

*Please be our guest*

**Thursday,  
September 30, 2004**  
11 am to 1 pm  
Hynes Convention Center  
Room 312  
Boston, MA

Preceding the 42nd Annual Meeting  
of The Infectious Diseases Society of  
America in Boston, MA

*A light lunch is provided.  
Admission is free.*

Call 617-636-0966 or email  
[stefanie.valovic@tufts.edu](mailto:stefanie.valovic@tufts.edu)  
to **RSVP before 9/23/04.**

*Please reply early because  
space is limited.*

APUA  
75 Kneeland St.  
Boston, MA 02111

*Free Educational  
Symposium  
and  
Luncheon  
at IDSA*

*Facing the Next  
Pandemic of  
Pan-resistant  
Gram-negative Bacilli*

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With support from  
Bayer Pharmaceuticals  
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and  
Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical

## PROGRAM

### **Facing the Next Pandemic of Pan-resistant Gram-negative Bacilli**

#### **Moderated by Stuart B. Levy, MD**

APUA President,  
Director, Center for Adaptation Genetics  
and Drug Resistance  
Tufts University School of Medicine  
Boston, MA

#### **I. Past Pandemics of Pan-resistant Pathogens: Recent Relief and Current Reemergence of Problem**

##### **Thomas F. O'Brien, MD**

APUA Vice President,  
Harvard Medical School  
Director, Microbiology Laboratory  
Brigham & Women's Hospital  
Boston, MA

#### **II. Resistance to Third Generation Cephalosporins and Carbapenems**

##### **Karen Bush, MD**

Team Leader, Antimicrobial Drug  
Discovery, Johnson & Johnson  
Pharmaceutical Research and  
Development Institute

#### **III. The Demise of Beta-Lactam Antibiotics in New York City**

##### **John Quale, MD**

Division of Infectious Diseases,  
University Hospital of Brooklyn and  
Kings County Hospital  
Brooklyn, NY

#### **IV. Roundtable Discussion**

### **A Warning and an Invitation from The Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics**

Occasional clinical bacterial isolates, now mostly *Pseudomonas*, are resistant to all available effective antibiotics and thus virtually untreatable.

Over at least three time periods in our sixty-year antibiotic era, however, bacteria resistant to all existing antibiotics emerged and spread widely until a new antibiotic restored control.

In the 1950s, strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* resistant to penicillin and eventually to all of the other antibiotics then existing (tetracycline, chloramphenicol, etc) raged throughout the world's hospitals, essentially untreatable until semi-synthetic penicillins and first generation cephalosporins became available in the 1960s.

Those new beta-lactam antibiotics also restored partial control over pan-resistant Gram-negative bacilli, which had become a growing nosocomial problem over the 1950s. That problem then worsened again over the 1960s as resistance to those antibiotics increased. Almost complete control was restored by the introduction of gentamicin and other newer aminoglycosides in the early 1970s, but then lost again in the late 1970s as plasmids encoding aminoglycoside-inactivating enzymes spread widely.

The introduction in the early 1980s of three new classes of agents, third generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones and carbapenems, each initially effective against nearly all Gram-negative bacilli, began an unprecedented quarter century in which one or more agents has been available to treat almost any bacterial infection.

*Genes expressing resistance to third generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones and carbapenems have gradually been emerging and spreading, however, and their convergence in the same strains has begun once again to produce outbreaks of pan-resistant Gram-negative bacilli in some parts of the world, and now in the U.S.*

**APUA is issuing this mailing to warn of this new problem and inviting you to a luncheon symposium to discuss it, so that Infectious Disease specialists can be prepared when it emerges.**

*Founded as a non-profit 501(c)3 global organization in 1981, The Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics (APUA)'s mission is to strengthen society's defenses against infectious disease by promoting appropriate antimicrobial access and use and controlling antimicrobial resistance on a worldwide basis.*

*With affiliated chapters in over 50 countries, APUA stands as the world's leading global organization conducting applied antimicrobial resistance research, education, capacity building and advocacy at the global and grassroots levels.*

Visit [www.apua.org](http://www.apua.org) to join APUA

