

Harness the difference that makes the difference: How to truly know that you know what you know!"- Paul Litwack - Get UNstuck NOW, Canada

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Abstract

While our global entrepreneurship community includes some of the most difficult businesses to run. It can be very rewarding and profitable when you apply what serves you best. Good news: That's the focus of this highly interactive closing keynote. Plan to combine what you've learned from this summit while having fun applying the top mind/body performance strategies and tools on the planet. At the same time, while learning and growing your personal and professional skills to harness the difference that makes the difference. Starting right in this session and continuing to serve you best. On top of all of that, while truly knowing that you know, that you know, what you know! Yes, that is a grammatically correct sentence! You know? This keynote introduces 7+ proven to Get UN stuck NOW! Coaching Breakthrough strategies for you to create the very environment the one that empowers you to stay focused on creating the improved experiences you desire for yourself and for those who matter to you. Oh, and did I mention "Ka-ching"! How soon will you desire to hear your significantly improved income now too?

If you (or your business/ team which might be you too): (a) Are too burnt out at the end of the day (to do what you want to do) (b) Are weary of achieving poor results (c) Are frustrated with transactional relationships, feeling alone (d) Have tried many things, but few seem to make a difference (e) Are constantly drained fighting daily chaos, stress, and conflict. The American Academy of Microbiology (Academy) is the honorific branch of the American Society for Microbiology (ASM), a non-profit scientific society with nearly 40,000 members. Fellows of the Academy have been elected by their peers in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the field of microbiology. Through its colloquium program, the Academy draws on the expertise of these fellows to address critical issues in microbiology.

This report is based on the deliberations of experts who gathered for two days to discuss a series of questions developed by the steering committee regarding the use of microorganisms as therapeutic agents. This report has been reviewed by the majority

of participants, and every effort has been made to ensure that the information is accurate and complete. The contents reflect the views of the participants and are not intended to reflect official positions of the Academy or ASM. Contents of the report may be distributed further so long as the authorship of the Academy is acknowledged and this disclaimer is included. Bacteria and viruses are not always categorized as harmful microorganisms. In fact, these groups of microbes can be beneficial and can actively participate in many biological processes. With the perception of microorganisms being our partners, research is now being conducted to use microbes to treat disease and enhance human health. Some viruses and species of bacteria can be targeted to kill cancer cells while others can be deployed to replicate in and kill tumors. Bacterial pathogens are similarly resilient in terms of becoming resistant to antibiotic treatment. Thought to be conquered decades ago with the advent of antibiotics, bacterial infections are re-emerging as a serious threat in developed countries and remain a problem in developing countries. Antibiotic resistant strains such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) are increasingly common, while also gaining resistance to drugs from other potent classes of antibiotics. Researchers are trying to identify new targets for the development of novel antibiotics to enable clinicians to treat the infections being seen in their patients. Unfortunately, many new antibiotic therapies prove short-lived due to the rapid development of resistance to these agents by bacterial pathogens. While cancer and bacterial infections seem like very different diseases, the challenges they pose to modern medicine are similar. Both are diseases of cellular proliferation, either of microbial pathogens or self-cells gone awry. Rapid replication and genetic mutability enable both types of cells to overcome efforts to halt their potentially deadly progress. Conventional therapies too often fail when their use selects for treatment-resistant forms of both types of disease, demanding novel tactics to combat them.

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This work is partly presented at Global Entrepreneurship & Business Management Summit April 10-11, 2019 | Toronto, Canada