Drug Dosage
The authors and the publisher have exerted every effort to ensure that drug selection and dosage set forth in this text are in accord with current recommendations and practice at the time of publication. However, in view of ongoing research, changes in government regulations, and the constant flow of information relating to drug therapy and drug reactions, the reader is urged to check the package insert for each drug for any change in indications and dosage and for added warnings and precautions. This is particularly important when the recommended agent is a new and/or infrequently employed drug.

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Foreword

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a remarkably adaptable pathogen. It has assumed an important role in the infections of patients with various impairments of host defenses, such as cystic fibrosis, cancer, neutropenia and thermal injury. Pseudomonas infections have become progressively more difficult to treat; the host's immune system is usually compromised, and the bacteria are often resistant to a wide range of antimicrobial agents. Because therapy with conventional antibiotics often has been inadequate to eradicate Pseudomonas infections, new strategies have been devised in an effort to better deal with this formidable pathogen. New antibiotics have been developed, but
the bacteria often rapidly develop resistance. Lately, research efforts have been directed toward developing anti-Pseudomonas immunotherapy. Although progress has been made, P. aeruginosa remains an extremely important and prevalent pathogen.

This volume is the product of a conference, entitled 'Pseudomonas aeruginosa: new therapeutic approaches from basic research', held in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada on June 7 and 8, 1984. The objectives were to enunciate new directions for future research and to spawn productive collaborations between basic scientists (microbiologists and biochemists) and clinicians (pediatricians and internists).

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