Antimicrobial Therapy of Clostridium difficile-Associated Diarrhea. Emilio Bouza, MD, PhD, Almudena Burillo, MD, PhD, Patricia Munoz, MD, PhD. Department of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Maranon, Universidad Complutense, Dr. Esquerdo 46, 28007 Madrid, Spain.

Inadequate empiric antimicrobial therapy was defined as the use of antibiotics for more than 48 hours after the day that blood cultures were performed that did not cover the microorganisms causing the bacteremia or administration of antibiotics that failed to cover resistant microorganisms. Results: Two hundred twenty-nine patients were enrolled. Administration of inadequate empiric antimicrobial therapy among NICU patients with nosocomial BSI was associated with higher mortality. Additional studies on the role of inadequate empiric antimicrobial therapy and the outcomes of BSIs among NICU patients are needed.

Antimicrobial Photodynamic therapy (aPDT) had been recently proposed to combat clinically relevant biofilms such as dental biofilms, ventilator associated pneumonia, chronic wound infections, oral candidiasis, and chronic rhinosinusitis. aPDT uses non-toxic dyes called photosensitizers (PS), which can be excited by harmless visible light to produce reactive oxygen species (ROS). aPDT is a multi-stage process including topical PS administration, light irradiation, and interaction of the excited state with ambient oxygen. Numerous in vitro and in vivo aPDT studies have demonstrated biofilm-eradication. Photodynamic antimicrobial therapy of curcumin in biofilms and carious dentine.

I truly understand the value of a compact sized reference book as such that fits inside your pocket however, I will be returning this book because the print is a #2 font and very difficult to read rendering it counterproductive for quick reference.

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