. 18; part



4 [In Arabic].

44. -- How are Decisions Made? Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1987 Jul. 19; part 5 [In Arabic].

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46. A Broad Plan for Development of a Regional Programmes on the Use of Medicinal Plants at the Primary Health Care Level [Working Paper]. For: WHO Inter-Country Scientific Working Group Meeting; 1984 Apr. 20; Kuwait.
47. The External Influences on Traditional Medical Practices in the Sudan. The Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association, Indiana University. Bloomington, Indiana, 21-24, October 1981. African Studies Association Papers. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University.
48. Harmful Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Mothers. Safe Motherhood National Symposium; 1988 Mar 27; Khartoum.
49. An Introduction to the Study of Traditional Medicine in the Sudan [Arabic]. Bulletin of Sudanese Studies. 1981; 6(2): 27-45.
50. The Magico-Religious Rituals Associated with Pregnancy in the Sudan. Al Hakeem Medical Students Journal. 1969; 7(3): 256-60.
51. Ahmad Al-Safi [and others]. A Manual of Female Circumcision. Khartoum: Traditional Medicine Research Institute; [Arabic].
52. Native Medicine in the Sudan: Sources, Concepts and Methods. Khartoum: Sudan Research Unit, Faculty of Arts, University of Khartoum; 1970 Sep.  
Note: Salamabi Prize Competition Series No 1, 74 pp., Xerox.
53. Ahmad Al-Safi, Director, Traditional Medicine Research Institute and WHO Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicine. Traditional Medicine Medium-Term Programmes (1984-89) in the Sudan. African Healing Strategies Symposium; 1984 Mar 7; University of Florida, USA
54. Traditional Medicine and Justifications for Research [Editorial]. Interview by: Imam M. Imam. Al Sahafa Daily Newspaper. Khartoum; 1982 Mar 24.
55. Traditional Medicine Research Institute Information Booklet. [In Arabic and English]. Khartoum: National Council for Research; 1983.
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Note: [Paper read in the First International Symposium on Folklore and Nation Development, 2-5 February 1981].
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58. Al Hajj Hamed M. Kheir; Ahmed Osman Siraj; Idris Salim Al Hasan; -- Female Circumcision: A Strategy for Eradication. In: Atif A. Saghayroun [and others], Editors. Population and Development in the Sudan: The Quest for a National Policy. Khartoum: Sudan National Population Committee; c1988; Proceedings of the Third National Population Committee, 10-14 October 1987, Khartoum: 101-109.
59. Ahmad Al-Safi [and others] (Director, Traditional Medicine Research Institute, and WHO Collaborating Centre, Khartoum). Selection of Medicinal Plants for Use at Primary Health Care Level [Working Paper]. For: WHO Inter-Country Scientific Working Group Meeting; 1985 Apr. 20; Kuwait.
60. Lewis, IM, Ahmad Al-Safi, and Sayyid Hurreiz (eds.). Women's Medicine: the zar-bori cult in Africa and beyond; International African Seminars, Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh; 1991: 300 pages.

## HISTORY OF MEDICINE

61. Tigani al-Mahi (7 April, 1911-9 January, 1970). Al Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1983 Jan 12.
62. Tigani al-Mahi: The Father of African Psychiatry. Introduction, In: Ahmad Al-Safi; Taha Baasher, Editors. Tigani El Mahi: Selected Essays. Ist. Ed. Khartoum: Khartoum University Press; 1984: 7-15. 233 Pages.
63. -- & Taha Baasher, Editors. Tigani al-Mahi: Selected Essays. Ist. Ed. Khartoum: Khartoum University Press; 1981; University of Khartoum, Silver Jubilee-1956-1981. 187 pages.
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65. -- & Tigani Al-Mahi. Mythology and Science: Some Aspects of the History of Malaria. Al Hakeem Medical Students Journal. 1968; 7(2): 213-215.
66. Henry Solomon Wellcome in the Sudan (1853-1936). Al-Ayyam Daily Newspaper. 1987 Mar 31 ([In Arabic]).
67. Ahmad Al-Safi; Abu Bakr MA Bakkar. The Medical Library, University of Khartoum as a Focal Point Library for Health Sciences. In: Report on the Working Group Meeting on the Study of Functions and Activities of National Focal Point Libraries, Kuwait 1-4 April 1984 ed.; Kuwait: World Health Organization; 1985. 84-87.
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69. A Bibliography of Female Genital Cutting in the Sudan: let us work together. Khartoum College of Medical Sciences, 21 December 2005.
70. A Bibliography of Traditional Medicine in the Sudan (computer database).
71. Tigani al-Mahi and his Library [Arabic]. *Bulletin of Sudanese Studies*. 1981; 6(2): 138-40.
72. An Introduction to Two Medical Bibliographies. *Al Sabafa* Daily Newspaper. 1974 Mar 19; [Arabic].
73. A Glossary of Sudanese Medical Vernacular (computer database).
74. A Sudanese Materia Medica (computer database) in [www.sudan-health.com](http://www.sudan-health.com).

## VIDEOS

75. Maharat Medical Training and Consultancy (15 minutes film) 2010.  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VmNfuTwgqWE&feature=player\\_embedded#t=5s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VmNfuTwgqWE&feature=player_embedded#t=5s)

## COMPACT DISCS

For those who prefer to read on the small screen, all Ahmad Al Safi published work was included in on CD titled (Sudane Health Heritage) in 2014,

## MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS

76. Ahmad Al-Safi, translator. African Music with Special Reference to the Azande [Italian]. Father F. Giorgetti, Author. Khartoum Journal. 1970 Feb.; 56-62.
77. (Editorial) Al-Hakeem Medical Journal. 1968; 7(1): 1-3.
78. (Editorial) Al-Hakeem Medical Journal. 1968; 7(2): 103-4.
79. (Editorial) Al-Hakeem Medical Journal. 1969; 7(3): 216-17.
80. (Editorial) Sudan Medical Journal. 1981; 17.
81. (Edit) Bread, Hashish and a Moon. Poem by Nizar Gabbani, translated by Tigani Al Mahi, with an introduction by Gamal Mohammed Ahmed. Al Hikma Journal (UK), October 2006.

## MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

82. Prima Faciae for Establishing Medical Anthropology in Sudan. *Sudan Medical Journal*. Leading

## BLOG ARTICLES

<http://www.sudan-health.blogspot.com>

83. Jack Christopherson
84. Taha Ahmed Baasher
85. HV Morgan
86. Ali Wad Ghiyama
87. Tigani El Mahi, Open Letter to Vice-Chancellor, University of Khartoum
88. Daoud Mustafa Khalid
89. Sudan Health Trilogy
90. Maharat Medical Training Centre
91. Parilamentary Procedure, July 2008
92. Sudan National Museum of Health, August 2008
93. Sudan Editors, August 2008
94. Sudan Health Trilogy, October 2008
95. Abdel Hamid Bayoumi, October 2008
96. Abdalla Omer Abu Shamma, October 2008
97. Ahmed Mohamed Hashim Baghdadi, October 2008
98. Abdel Hamied Ibrahim Sulaiman, October 2008
99. Traditional Sudanese Medicine, November 2008
100. Ahmed Mohamed El Hassan, November 2008
101. Sudan Health Trilogy Seminar, April 2009
102. Mohamed Hammad Satti, December 2009
103. El Hadi Ahmed El Shaikh, April 2010

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