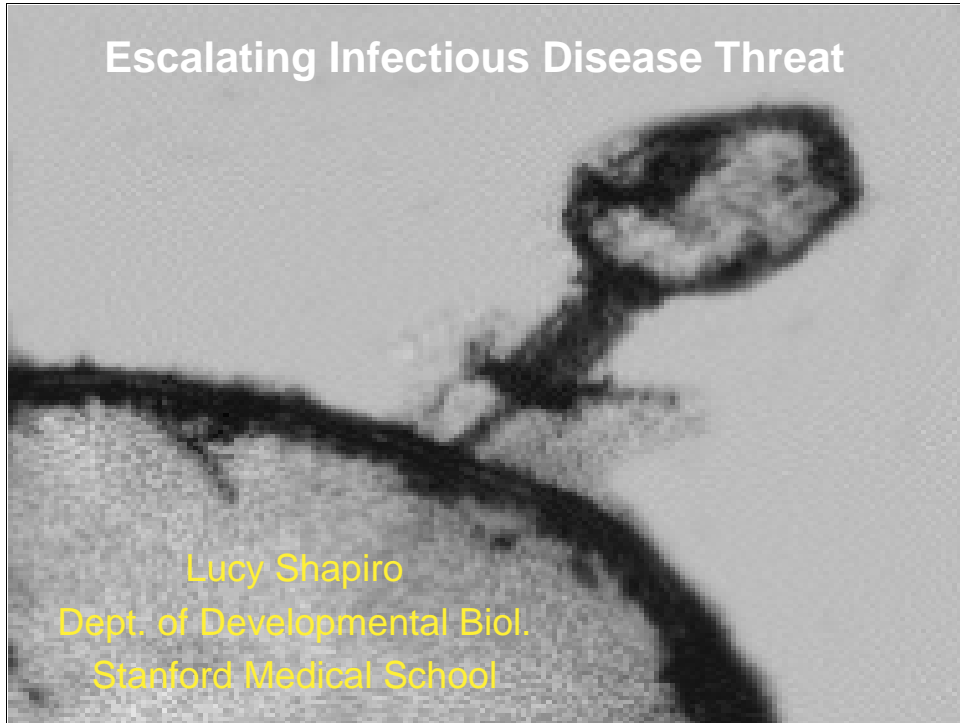


## Escalating Infectious Disease Threat



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**Dramatic changes in society and  
environment . .**

**Explosive population growth,  
spreading poverty, global  
warming, and urban migration**

**– new pathogens, old  
pathogens in new places**

**Dramatic changes in society and  
environment . .**

**Increased international travel and  
trade: we live in a global village**

**- rapid spread of disease**

**Dramatic changes in society and  
environment . .**

**Loss of control of national  
borders**

**– ineffective quarantine laws**

**Dramatic changes in society and  
environment . .**

**Rise of antibiotic resistant  
pathogens**

1946 Penicillin became available

- Strep and staph (strep throat, pneumonia, septicemia, skin infections, wound infections, scarlet fever, toxic shock syndrome)

Today, 80 % of all strains of staph are resistant to penicillin

1950 Streptomycin, chloramphenicol, tetracycline

- Multiple infections

1953 Shigella outbreak in Japan resulted in the appearance of a strain of dysentery bacillus with multiple drug resistances

1982 Last new class of antibiotics –  
quinolones

- Resistance rising

1998 Vancomycin is antibiotic of last  
resort for staph and other gram  
positive pathogens

We are now seeing emergence of  
vancomycin resistance!

### **Why Antibiotic Resistance is Growing Rapidly**

- **Antibiotics in animal feed and in aerosols for fruits and vegetables**

–Of the 50-million lbs of antibiotics produced annually in the U.S., 40% go to livestock



## Why Antibiotic Resistance is Growing Rapidly

- **Growing numbers of immuno-compromised people**

- Chemotherapy Patients
- Transplant patients
- AIDS patients
- Aging population

### **Why Antibiotic Resistance is Growing Rapidly**

- **Excessive use of antibiotics**
  - **Over prescription**
  - **Unregulated over-the-counter sales**

## Why Antibiotic Resistance is Growing Rapidly

- **International travel**

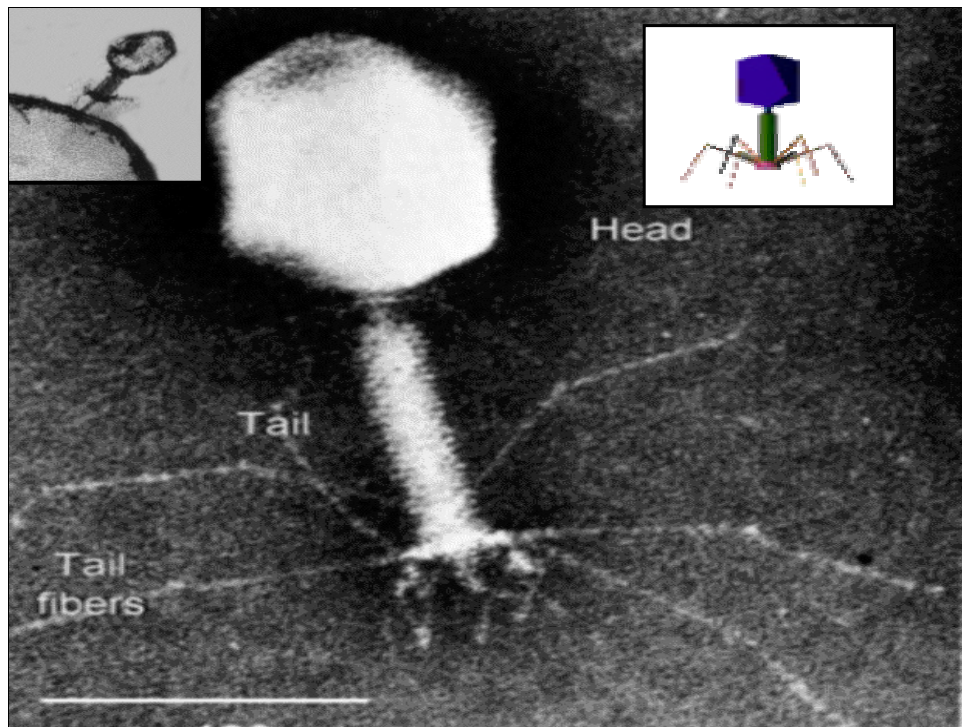
- **Multidrug-resistant streptomycin:**

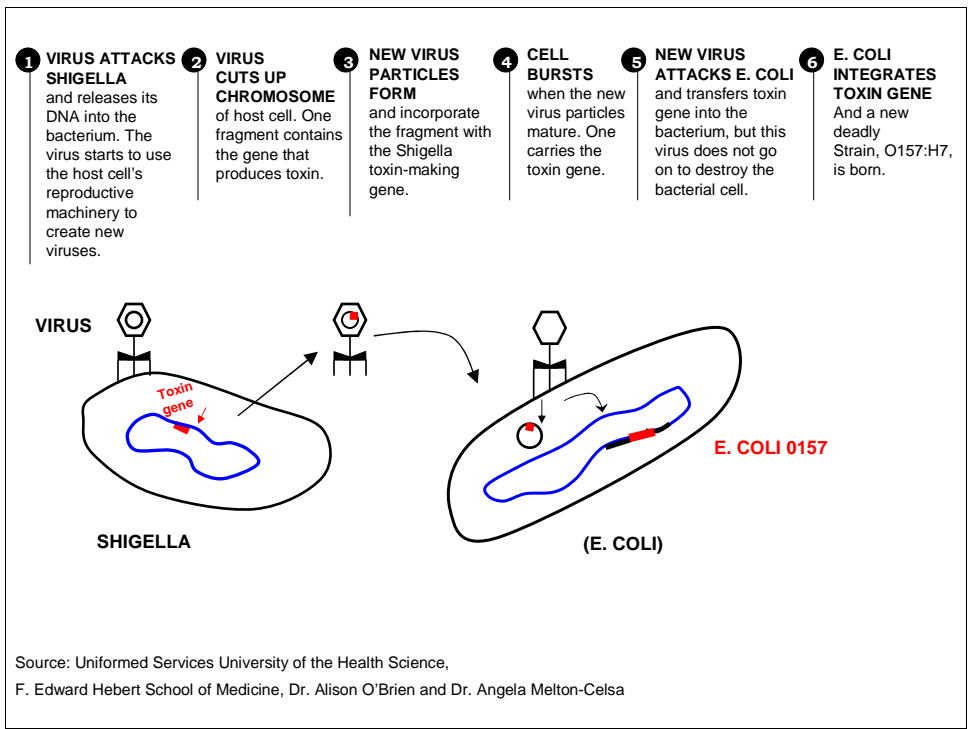
- Rapid spread: Spain → UK  
→ US → So. Africa

## **E. Coli 0157: H7**

Where did this come from?

- **A new and pervasive pathogen**
- **A food contaminant that is now the leading cause of kidney failure in children**





# West Nile Virus

## **SARs**

### **Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome**

- **Corona Virus – the same type of virus that causes the common cold**
- **High potential for natural evolution**



## **Influenza**

### **Asian Bird Flu H5N1**

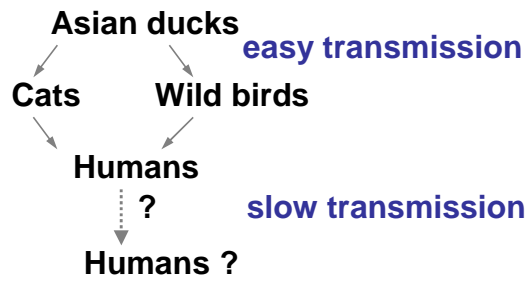
- **No strong evidence of human to human transmission, yet**
- **The concern is that H5N1 mutates rapidly**

## **Flu virus H5N1**

- **Single strand of RNA containing 8 genes, each encoding a single protein**
- **High mutagenicity rate due to:**
  - **Reassortment of the genes**
  - **Single base mutations**

## Flu virus H5N1

### Transmission



## **Influenza viruses**

**H = haemagglutinin**

- binds to host cells to aid virus entry

**N = Neuraminidase**

- allows newly formed viruses to escape and infect other cells  
(Tamiflu & Relenza target)

## **Influenza viruses**

**1918 flu (H1 N1) Killed ~40 million people**

**1957 flu (H2 N2) Killed ~2 million people**

**1968 flu (H3 N2) Killed ~1 million people**

**Current Asian bird flu (H5 N1) 50% death rate**

**Humans have no immunity against H5, only against H1, H2, H3**

## **What Needs to be Done?**

- **Increase basic research to understand viral and bacterial pathogens**
  - Identify genes essential for pathogen's survival
  - Sequence and compare viral and bacterial genomes
  - Identify “virulence” and “resistance” genes and how they work
- **Design and stockpile new vaccine strategies and “combination” antibiotics**

## What Needs to be Done?

### •For epidemic control:

- **Develop techniques for fast (hours, not days) identification of causative agents**
  - Exploit viral and bacterial DNA sequence-based technologies
- **Increased network of surveillance and reporting protocols**
- **Return to historical use of quarantine**
  - For resistant and virulent infections it is the only effective containment strategy