



ISID NEWS

An Official Publication of the International Society for Infectious Diseases

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ISID NEWS

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International Society for Infectious Diseases Receives Grant from the



to Support Women Healthcare Workers from Developing Countries

Grant will allow women health professionals to attend the 13th International Congress on Infectious Diseases

Selected women health professionals from Africa, Asia and the Asian subcontinent will be able to attend the 13th International Congress on Infectious Diseases, thanks to a grant to the International Society for Infectious Diseases (ISID) from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The conference takes place June 19–22, 2008 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

A crucial part of ISID's mission is to improve global infection control by providing training of and ongoing education support for physicians, scientists, and other healthcare workers. In developing countries, women particularly suffer the consequences of infectious disease and they are under-represented in the medical field.

“Retaining and supporting women healthcare workers from developing countries is a part of the society's mission to address the global physician shortage and improve the care of women with infectious diseases,” says Dr. Richard Wenzel, MD, MSc, the principal investigator on the grant and President of the International Society for Infectious Diseases. “This grant will allow approximately 70 women under the age of 40 with careers in medicine, nursing, public health or infectious diseases to attend the conference free of charge.”

The goal of this program is to aid the professional development of women healthcare workers from developing countries so they may become agents of change in their own country. At the conference, the delegates will attend a special reception to meet one another and with current, former and upcoming leaders of ISID. ISID will also provide introduction to specialists the women would like to meet to foster mentor-student relationships. After six months, ISID will follow up with the delegates to check in on their progress and any changes implemented as a result of the grant.

The grants will be awarded to qualified applicants. Interested women can find out more on the web at http://www.isid.org/13th_icid/.

13th International Congress on Infectious Diseases
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia • June 19–22, 2008

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS



Richard P. Wenzel, M.D., M.Sc.

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acknowledge the following
13th ICID Sponsors:**

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Dear Colleague:

On behalf of the International Society for Infectious Diseases, I would like to invite you to submit abstracts for presentation at the 13th International Congress on Infectious Diseases. The Congress will be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on June 19–22, 2008. The scientific program for the congress is nearly complete and we have an outstanding line up of speakers and topics that will be of interest to anyone active in the fields of infectious and emerging diseases.

The deadline for abstract submissions to the 13th ICID is February 15. I urge you to submit your abstract as soon as possible, and plan on joining your colleagues and peers from around the world in Kuala Lumpur for this educational and enjoyable meeting. Take advantage of reduced registration fees by registering on or before April 15, 2008.

Please visit http://www.isid.org/13th_ICID/ for complete information including Congress registration, hotel reservation and abstract submission instructions.

I look forward to seeing you in Kuala Lumpur.

Sincerely yours,
Richard Wenzel MD, MSc
President, ISID

NEWEST PLENARY SPEAKER for the 13th ICID

The organizers of the 13th ICID are pleased to announce that our list of plenary speakers now includes

Professor Sir Roy M. Anderson (United Kingdom)

Models of Tools for Optimizing Public Health Preparedness: The Case of Pandemic Influenza

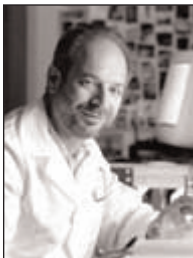
Roy Anderson is a Professor of Infectious Disease Epidemiology at Imperial College London, Faculty of Medicine. He has just returned to Imperial from the Ministry of Defense, where he has been Chief Scientific Adviser for the past three years, and will be taking up the position of Rector at Imperial in 2008. His previous positions include the Linacre Professorship and Head of Zoology, University of Oxford (1993–1998), Professor of Parasite Epidemiology and Head of Biology, Imperial College (1984–1993) and Director of the Wellcome Trust Centre for Infectious Disease Epidemiology, University of Oxford (1995–2000). Roy Anderson is a Fellow of the Royal Society, The Academy of Medical Sciences and a Foreign Associate Member of the Institute of Medicine at the US National Academy of Sciences. He has published over 450 scientific papers on the epidemiology, population biology, evolution and control of a wide variety of infectious disease agents, including HIV, BSE, Foot and Mouth Virus, vCJD, SARS, dengue virus, parasitic helminths and protozoa, and respiratory tract viral and bacterial infections. His principal research interests are epidemiology, population biology, evolutionary biology, biomathematics, demography and parasitology. He also has a keen interest in science policy and the public understanding of science. He was knighted in the 2006 Birthday honours list. He has held a wide variety of advisory and consultancy posts with Government departments, pharmaceutical companies and international aid agencies. ❖



Professor Sir Roy M. Anderson

PLENARY SPEAKERS for the 13th ICID

Previously profiled in ISID NEWS



Bruce Beutler, M.D.
(United States)
**Genetics of
Innate Immunity**



Julie Gerberding, M.D., M.P.H.
(United States)
**Disease Surveillance
in the 21st Century**



David L. Heymann, M.D.
(Switzerland)
**Emerging Infections:
What Have We Learned
After 15 Years?**



William Nauseef, M.D.
(United States)
**The Role of WBCs
in Infection**



Satoshi Omura, Ph.D. (Japan)
**Drug Discovery as a Public
Health Intervention:
The Ivermectin Story**

Confirmed Speakers as of January 7, 2008

AABEYSINGHE, Nihal
ACHARYA, Subrat
ANDERSON, Roy
ANDERSSON, Siv
ANDES, David
ARGUEDAS, Adriano
AUGUSTINOVA, Andrea
BARTLETT, John
BENCA, Jurav
BEUTLER, Bruce
CARMELI, Yehuda
CASARETT, David
CHAMBERS, Henry
CHILLAG, Kata
CONNOR, Stephen
DAGAN, Ron
DeLEO, Frank
DONNELI, Gianfranco
FLETCHER, Mark
FOSTER, Tim
FOURNIER, Pierre-Edouard
GERBERDING, Julie
GOH, Cynthia
GRULICH, Andrew
GUPTA, Amita
HAMZAH, Ednin
HARBARTH, Stephan
HEYMANN, David
HOW, Ooi Mong
HSUEH, Po-Ren
JOINER, Keith
KALAVSKY, Erich
KAMARULZAMAN, Adeeba
KIYU, Andrew
KRČMÉRY, Vladimír
KREISWIRTH, Barry
KRUGER, Peter
KUIJPER, Ed
KUMARASAMY, N.
LITTLE, Paul

Symposia for the 13th ICID

Updated January 7, 2008 ~ Program is subject to change.

AIDS IN ASIA: THE NEW TSUNAMI

- AIDS in India
- AIDS in Thailand
- AIDS in China
- AIDS in Malaysia

BEYOND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE: STATINS AND CHOLESTEROL IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

- Impact and Infection: Mechanisms at Multiple Levels
- Statins in Animal Models of Infection
- Observational Studies of Statins in Bacteremia
- Cholesterol and the Pathogenesis of Toxoplasma Infection

VIRAL HEPATITIS

- Treatment of Hepatitis C: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow
- Managing Drug Resistance in the Hepatitis B-Infected Patient
- Treatment of Hepatitis C in the HIV-Infected Subject
- Metabolic Abnormalities in the HIV-Infected Individual

THE CHALLENGE OF MULTIPLE-RESISTANT GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIA

- Clinical and Public Health Impact of Multiple-Resistant Gram-Negative Bacteria
- Epidemiology of Multiple-Resistant Gram-Negative Bacteria in Europe and North America
- Burden and Future Gram-Negative Resistance in Asia/Australia
- How to Prevent the Spread of Multiple-Resistant Gram-Negative Bacteria in the Hospital Setting

INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON PALLIATIVE CARE FOR PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS

- International Perspectives on Hospice and Palliative Care for HIV/AIDS
- Clinical Issues in Palliative Care for HIV/AIDS
- Examples of Successful Development in Hospice and Palliative Care in Asia
- National and International Measurement Opportunities

NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF FUNGAL INFECTIONS

- The Changing Epidemiology of Fungal Infection: New Pathogens and Problems
- Using PK/PD Characteristics to Optimize Antifungal Therapy
- New Generation Triazoles: What Do They Offer and When Do We Need Them?
- Understanding the Similarities and Differences of Existing and Emerging Echinocandins

ORIENTIA TSUTSUGAMUSHI: A NEGLECTED PATHOGEN

- Genome Analysis
- Genetic Variability
- Genetic Profile Expression of Patients Infected
- Reservoir and Epidemiology

ANTIRETROVIRALS FOR PREVENTION OF HIV

- Can Expanded Treatment Slow the AIDS Epidemic? The Public Health Perspective
- Can Expanded Treatment Slow the AIDS Epidemic? The Behavioral Scientist's View
- Antivirals in Uninfected People: PrEP and PEP
- Antivirals as Microbicides

EVIDENCE-BASED INFECTION CONTROL: WHAT IS NEW?

- CA-MRSA as a Hospital Pathogen
- Preventing Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infections
- Relevant Vaccines for the Health Care Workers
- Prevention of Surgical Infections

TREATMENT OF ACUTE OTITIS MEDIA (AOM) IN CHILDREN—NEVER SIMPLE

- How to Evaluate Response to Treatment in AOM
- Summary of Studies With New Antibiotics in AOM in Last Decade—Where Are We?
- What Do Antibiotics Really Do in AOM?
- Delayed Antibiotic AOM—Risks and Benefits

Please visit our website www.isid.org for more detailed information on the Congress

Symposia for the 13th ICID

Updated January 7, 2008 ~ Program is subject to change.

TREATMENT OF INFECTIONS CAUSED BY HIGHLY DRUG-RESISTANT BACTERIA

- Multi-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae
- Carbapenem-Resistant *Pseudomonas* and *Acinetobacter*
- Ceftriaxone-Resistant *Salmonella*
- Fluroquinolone-Resistant Gonorrhoea

BIODIVERSITY

- Diversity of Human Microbial Pathogens and Commensals
- Evolution of Diversity in Pathogen Populations
- The Global Virome: Viral Diversity Across the Planet
- Diversity at the Virus-Bacterium Interface

COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED MRSA: WHAT IN THE WORLD IS GOING ON?

- Molecular Typing of *Staphylococcus aureus*
- Host Response to *Staphylococcus aureus*
- Microbial Pathogenesis of the Community-Acquired MRSA Infection
- Clinical Aspects of the Community-Acquired MRSA Epidemic

ANTIBIOTIC PRACTICES AND RESISTANCE IN AREAS OF UNSTABLE HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURES

- Antimicrobial Practices and Resistance in Pediatrics in an HIV Endemic Area of Cambodia
- Antibiotic Practices and Resistance in Genocide Areas of Darfur and Southern Sudan
- Antibiotic Practices and Resistance in a Rural Haitian Population Isolated by Civil War
- Antibiotic Practices and Resistance in Displaced Population in Slums and Refugee Camps in Kenya

UPDATE ON CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ANAEROBES

- Antimicrobial Resistance Among Anaerobes—The European Experience
- *Clostridium difficile* O27, Coping with a More Virulent Strain
- Molecular Biology Update on Anaerobes
- Anaerobes and Biofilms

EMERGING RICKETTSIOSES IN ASIA

- Spotted Group Rickettsioses in the Far East
- Scrub Typhus
- Different Clinical Expression of Murine Typhus and Scrub Typhus
- Diagnosis of Rickettsioses

THE NEW FACE OF CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE-ASSOCIATED DISEASE (CDAD)

- Mapping the International Occurrence of Virulent *C. difficile* Infections
- Diagnosing CDAD: The State of the Art
- Preventing New and Recurrent CDAD
- Managing CDAD: Current and Upcoming Approaches

EMERGENCE OF EV71 IN ASIA PACIFIC IN THE LAST DECADE

- Epidemiology of EV71 Outbreaks in the Region in the Past Decade
- Clinical Studies on EV71 Neurological Disease
- Mouse and Non-Human Primate Models for EV71 Disease
- Molecular Pathogenesis of EV71

EXTENSIVELY DRUG-RESISTANT TB: NEW NAME OR NEW PROBLEM

- New Treatments for MDR-TB: Early Results of a South African Clinical Trial
- Epidemiology of XDR-TB in South Africa
- MDR-TB and XDR-TB in South Asia
- Rapid Diagnosis of MDR-TB in Low-Resource Settings

INFLUENZA IN ANIMALS AND PEOPLE

- Present Situation on Avian Influenza Among Birds
- Present Situation and Clinical Features on A/H5N1 Human Infection
- Progress on Global Preparedness for Influenza Pandemic

CONTROLLING JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS: ADVANCES IN DETECTION AND PREVENTION

- Measuring JE Disease Burden: Challenges in Surveillance and Diagnostics
- JE in Indonesia: New Findings on Geographical Extent and Disability from the Disease
- The Landscape of New Vaccines for JE: Country-level Strategies for Introduction
- JE Control: When Can it be Achieved?

Confirmed Speakers as of January 7, 2008 continued

MAHARA, Fumihiko
MAYER, Kenneth
McCORMICK, David
McMINN, Peter
McNEELEY, David
MEDIANNIKOV, Oleg
MERX, Marc
MOORE, David
NAUSEEF, William
NEWTON, Paul
NORD, Carl-Erik
OMURA, Satoshi
PATERSON, David
PEPIN, Jacques
PERL, Trish
PHANUPHAK, Praphan
PONCE DE LEON, Samuel
RAOULT, Didier
RAVEL, Jacques
REDDY, Rajender
RELMAN, David
RUSTOMJEE, Roxana
SANYAL, Arun
SEDIYANINGSIH, Endang
SHAO, Yiming
SHIMIZU, Hiroyuki
SLAVIN, Monica
SOLOMON, Suniti
SORRELL, Tania
SRINIVASAN, Arjun
SUPUTTAMONGKOL, Yupin
TERBLANCHE, Marius
TERRAULT, Norah
TUPASI, Thelma
TURNIDGE, John
WAINBERG, Mark
WENZEL, Richard
WEYER, Karin
WIDMER, Andreas

Larry Madoff, MD
Editor, ProMED-mail

ProMED-mail INTERNET-A-THON

The 2007 ProMED-mail internet-a-thon was the most successful ProMED fund raising effort to date. We want to thank the more than 1200 donors who contributed to the internet-a-thon this year. More than twice as many people donated in 2007 than any prior year. This fund raising success is a measure of the importance of ProMED-mail in the community and the money raised will be used to directly support continuation of the ProMED-mail service in 2008.

We at ISID wish to sincerely thank all of the 2007 ProMed-mail donors.

Here are several quotes from this years donors:

(ProMED) is the future of globalized information.

ProMED continues to serve the world as the ultimate listening post for breaking news on infectious diseases. The expert commentary it provides is the critical insight that we all need and welcome

ProMED-mail keeps my fingers on the literal pulse of public health and notifies me of potential emergent diseases and outbreaks long before the official notification channels are able to do so.

I like pretty much everything (about ProMED)...I like the moderator comments a lot in addition to the news report.

I love knowing that I will hear about disease trends across the country and the world well before the news covers these outbreaks. In this way I can be active in giving my colleagues this information so we are well informed ahead of the curve.

Like our donors, we feel that ProMED-mail provides an immediate, expert moderated informational service that will keep readers as up to date as possible on infectious diseases outbreaks as they occur.

Those interested in donating to ProMED-mail in 2008 can do so at any time by going to:

<http://www.isid.org/netathon2007a.shtml>

Rockefeller Foundation Grant

ISID and ProMED-mail are pleased to announce an award by the Rockefeller Foundation for the continuation of the work begun with aid from the Rockefeller Foundation in 2002 to establish collaborative partnerships between ISID and the Mekong Basin Disease Surveillance (MBDS). A number of important goals have been achieved and with the current grant, the partners will further develop the capacity of MBDS members to exchange disease surveillance information electronically, and to build members' ability to effectively report disease outbreaks both within each country and to share with other regional members in a timely fashion. The project will improve cross-border communication and enhance the reporting of outbreak information beyond the MBDS region. Marjorie Pollack MD, Associate Editor of ProMED-mail, will continue to provide leadership and serve as the ProMED-mail MBDS liason.

Specifically, the MBDS/ISID project will work to develop a cadre of physicians, veterinarians, scientists, and other health professionals who are trained in disease outbreak reporting in the Southeast Asia and to link them through a global emerging diseases reporting system, an offshoot of ProMED-mail much like ProMED-ESP, ProMED-Port and ProMED-RUS. This will be done by sharing standardized, electronic information management tools to create a rapid, comprehensive, confidential, secure and accurate system for sharing information between individuals and within regional networks about outbreaks caused by emerging diseases of humans, animals and other infectious diseases of interest within the MBDS region. We will provide a forum to disseminate information and to foster partnerships and scientific exchange amongst physicians, veterinarians, scientists and public health officials interested in emerging and infectious diseases in the MBDS region. ❖



ISID Small Grants Program Short Report

by Ines Badano, Licenciada en Genética • Laboratorio de Biología Molecular Aplicada. FCEQyN
Universidad Nacional de Misiones • Argentina

TNF-Alpha Promoter SNPs and Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Cervical Infection in Guarani Indian Women of Misiones, Argentina

1. Introduction

Infection with Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is known to play a central role in the development of cervical cancer. Although many infections are transient others are strongly associated with progression to cancer, suggesting that additional risk factors are involved [1, 2].

Host genetic factors are likely to play a role in this process, in particular immune system genes since they have a central function in the recognition and subsequent clearance of virally-infected cells [3-5].

The TNF-alpha is a multifunctional cytokine that has been implicated in the control of HPV infection by induction of apoptosis in HPV-infected cells and cervical cancer cells [6, 7]; stimulation of the inflammatory response [8, 9] and down-regulation of HPV gene transcription [10, 11]. Although its beneficial functions, an excessive production can also contribute to the disease, in particular high plasma TNF levels in cancer patients are associated with a poor disease outcome [12-15].

Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) located in the promoter region of the gene have been reported (-862, -856, -375, -307, -243, -237) [16-19] and some of them appear to influence its production [20-22]. According to this findings SNPs has been classified as a "High" (-307A) or "Low" (-237A) producers based on their effects on TNF transcription and as a "Risk" or "Protective" factors in the development of cervical cancer respectively [23, 24] but results are contradictory [25, 26].

The present study aims to determinate the frequencies of SNPs -237, -307, -243, -375 and its potential association with HPV infection, in native American women of the Guarani population settled in Misiones.

2. Materials and Methods

Samples

Genomic DNA from cervical cells (n 80) and information about HPV diagnosis were kindly provided by Tonon SA. [27].

Analysis of the TNF-alpha polymorphism

To genotype the population, we used PCR and sequencing. SNPs were verified manually and with Codon Code Aligner V1.6.3 Software. After analysis only 77 samples meet the quality criteria to be included in this report.

Statistical analysis

Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) and Fisher's exact test were used to calculate statistical significance (Epi Info version 3.3.2).

3. Results

Genotype and allele frequencies for each SNPs are showed in Table 1.

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF TNF-ALPHA SNPS

SNPs TNF-alpha	Genotype Distribution			Allele Frequency	
	G/G	G/A	A/A	G	A
-375	0.987	0.013	0	0.994	0.006
-307	1	0	0	1	0
-243	1	0	0	1	0
-237	0.948	0.052	0	0.974	0.026

Potential associations between genotypes and HPV infection were evaluated only for SNP -237, whereas no statistical analysis could be done for SNPs -307 and -243 (only the common G allele present in the population) and -375 (we found a single patient A/G which occurred in the HPV infected group).

Individuals carrying the SNP- 237A allele were less frequently in the HPV positive group (4%) compared to negative women (10%). In agreement with the potential protective effect of the -237A genotype [24], the OR analysis showed 0.35 (CI 95% 0.05-2.7), but was not statistically significant.

4. Discussion

The Guarani population settled in Misiones consists of around 5,000 people distributed in more than 40 small communities [28]. They still inhabit regions of difficult access deep into the rain forest, preserving their ancestral cultural patterns and customs [29, 30].

Epidemiological data have shown that Guarani women have a high prevalence of HPV infection (64%) compared to white-urban women (43%) of the region [27, 31]. These differences have been primarily attributed to socio/cultural, geographical and nutritional characteristics.

In order to explore potential host genetic factors, we analyzed 80 samples from the original study referred above [27] at the level of SNPs in the

continued on page 8



Ines Badano, Licenciada en Genética

Ms. Badano has a degree in Genetics (Licenciatura en Genética) and is currently finishing her PhD program at the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Her research focuses on the detection and characterization of Human Papilloma virus infection (the etiological agent of cervical cancer) in aboriginal and non-aboriginal women inhabiting Misiones. Along with epidemiology she is interested in the relationship between human genetic markers and viral infection, in particular the genetic history of human populations and viral co-evolution. Her work is performed in the Laboratorio de Biología Molecular Aplicada, National University of Misiones.

*by Ines Badano, Licenciada en Genética • Laboratorio de Biología Molecular Aplicada. FCEQyN
Universidad Nacional de Misiones • Argentina*

promoter region of the TNF-alpha gene (positions -375, -307, -243, -237) which appear to be biologically important in the pathogenesis of cervical cancer and HPV infection [4, 5, 23, 24].

Our results showed no statistically significant association between the presence of SNPs and the risk of HPV infection. However the low number of women analyzed has limited us to explore the relationships adequately.

Nevertheless, we found differences in the frequency of SNPs compared to other groups of different ethnic origin (data not showed), Guarani share with other American Indians the absence of allele -307A and this pattern has been associated (at least in part) with: *i*) a dramatic increase of the -856 SNPs and *ii*) with an Amerindian haplotype

fragment defined by HLA-Cw*0102, -B*1522, -DR*0407 [32].

It may be interesting to explore if linkage disequilibrium with other HLA genes exist in this population, these differences may help to understand in the future the role of genetic factors in the development of disease. ❖

I wish to thank Maia Cabrera and Ivana Quintero for technical support, Javier Liotta for aid in the grant administration, Mariana Mampaey for coordinating the Guarani contact and Sergio Tonon for providing samples and mentoring my research career. This work is in the memory of Sergio Tonon. This research was supported by a Small Grant of the International Society for Infectious Disease. E-mail: inesbadano@yahoo.com.ar

Calendar of Events

February 11–12, 2008

Cambridge Healthtech Institute's 12th Annual Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies: The Definitive American TSE Meeting

Location: Baltimore, Maryland

Venue: Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel

Cambridge Healthtech Institute's Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies is the longest running meeting of its kind in the world. This 12th Annual meeting will address the ongoing progress in the science of prion diseases, as well as the newest developments in the fields of pathophysiology, transmission, detection, removal/inactivation, treatment, and prevention. This conference will present the newest data on TSEs in the context of its application to the pharmaceutical, biological, environmental and device industries. Be sure to register by January 11th to get the advanced registration discount.

Featuring New Data:

- Emerging Concerns: De novo Formation of Prions
- Pathogenesis
- Detection
- Cell Cultures: From the Bench to the Bed
- Treatment, Removal, or Inactivation

Presentations by:

Rocky Mountain Laboratories – NIH
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Neurological Institute "Carlos Besta"
Amorfix Life Sciences
R-Biofarm AG
CJD Surveillance Unit – Edinburgh
University of Milan
University of California – San Francisco
University of Maryland and VA Medical Center
Istituto Superiore Di Sanita...and many others

Contact: Cambridge Healthtech Institute
250 First Avenue, Suite 300
Needham, MA 02494
Tel: 781-972-5400
Fax: 781-972-5425
On-line: www.healthtech.com/2008/tse
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Mention Priority Code TSEPRO and save an additional \$100 off your conference registration!

Discount does not apply to previously registered attendees.

Cambridge Healthtech Institute's 12th Annual TRANSMISSIBLE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHIES

February 11-12, 2008

Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel

Baltimore, MD

THE DEFINITIVE AMERICAN TSE MEETING

February 25–28, 2008

2nd International Conference on Health and Biodiversity [COHAB 2]

Location: Galway, Ireland

Venue: Radisson SAS Hotel & Spa

This important international meeting will convene in one of Europe's most beautiful and vibrant cities, on the northern edge of Galway Bay, close to the Burren and Connemara National Parks, and the home of Ireland's finest music, sports, and arts festivals.

COHAB 2 will be convened by the Secretariat of the COHAB Initiative [Cooperation on Health and Biodiversity] in collaboration with its international partners, UN agencies, and other organizations at the forefront of policy, action, and research on population health, disaster prevention, climate change, international development, and nature conservation.

Full details of the conference, on the conference website at <http://www.cohabnet.org/cohab2008>

Contact: Conference Organising Committee

Email: conference@cohabnet.org

COHAB Initiative Secretariat

PO Box 16, Tuam

Co. Galway, Ireland

Email: info@cohabnet.org

<http://www.cohabnet.org>

April 21–22, 2008

2008 International Conference on Biocontainment Facilities

Location: Washington, DC

In cooperation with ABSA (The American Biological Safety Association)

Full agenda details will be available in January 2008.

For questions or a copy of the program, please email BIO2008@tradelineinc.com or call (011) 925 254 1744.

Registration information:

<http://www.TradelineInc.com/BIO2008>

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May 12–15, 2008

Spent Lead Ammunition Ingestion—Implications Conference

Location: Boise State University, Boise, Idaho, USA

The goal of the conference [convened by The Peregrine Fund] is to promote a better understanding of ingested spent lead ammunition as a source of lead exposure and to reduce its effect on wildlife and humans.

For information and registration, visit

http://www.peregrinefund.org/Lead_conference/

Contact: The Peregrine Fund

5668 West Flying Hawk Lane, Boise, Idaho 83709 USA

Email: tpf@peregrinefund.org

June 19–22, 2008

13th International Congress on Infectious Diseases

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Venue: Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre

Our meeting in Kuala Lumpur hosted by the Ministry of Health, Malaysia will again welcome delegates from over 100 countries. The program will include plenary talks by world-renowned experts in the science of infectious diseases and important topics critically presented by international luminaries in our field.



There will be great opportunities to spend time with leaders in the field, exchange ideas, and develop collaborations with scientists from distinguished Medical Centers around the globe. All who are committed to the prevention and control of infections in developing countries will find this a compelling meeting that should not be missed.

For further information, please contact the Society at: info@isid.org or visit the Congress website for updates to the program as the conference approaches http://www.isid.org/13th_icid/



October 15–17, 2008

2nd International Conference on Dengue Fever and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Thailand

Location: Phuket, Thailand

Venue: Hilton Phuket Arcadia Resort & Spa

The Ministry of Public Health, Thailand will organize the 2nd International Conference on Dengue Fever and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever. Under the theme of "Global Innovation for Combating Dengue Infection," the conference will serve as a forum for exchanging comprehensive information, practical experience, new skills and techniques, and for conceptualizing and integrating approaches to the prevention and control of the disease. Priorities for research needed to contain the spread of the virus and its vectors will be defined and agreed upon, all with the aim of reducing morbidity and mortality in endemic countries. Improved surveillance and better estimation of disease burden will be stressed, along with methods of improving public commitment to the control and eventual elimination of the disease, a major threat to public health around the world.

Contact: Seeviga Saengtharatip

Bureau of Emerging Infectious Diseases

Department of Disease Control

Ministry of Public Health

Tiwanon Road, Nonthaburi 11000, Thailand

Email: saengths@yahoo.com

<http://www.dengue2008phuket.com>

Save-the-Date



**International Meeting
on Emerging Diseases
and Surveillance**

**Vienna, Austria
February 13–16, 2009**

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