BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

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NAME: MIKOBI MINGA, Tite

eRA COMMONS USER NAME (credential, e.g., agency login):

POSITION TITLE: Lecturer and Research Associate

EDUCATION/TRAINING *(Begin with baccalaureate or other initial professional education, such as nursing, include postdoctoral training and residency training if applicable. Add/delete rows as necessary.)*

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE *(if applicable)*	Completion Date MM/YYYY	FIELD OF STUDY
University of Kinshasa, Faculty of Medicine	Master	07/200	Medicine
University of Kinshasa, Faculty of Medicine	Specialization	12/2008	Gynecology-Obstetrics
University of Kinshasa, Faculty of Medicine	Master	12/2010	Molecular Biology

A. Personal Statement

I'm involved in the care for SCD patients since 14 years now. During these years I have established close relationship with patients and this project may leverage from there and expand in a second time. As a gynecologist, I receive more than 10 pregnant SCD women per week. Therefore, I can see patients from birth and witness the huge clinical variability among the patients. More and more studies are reporting about involvement of genetic and non-genetic factors as modifiers of the clinical severity. I conducted a study to identify some of these modifiers. This is a unique study that is intended to provide guidelines for the follow-up. I would like to put all my expertise and knowledge at the service of the consortium.

a. **Tite Minga Mikobi**, Prosper Tshilobo Lukusa, Michel Ntetani Aloni, Georges Lelo Mvumbi, Pierre Zalagie Akilimali, Jean-Jacques Tamfum Muyembe, Valérie Race, Gert Matthijs, Jean-Marie Mbuyi-Muamba : Correlation between the Lactate Deshydrogenase levels with Laboratory Variables in the clinical Severity of Sickle Cell Anemia in Congolese Patients. PLOS ONE | DOI :10.1371 | journal.pone.0123568 May6, 2015-05-29.

a. Michel Ntetani Aloni; **Tite Minga Mikobi**; Aimé Zola Lumaka; Didine Kinkodi Kaba; Jean Marie Mbuyi-Muamba; Prosper Lukusa Tshilobo; Koenraad Devriendt; Gert Matthijs; Valérie Race. (2015). Protective BCL11A and HBS1L-MYB polymorphisms in Congolese Sickle Cell Anemia Patients. (Submitted to Plos One)

B. Positions and Honors

Positions and Employment

2002- Consultant, Centre de Médecine Mixte et d'Anémie SS (CMMASS), DR Congo
2004- Head of the Division of Gynecology for SCD patients, CMMASS, DR Congo
2015- Lecturer, Center for Human Genetics, University of Kinshasa, DR Congo
2015- Research Associate, Center for Human Genetics, University of Kinshasa, DR Congo
2015- Adjunct Director of the Center for Human Genetics, University of Kinshasa, DR Congo

Other Experience and Professional Memberships

2008- Member, Société Congolaise de Gynécologie et Obstétrique
2013- Member, Congolese Society for Human Genetics (CoSHG)

C. Contribution to Science

1. We have invested considerable effort in the research into the determinants of clinical variability in the phenotype of SCD. For that, we assessed hematological, biochemical with special attention to hemolysis markers, and genetic factors.

a. **Tite Minga Mikobi**, Aimé Lumaka, Michel Ntetani Aloni, Didine Kinkodi Kaba, Jean-Marie Mbuyi Muamba, Prosper Lukusa Tshilobo, Koenraad Devriendt, Gert Matthijs, Valérie Race : Genetic Cofactors Modulators in Congolese Sickle Cell Anemia patients. Ann. Afr. Med., 2014, 7(4): 1752 – 1761.
b. **Tite Minga Mikobi**, Jean-Marie Mbuyi-Muamba, Michel Ntetani Aloni, Georges Lelo Mvumbi, Pierre Zalagie Akilimali, Jean-Jacques Tamfum Muyembe, Prosper Tshilobo Lukusa : Iron status and hematologie parameters modifications in congolese suffering from Sickle Cell Anemia. Ann. Afr. Med., 2014, 7(4): 1762 – 1770

2. We also have been interested in the search for effective therapy to SCD. We performed a review of existing therapies and investigated alternatives to current treatments.

a. **Tite Minga Mikobi**, Fridolin Kule Koto Kodondi, Hilaire Egboki, Kiyoshi Suzuki: Effectivness of Biofield Therapy for Individuals with Sickle Cell Disease in Africa. Alternative therapies, Jan/Feb 2014; 20(1) : 20-26.

3. Infection with parvovirus B19 is one of the most lethal complications in SCD as known from data collected elsewhere. For that reason, investigating the prevalence and distribution of the virus will help to design strategies adapted for Kinshasa and implement guideline to prevent the infection. Unfortunately, data on this virus in Kinshasa are missing. We collaborated in an innovative study that explored the prevalence and the reservoir of the virus in the biggest specialized centre for SCD in Kinshasa.

a. Pierre Nsele Mutantu, **Tite Minga Mikobi**, Angèle Dilu-Keti, Mwepu Ngandu, Angèle Palaba, Florence Matsieba, Tony Wawina, Prosper Lukusa, Jean-Jacques Muyembe, Steve Ahuka-Mundeke: Infection à parvovirus B19 chez les drépanocytaires suivis au Centre de Médecine Mixte et Anémie SS. Ann. Afr. Med., 2015, 7(2): 1641 – 1642.

4. For majority of patients, SCD generally manifests from the age of 3 months onward. For other, the disease may remain silent and only manifest when complications occur. We have reported a case of SCD diagnosed only after priapism.

a. Tite Minga Mikobi : La drépanocytose diagnostiqué au décours d'une crise de priapisme subaigu : à propos d'un cas. Congo Médical, 2003, 3(12): 1015 – 1016.

D. Research Support

Ongoing Research Support

VLIR-UOS TEAM- project (Belgium) Tite (Co-Investigator) 10/04/15-31/12/18
Title: Sickle Cell Disease in DR Congo and determinant of Hydroxy urea treatment
The goal of this study is to prepare the implementation of hydroxyl-urea treatment at large scale in DR Congo. This study will determine whether there are specific criteria for selection of patients to receive HU and evaluate genetic and non-genetic factors that can influence that treatment in young and adult Congolese SCD patients.
Role: Co-Investigator

Institutional Funding Tite (Co-Supervisor) 01/03/15-31/12/16
Title: Association between genetic polymorphisms and pulmonary functions in SCD.
This project aims at evaluating respiratory functions in SDC patients in DR Congo and investigates further association between pulmonary functions and carriage of certain polymorphisms influencing fetal hemoglobin values.
Role: Co-supervisor