The International Society of Chemotherapy has entrusted the Chemotherapeutical section of the J. E. Purkyně Society for Internal Medicine with the organization of the 7th International Congress of Chemotherapy which will be held from August 23-28, 1971 in Prague. The preliminary programme is divided as follows:


A-2: The role of the lymphatic system in the absorption and distribution of antibiotics, cytostatics and chemotherapeutics, changes in kinetics in pathological states.

A-3: Chemotherapy in immunosuppression and transplantation. Present state of clinical research, prevention and therapy of bacterial, viral and mycotical complications in immunosuppression and transplantation.


A-5: Chemotherapy of viral infections. Results from testing of antiviral substances in vivo and in vitro; mechanism of action; chemotherapy of viral diseases in man.

A-6: Chemotherapy of parasitic infections. New antiparasitic drugs; chemotherapy of protozoal infections and helminthoses.

A-7: Adverse reaction to chemotherapeutics. Their occurrence, pathogenesis and prevention, diagnostics.

A-8: Chromosomal and extrachromosomal resistance of microorganisms to chemotherapeutic agents. Ribosomal resistance to antibiotics affecting proteosynthesis; structure and function of nucleic acids in relation to resistance; impermeability to antibiotics; molecular biology of microbial resistance; origin, function and structure of R-factors, R-plasmids and satellite DNA.

A-9: Surveillance of drug resistance. Methodology of comparative studies; survey of the resistance of pathogens; problems of multiresistance; attempts to affect resistance; criteria for long-term testing of defensive mechanism affected by long-term administration of antibiotics.

A-10: Laboratory control of chemotherapy. Sensitivity of pathogenic and potentially pathogenic microorganisms to new chemotherapeutics; chemotherapy in laboratory practice and its correlation with clinical results.

A-11: Mode of antibiotic action. Molecular basis of antibiotic action; binding mechanism of antibiotics to DNA, RNA; relation between chemical structure and biological activities, etc.
A-12: Experimental chemotherapy. Tests and screening of chemotherapeutics in vivo; pharmacokinetics in animals and comparison with man.
A-14: Clinical evaluation of antibacterial chemotherapeutics. Experience with new antibiotics; present position of established antibacterials in patients with infectious diseases or complications.
A-14.1: In medicine.
A-14.2: In surgery.
A-14.3: In urology.
A-14.4: In dermatovenerology.
B-1: New antineoplastic chemotherapeutics. The chemistry, biological effects, mechanism of action, metabolism, chemico-biological correlations, resistance development, combined therapy, new biochemical and therapeutic aspects.
B-1.1: Alkylating agents.
B-1.2: Antimetabolites of pyrimidine and purine type.
B-1.3: Antitumor antibiotics.
B-1.4: Other compounds.
B-2: Screening methods in evaluation of cancerostatics. Antineoplastic effect of cancerostatics on experimental neoplasms; study of histological and cytological effect; biochemical and metabolic changes of malignant cells; metastatic inhibition as a screening method. Tissue cultures in screening. Microbiological screening.
B-4: Evaluation of tumor cell sensitivity to cytostatics in vitro. The determination of human tumor sensitivity to cytostatic therapy. The effects of cytostatics on the degree of incorporation of labelled compounds in tumor cells.
B-6: Clinical chemotherapy of cancer as a part of general management. Chemotherapy in combination with other methods of therapy.
B-7: Chemotherapy of advanced cancer. Criteria for selection of cytostatics and their combinations in the resistant tumorous diseases.
C-1: Radioprotectives. The experimental and clinical research into different structural types of radioprotectives.