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Site attachment inhibition therapeutics progress update: A Dealing with association and causation issues

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The current researcher has in previous conferences and publications detailed the conceptualization and development of the new, or third, branch of antimicrobial therapeutics, namely site attachment inhibition which involves negation of cellular attachment to (or, negation of entry and transfer into) the human cellular biology by infective agents. This is based on the issues with metaphorical superbugs, development of antimicrobial resistance, and the general lack of success currently with respect to the previous two branches which have focused on: replication of infective agent and; immune system enhancement. This talk highlights that site attachment inhibition is intended to consist of both: treatment of established infections and; new generation immunization programs (preventative treatment). Pre-reading (additional reading) includes that provided references. New generation immunization programs based on prenatal stem cell therapy in the prenatal period and earlier spanning back to spermatogenesis and oogenesis is intended to involve gene mutagenesis, and knockout. New content presented in this talk involves methods for dealing with association and causation issues. These methods include use of technologies including CRISPR and CRISPR-Cas9. A discussion with regards to prenatal and germline stem cell therapy, in addition to CRISPR, and CRISPR-Cas9, is presented in the link (https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/primer/genomicresearch/genomeediting) to the US NIH Library. It is not up to date with site attachment inhibition therapeutics; however it does provide a general discussion on the above stated topics broadly. In brief, using technologies including those above would allow comparison between cells in which entry of the pathogen is occurring to those in which entry of the pathogen is not occurring (or, not able to) and through analysis of the genetics of the human cellular biology used by the pathogen to gain cellular attachment (or, transfer and entry), the genes to be targeted in mutagenesis and knockout can be analyzed. Validation of the benefit of this avenue is the innate resistance (or, immunity) observed resultant of the inherited mutations for instance CCR5-Δ32 (HIV) and also that in malaria. In summary, this presentation presents new content with regards to site attachment inhibition therapeutics.

Biography

Simon Raymond is a Consultant who is specialized in Medical and Scientific Research and an Alumnus of Melbourne University. He has acted as a Reviewer for the respected *Medical Journal of Australia* and has received invitations internationally to review from prestigious medical journals including *Journal of American Medical Association Network*. He has received award in recognition of his research by Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (PSC, 2006) and invited to conferences internationally as an official Delegate and Researcher, including that in USA and China. He has worked as the Principle Researcher in the highest-powered form of medical trial – randomized controlled trial (RCT). He is also a Member of the Golden Key International Society for Honored and outstanding Academics and has been cited as a Notable Global Leader.

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