

APPENDIX H

138—Scientific Exhibits

tobramycin in 248 patients acutely ill with serious urinary tract infections. Approximately 50 percent had complicating features, i.e., obstructive lesions, tumors, stones, etc. Remission of signs and symptoms of infection occurred in 96 percent of all patients. The presence of an underlying disease did not unduly delay clinical improvement. Mild and transitory adverse effects occurred in 7 patients. Bacteriological response was satisfactory in 80 percent of the patients. Thirty-four (14 percent) of the patients became bacteriuric within 3 weeks following therapy. Of these, 21 were reinfected with new organisms, most commonly *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

It is hoped that the rational use of this new aminoglycoside antibiotic will delay appearance of significant numbers of strains which are resistant to it.

BOOTH 707

ROLES OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Teaching Consultations Surveillance Research

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The exhibit consists of five panels summarizing the roles of clinical pharmacology in continuing medical education, research and patient care. The central panel consists of an audiovisual unit in which selected topics in clinical pharmacology are presented to illustrate principles of rational drug therapy. The goals, organization and drug information sources provided by the American College of Clinical Pharmacology are also displayed.

BOOTHS 713 and 714

PSEUDOMONAS INFECTION

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In recent years, such pseudomonas infections have become increasingly important. Age, use of immunosuppressive agents, chronic diseases and heroin addiction have all been implicated in this change as well as use of respirators, urinary catheters and intravenous indwelling lines. Although new and unusual clinical syndromes due to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* have been recognized, the course and prognosis of these infections have been greatly influenced by 1) new antibiotic agents, 2) new surgical techniques, and 3) new preventive measures.

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