

2nd World Congress and Exhibition on

Antibiotics and Antibiotic Resistance

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Penicillin revisited

Previously, we have shown that penicillin treated not only acute bacterial infections many of which were debilitating or fatal but also various chronic disorders not even considered to be infectious in nature. These were psoriasis, arthritis and Alzheimer's disease. To these we now add Lyme disease and atherosclerosis which would benefit from this agent. Underlying many of these chronic diseases we have shown the presence of microbes which form biofilms which cause the activation of the innate immune system which activates the MyD88 pathway which results in TNF alpha which attempts to destroy the microbes. The TNF alpha cannot penetrate the biofilm encasing the organisms thus destroys the surrounding tissue instead. If the adaptive immune system is activated, as in some cases of psoriasis and Alzheimer's disease (especially after stroke), the tissue destruction is much more rapidly and intensively damaging. Many more biofilm dispersing agents (such as piperidines and pyrroles) will be presented as will biofilm forming states and agents (such as hyperosmolality and low dose antibiotics). Special mention of Beta-Methylamine-L-Alanine (BMAA) and L-serine will be made. The addition of these dispersing agents to penicillin in many patients promises to be most beneficial.

Biography

Herbert B Allen is a graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1970. He has served on the Faculty at the University of Pennsylvania for 22 years and Hahnemann (now Drexel) for 39 years. Currently, he is a Professor and Chair of Dermatology at Drexel University College of Medicine. He is certified in Dermatology and Dermatopathology and has authored more than 50 publications and 2 books.

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