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7th World Congress and Exhibition on

Antibiotics and Antibiotic Resistance

March 16-17, 2020
London, UK

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

08:30-09:00 **Registrations**09:00-09:30 **Introduction****09:30-09:50 COFFEE BREAK**09:50-11:50
Meeting Hall 01 **KEYNOTE LECTURES**

	MEETING HALL 01	MEETING HALL 02
11:50-13:10	Talks On: Antibiotics	Talks On: Antimicrobial Therapy
	Antibiotics Classification	Antimicrobial agents
	Antibiotics Types	Use of Antimicrobial Combinations
	Side effects of antibiotics	Pharmacodynamics Characteristics
	Antibiotic Drug interactions	Efficacy at the Site of Infection
	Antibiotic Tests and Treatment	Common Misuses of Antibiotics

13:10-13:15 GROUP PHOTO**13:15-14:00 LUNCH BREAK**

	MEETING HALL 01	MEETING HALL 02
14:00-16:00	Talks On: Antimicrobial Peptides	Talks On: Antibiotics for Emerging & Re-Emerging Diseases
	Structure and Major Activities of AMPs	Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
	Major Categories of AMPs	Emerging infectious diseases
	Mechanism of Action of AMPs	Reemerging infectious diseases
	New Targets of AMPs	Emergence of Antimicrobial Resistance
	Resistance to Antimicrobial Peptides	Mechanisms of Antimicrobial Resistance

16:00-16:20 COFFEE BREAK

09:00-10:30
Meeting Hall 01**KEYNOTE LECTURES****10:30-10:50 COFFEE BREAK**

	MEETING HALL 01	MEETING HALL 02
10:50-12:50	Talks On: Applications of Antibiotics	Talks On: Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Antimicrobial drugs
	Antitumor antibiotics	Pharmacokinetics
	Food preservative antibiotics	Pharmacodynamics
	Antibiotics as veterinary medicine	Antimicrobial susceptibility
	Antibiotics for control of plant diseases	Concentration-dependent antimicrobial activity
	Antibiotics as tools in molecular biology	Time-dependent antimicrobial activity

12:50-13:35 LUNCH BREAK

	MEETING HALL 01	MEETING HALL 02
13:35-15:55	Talks On: Antibiotics Overuse and Resistance	Talks On: Current research in antibiotic resistance
	Overuse and overprescribing of antibiotics	Novel antibacterial drug discovery
	Antibiotic resistance	Investigating antibiotic use
	Superbugs and Super resistance	Determining minimal-risk policies
	Risks of antibiotic over usage	Nutrition as a method of controlling bacterial infections
	Prevention and control	Economic implications of bacterial resistance

15:55-16:15 COFFEE BREAK**MEETING HALL 01 (16:15-17:00)****MEETING HALL 01 (17:00-18:00)****Poster Presentations****Workshop****Awards & Closing Ceremony**

Title: Microbiome/Immunity in era of resistance

**Ivana Haluskova
Balter**

Independent medical and
science consultant Partnership
for health, France

Microbiome is composed from 100.000 miliards of bacterias and its weight is around 2 kg. It forms protective barrier against pathogens (permeability) and interactive layer with inner host immune system and neuroendocrine system. It does play important role in development (training of host immune response), human and reproductive health and need to be consider in diagnostic and prevention of diseases.

Title: Duration of antibiotic treatment for common infections at Wollaton Park Medical Centre: comparison with guidelines

Igor Klepikov

Russian State Institute for Post-
graduate Medical Studies
Novokuznetsk, Russia

To evaluate the duration of antibiotic prescriptions, over a 4-week period, for the treatment of common infections at Wollaton Park Medical Centre compared to local guideline recommendations. Further reductions in **antibiotic** exposure can be accomplished by aligning antibiotic prescription durations with Nottinghamshire APC guidelines, notably for lower respiratory tract infections and otitis media.

Title: Exploring a new generation of medicines from the beehive

James Fearnley

ARC (Apiceutical Research
Centre), UK

ARC's Global BeePharma project further explores the concept of Geographic Medicine i.e. the chemical and biological activity of local bee products to local disease patterns in humans. ARC has plans to build The BeeArc, a physical research centre and exhibition centre based in North Yorkshire UK and focussed on **Apiceuticals** – medicines from the beehive and Sustainable Beekeeping.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Antibiotic Stewardship program in ambulatory care settings

Bedeer Elsherbiny

SEHA, Abu Dhabi,
UAE

Antibiotic misuse and overuse is a common problem in ambulatory care settings. This problem will increase the rate of antibiotic resistance in both settings of ambulatory care and hospital setting. The project is a trial to implement ASP (Antibiotic Stewardship Program) in an ambulatory care clinic within a network of ambulatory care centers in the emirate of Abu Dhabi UAE.

Title: How far is the effect of Subminimal Inhibitory Concentration (Sub MIC) on virulence factors expressed by bacteria?

Nida'a M. A. Wadi

National University of
Science and Technology,
Oman

Antibiotic medications are widely used in the treatment and prevention of various infections. An increase in the rate and extent of antibacterial action can be ranged over a wide of antimicrobial concentration but should be within minimum inhibitory concentration where this concentration represents the minimum effective of antibacterial agent (MIC). Sub inhibitory antimicrobial concentration (Sub MIC) may produce antibacterial effect.

Title: Antifungal Activity of Honey and Yogurt Mix Against vaginal Candida Albican Compare with Clotrimazole

Amal A Almousa

King Saud University,
Saudi Arabia

Vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC) is one of the most common gynecologic problems affecting the women. It was reported that about 75.0% of all females develop this type of infection at least once during their life; 90.0% of which are caused by Candida albicans. In recent years, due to resistance to common antifungal medication, the use of traditional medicine of anti-fungal and herbal treatments increased

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: 7,10-epoxy octadeca 7,9-dienoic acid: Recuperative Adjuvant of beta-lactam Antibiotics against Multidrug-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

Hak-Ryul Kim

Kyungpook National University,
Korea

Structural modification of the natural lipids by biocatalysis has been tried to change their properties or even create novel functionalities. Hydroxy fatty acid, one of oxylipins, can be produced from microbial bioconversion of natural vegetable oils. 7,10-dihydroxy-8(E)-octadecenoic acid (DOD) was produced with high yield from oleic acid and olive oil by a bacterial strain *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PR3. Recently DOD was confirmed to contain strong antimicrobial activities against broad range of pathogenic microorganisms.

Title: Revision of the doctrine of acute pneumonia-an inevitable prerequisite for solving the problem

Igor Klepikov

Russian State Institute,
Russia

Enteric fever is one of the most common diseases encountered worldwide and is endemic in Nepal. This study was conducted to access antibiotic susceptibility pattern of *Salmonella* isolates from culture positive cases of enteric fever. Altogether 505 blood samples were collected from patients clinically suspected of enteric fever attending HAMS Hospital. All blood samples were cultured by BACTEC method and sub cultured in blood agar and MacConkey agar plates.

Title: The Comparison of ica AD Genes in Methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Biofilm Producing Between Healthcare Workers in Hospital and General Population in Banyumas District, Indonesia

Gembong Satria

Mahardhika

Jenderal Soedirman University,
Indonesia

The emergence of strains of bacteria that are resistant to many antibiotics including *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria is a serious problem, moreover it is supported by the ability of these bacteria to form biofilms, causing antimicrobial agents and immune system responses are not effective in eliminating biofilm cells. The aim of this study is to understand the comparison of ica A/D genes in MRSA producing biofilms between health workers in hospitals and the general population in Banyumas.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Construction of PEP-CCL6 fusion protein expression plasmids for 293 cell lines

Yong Li

Southern Medical University,
PR China

The increasing spread of antibiotic-resistant microorganisms has led to the need of developing alternative antimicrobial treatments. CCL-6 has shown antibacterial activity in vitro. However, due to the poor permeability and selectivity of the cell membrane, the effect on bacteria in vivo is not ideal. The use of CCL-6 fused with PEP, a cell-penetrating peptide, is a promising approach to enhance the antibacterial ability of CCL-6.

Title: Potent and Rapid Antibacterial Activity of the Protegrin-1 and Its Derivatives against Different Bacterial Pathogens of Animal Production

Cher-un Limyada

Vet Products Research and
Innovation Center,
Thailand

Protegrin-1 (PG-1) is an 18-amino-acid beta-hairpin antimicrobial peptide found in porcine leukocytes and belongs to the cathelicidin family. It exhibited antimicrobial activity against many bacteria, fungi, and some enveloped viruses. In search for novel effective agents to combat swine and poultry gastrointestinal infections, a series of the PG-1 peptide and its truncated derivatives were synthesized chemically and their antibacterial activities were assessed.

Title: The pharmaceutical supervision and management process of antibiotics and special preparations dispensing in hospitalized patients in Carmel Medical Center, Haifa, Israel

Mariana Lvovsky

“Carmel” Medical Center,
Israel

The Unit Dose is a special department which operates as part of the pharmacy services in Carmel hospital. This unit is in charge of supervising and dispensing of antibiotics according to specific guidelines approved by infectious disease specialist. Supervised antibiotics have been designated by the medicine committee and the infectious disease specialist. Pre-authorization is needed for supervised antibiotics.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Human health risk due to exposure of Ciprofloxacin in drinking water samples of Yamuna River, India

Minashree Kumari

Indian Institute of Technology Delhi
India

Due to the increased consumption of antibiotics for human and veterinary purposes, antibiotic residues have been frequently detected in aquatic environments. It is believed that antibiotics reach aquatic water bodies through sewage. Sewage treatment plants (STPs) are not designed for the removal of antibiotics and as a result antibiotic residues have been detected in different water matrices including drinking water. Yamuna River is the largest tributary of the River Ganga and a major source of potable water to Delhi. The river is unfortunately the receiving water body for the untreated and partially treated sewage from the city.

Title: Isolation, identification and characterization of new anti- *Staphylococcus aureus* and methicillin resistant *S. aureus* compound ADR1-01 from *Streptomyces californicus* strain ADR1

Radha Singh

Netaji Subhas University of
Technology,
India

Staphylococcus aureus is a Gram- positive pathogen colonizes both artificial and tissue surfaces in humans. The infections allied with them are persistent and intricate to cure. Antibiotic defiance and phenotypic adaptability of this notorious pathogen is due to its ability to build up biofilm. In our attempt to address the above problem, we have purified and characterized a new anti- bacterial compound; ADR1 -01 from metabolite extract of endophytic actinobacteria *S. californicus* strain ADR1.

Title: Nigericin a multifaceted molecule: Fermentative development, Pharmacological Efficiency and bioactivity from the new source of *Streptomyces*

Amit Kumar Sahu,

CSIR NCL PUNE,
India

Actinomycetes, especially *Streptomyces* are major producers of bioactive secondary metabolites, such as nigericin, an ionophore with potent antimicrobial activity. Wider use of bacterial secondary metabolites is limited, primarily due to the lack of high yielding strains capable of sustaining commercial production. In the present study, a novel *Streptomyces* sp., DASNCL-29, was identified as a robust producer of nigericin as the major secondary metabolite with a yield of ~33% (w/w).

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Trends of Antimicrobial Resistance in Gram negative isolates from a 37 bed ICU of a tertiary care Hospital in Mumbai, India – over 3 year period

Jain Sachin H.

Hinduja Healthcare Hospital,
India

Antibiotic / Antimicrobial resistance is the ability of microbes to resist the effects of drugs i.e., the germs are not killed, and growth not stopped. Infections with resistant organisms are difficult to treat, requiring costly and toxic alternatives. We lived with arrogant optimism that we had conquered infections, at least the bacterial infections, if not the viruses. Bacteria have finally reclaimed their premier status and superiority and won the war against humans. They are literally mocking our intellect, knowledge, and antibiotic weaponry.

Title: Development of in-silico platform for TEM β -lactamase variants and prediction of newly emerging TEM variants using Machine Learning approach

Muskaan Bhambri,

Indian Institute of Technology
Roorkee, India

Antibiotic Resistance is the ability of the bacteria to become resistant to the effects of antibiotics that could once successfully treat them. β -lactam antibiotics constitute a significant class of antibiotics extensively used for antibacterial therapy. Because of their widespread usage, the antibiotic resistance to these antibiotics is growing. The most common mechanism for resistance against them is the bacterial production of β -lactamase enzymes.

Title: High prevalence of multidrug resistant bacteria causing urinary tract infection among children in northern Bangladesh

Abdur Rafi

Rajshahi Medical College,
Bangladesh

Urinary tract infection is one of the most common pediatric infections. The present study aims at identifying the causative agents of pediatric UTI and their resistance pattern against different antibiotics as well as rate and determinants of multi drug resistance in northern Bangladesh.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Compare antibacterial activity of garlic and honey with commercial antibiotics

Prachanda Dip

MDRI food quality lab,
Nepal

Recent research findings have shown effective antimicrobial activity of garlic, ginger and honey against many species of bacteria and fungi. The main purpose of this research is to compare antibacterial activity of garlic and honey with commercial antibiotics. When comparing zone of inhibition of garlic, ginger and honey with antibiotics, garlic showed more zone of inhibition up to 31mm against E. coli. Therefore, Garlic can be effective than ginger and honey to be used as medicine.

Title: Linezolid Study on Isolates of Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia coli Through Disc Diffusion Method

Syed Akif Uddin

Federal Urdu University,
Pakistan

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of linezolid on Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia coli through disc diffusion method. Discs of Linezolid were used for the evaluation of antibacterial activity of the Linezolid. Antibacterial activity was investigated against gram positive Staphylococcus aureus and gram negative Escherichia coli.

Title: Phenotypic detection of erm gene encoding methylase for resistance to Macrolide, -Lincosamide-Streptogramin-B (MSL-B) in methicillin sensitive and methicillin resistant staph aureus infections in a tertiary care hospital of nowshera

Hamzullah khan

Nowshera Medical College,
Pakistan

Phenotypic detection of erm gene encoding enzyme in Methicillin Sensitive and Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus isolates (sputum and pus samples) in a tertiary care hospital of Nowshera and to find the sensitivity pattern to D+MSSA and D+MRSA. +MSSA cases where sensitive to b-lactam antibiotics and shall be treated with these conventional antibiotics and precious drug like Vancomycine & Lanezolid should be kept reserved for D+ MRSA cases to avoid misuse of antibiotics and to reduce resistance.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Prevalence of XDR-Salmonella typhi in Patients with Enteric Fever in a pediatric emergency of a public sector Hospital in Sindh

Abeera Tabussam

Pakistan

In Pakistan, extensive drug-resistant (XDR) S.Typhi strain has emerged that is resistant to all recommended antibiotics, including third-generation cephalosporins. Pakistan Health Authorities documented the outbreak of XDR S. Typhi from 2016 to 2018 in the province of Sindh, citing 5,274 cases of XDR S.Typhi out of 8,188 cases of Enteric fever. Poor Sanitation, Contaminated water supply and poor personal hygiene are the top most factors contributing to the spread.

Title: Prevalence of multi-drug resistant zoonotic bacteria from Neonatal Calf Diarrhoea (NCD) disease animals, Pakistan

Ahmad Ali

National Agricultural Research Center (NARC),
Pakistan

Neonatal calf diarrhea (NCD) disease is an established zoonosis all over the world¹. U.S. National Animal Health Monitoring System reported 57% of weaning calf mortality attributed to diarrhea. A limited research is reported about the fate and prevalence of multi-drug resistant bacteria and their resistance gene pool reservoir in NCD disease animals of Pakistan. The present study aimed to understand bacterial patho-biome and the antibiotic resistance potential in fecal ecology of NCD diseased animals.

Title: Multi-drug resistance of MRSA isolated strains from healthcare, community and the distribution of fusidic acid MIC and zone of inhibition

Said E Wareg

University of Nalut,
Libya

The evolution of resistance to antibiotics is one of the most significant problems in Modern medicine, posing serious threats to human and animal health. Multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROS), including MRSA, vancomycin-resistant Enterococci (VRE) and certain Gram-negative bacilli have important infection control complications. From a previous study, an agar susceptibility testing was used to test all isolates against vancomycin, chloramphenicol, gentamicin, fusidic acid, erythromycin, streptomycin, Ciprofloxacin, cefotaxime and clindamycin.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Antibacterial Activity of Date Palm Cake Extracts (*Phoenix dactylifera*)**Maha Alrajhi**Qassim University,
Saudi Arabia

Antibiotic resistance is one of the biggest hazards globally that is leading to prolonged hospital stay, inflated medical expenditures and increased morbidity and mortality. Many natural compounds have intrinsic antibacterial activity which needs to be exploited for their clinical use. Given its nutritional value, Date palm is considered as an essential nourishing source in many countries while the Date seed beverage is consumed locally to promote the health.

Title: Antibacterial activity of date palm cake extracts**Yasir Mohsen Alhazmi**Jazan University,
Saudi Arabia

Given its nutritional value, Date palm is considered as an essential nourishing source in many countries while the Date seed beverage is consumed locally to promote the health. Due to increase in the number of microorganisms resistant to drugs and antibiotics, there is an urgent need of modification of existing antibiotics and antifungal agents, updating of antimicrobial form or formula, and adding new antimicrobial agents for use in the clinics. The aim of our research is to assess the active constituents from date palm seed cake for their antimicrobial activity.

Title: Phytochemical screening of the exudate of *Aloe otallensis* and its effect on *Leishmania donovani* Parasite**Tesfaye Zerihun**Addis Ababa University,
Ethiopia

To evaluate antileishmanial activity of methanolic extract of *Aloe otallensis* (*A. otallensis*) on the promastigote stage of *Leishmania donovani* (*L. donovani*) as compared to standard drugs and to screen its phytochemical constituents. The methanol extract of the exudates of *A. otallensis* has a good anti-leishmaniasis activity and this may be attributed to phenol, alkaloid and saponin present in the plant. But it needs further analysis for the conformation of which constituent presents in high concentration to know which one has the strongest effect.

Title: Molecular dynamic Simulation of Human Antimicrobial Peptide LL-37 in Mammalian and Bacterial Model membrane

Danes Mahshid

Institute for Advanced Studies
in Basic Sciences (IASBS),
Iran

Excessive consumption of common antibiotics has led to increased microbial resistance. Antimicrobial peptides (AMPs), are considered by researchers as one of these suitable alternatives. These small peptides which are often cationic, exist in the immune system of most living organisms and cause to low resistance. For designing more effective peptides, studying the function of these antimicrobial peptides is needed. LL-37, the only human cathelicidin, is one of these important AMPs.

Title: Effect of drug solubility and accelerated ageing on drug release from polyethylene oxide matrices

Saeed Shojaee

Azad Damgan University,
Iran

The solubility of drug had a big impact on stability of drug release from aged polyox matrices. Aged matrices containing highly soluble drug (propranolol HCl) showed a higher sensitivity of drug release against storage time leading to fast drug release. On the other hand, semi and poorly water-soluble drugs showed a stable release rate and drug release controlled at longer storage time. This may suggested preparation sustained release tablets with these types of drugs would be ideal.

Title: Evaluation of different methods to determine the biofilm formation in Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolated from clinical specimens

Abdolaziz Rastegar Lari

University of Medical Sciences,
Iran

Antibiotic resistance is one of the global worrying problems that can increase morbidity and mortality. Some antibiotic resistance mechanisms such as biofilm formation can induce resistance to different groups of antibiotics and can cause of presence Multi- Drug Resistant (MDR) strains. The aim of this study was evaluation of different methods to determine the biofilm formation in P. aeruginosa isolated from burn- wound colonization.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Chemical and Microbiological Study of Different Brands of Ceftriaxone Sodium Available In Iraqi Market

Mohammad Majeed

Kufa University,
Iraq

Cephalosporin is considered to be equivalent to Cefotaxime in terms of safety and efficacy. It has broad spectrum activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, Ceftriaxone sodium is marketed under the trade name. The resultant bactericidal activity of Ceftriaxone sodium brands against these bacteria were exhibited similarity of bacterial activity.

Title: Tracking Anti-Microbial Resistant Enterobacteriaceae at the Human-pig Interface Areas in Mubende District in Uganda

Kisuule Lawrence

Ecosystems and Veterinary Public
Health Makerere University,
Uganda

There an increasing global concern over Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) with direct and indirect claims of 700,000 deaths per annum. With the improved stake in research and innovations, Scientists have associated such scenarios to the development of anti-microbial resistant genes many of which are thought to have Zoonotic transfer. In this study, we investigated how pervasive AMR in rural settings is allegedly reported to have a low antibiotic usage given the lack of disposable incomes to spend on antibiotics.

Title: Antimicrobial susceptibility patterns of isolates from cases of neonatal sepsis in an Ethiopian Referral hospital

Oumer Sada

Addis Ababa University,
Ethiopia

Sepsis is the most common cause of neonatal mortality; it is responsible for about 30-50% of the total neonatal deaths in developing countries. It is estimated that up to 20% of neonates develop sepsis and approximately 1% die of sepsis-related causes approximately 42% of the under-5 mortality in Ethiopia is attributable to neonatal deaths. The current study is aimed at assessment of drug susceptibility patterns of isolates from cases of neonatal sepsis.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Anti-microbial Opposition: How Genuine Is the Issue, and What Should Be Possible?

Eric Kwame Firi
Mataheko pharmacy Ltd,
Ghana

Anti-microbial opposition and the subsequent hazard for insufficient treatment of diseases are not kidding and developing issues. The national and global endeavors by governments and nongovernmental associations are numerous and powerful. For instance, the Transoceanic Team on [Antimicrobial Obstruction](#) was built up by joint presidential statement in 2009 by the European Association and US administrations. It gave suggestions in 2011 for collective endeavors to battle anti-microbial obstruction.

Title: Bacterial resistance profile in diarrhoeal infections in Bobo Dioulasso and Dano, Burkina Faso

**Ange Oho Roseline
Badjo**
Catholic University of West
Africa,
Burkina Faso

The treatment of these diarrheas, some of which are of bacterial origin, is very often done blindly. As a result, [antibiotic resistance](#) is increasing. This resistance has become a major emerging public health problem, particularly in developing countries, of whom Burkina Faso is a part. Its increase constitutes a limit in the therapeutic management of a large number of infectious bacterial diseases.

Title:

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

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