



**Dr. Shyam Sunder**

Professor of Medicine

Institute of Medical Sciences,  
Banaras Hindu University, India

1. Name SHYAM SUNDAR
2. Date of birth 30 November, 1953
3. Present position Professor of Medicine  
Institute of Medical Sciences  
Banaras Hindu University  
Varanasi – 221 005 (India)

**Important Fellowships:**

- Fellow (FAMS) National Academy of Medical Sciences, India
- Fellow (FNASc) National Academy of Sciences, India
- Fellow (FASc) Indian Academy of Sciences, India
- Fellow (FNA) Indian National Science Academy, India

**AWARDS & Honors-**

**International:**

- Anne Maurer Cecchini 2010 Award Anne Maurer Cecchini Foundation, Geneva  
Switzerland, 2010
- IDSA AIDS Fellowship Infectious Diseases Society of America, 1994
- Member (TWAS) The World Academy of Sciences, Italy
- International Fellow American Society of Tropical Medicine &  
Hygiene
- Fellow (FRCP) Royal College of Physicians, London

## National and regional – Twenty eight awards

### Important contributions of Dr Shyam Sundar

- His pioneering work on **rapid rK39 strip test** resulted in the global application of this tool for the **diagnosis of kala-azar**, and it is being used in the national programmes of India and several countries of the world.
- He described several breakthroughs in the **treatment of kala-azar**, and developed first orally effective drug “**miltefosine**” for the treatment of VL. Miltefosine was used for the Kala-azar Elimination Programme in India, Nepal and Bangladesh, and now it is being used worldwide.
- He led the pivotal **paromomycin** trial, based on which the drug was approval by the Government of India.
- He has also done excellent work on lipid associated amphotericin B. His work with **single dose liposomal amphotericin B** is considered as a major breakthrough and has earned worldwide acclaim. This single dose regimen is now the most preferred according to WHO recommendations, and it is being used in the control programme in India.
- Dr Shyam Sundar first to successfully conduct **multidrug therapy** of VL, and these regimens are also approved by WHO as the second most preferred regimen. Combination of paromomycin and miltefosine is also being used at primary health centers by the National Control Programme.

Publication Highlights:

*h*-index : 76 (Google Scholar)

Citations : >23,000 citations

Total Publications: 573

OONGOING RESEARCH GRANTS (In Indian National Rupees)

**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**

Xenodiagnosis of Visceral Leishmaniasis, Post Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis and Asymptomatic subjects using Phlebotomine Sand Flies – 31 million rupees (2015–2018)

**National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, USA,**

Visceral Leishmaniasis in Bihar State, India – 167 Million rupees (2017–22)

**Nano Technology Fund, Department of Science & Technology:**

Treatment of visceral leishmaniasis with nano particles: 14 million rupees.