NATIONAL PATHOLOGY WEEK

DR LASANTHA RATNAYAKE and Dr Ben Parcell. Speciality trainees in Microbiology at Ninewells Hospital, Dundee, ran a microbiology stall in the hospital's main concourse on 2nd and 3rd November 2010 to promote microbiology as part of National Pathology Week, organized by the Royal College of Pathologists, London.

Microbiologists in hospitals play a vital 'behind the scenes' role in diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infections. At this event, the public had the opportunity to view posters and educational material on a number of important and interesting areas, such as hand hygiene, superbugs, swine flu, tuberculosis, norovirus and HIV/AIDS.

The stand also displayed photographs of different micro-organisms which drew curiosity from visitors. We were available to answer their questions and let them take away leaflets for further reading. Visitors and staff shared their experiences, such as being ill with various infections, and a nurse described her experience of the widespread use of penicillin to treat infections when it was first introduced. In addition, there was information on different career choices in microbiology, which was very well received by parents whose children were interested in science.

We would like to thank SGM for providing us with promotional material to make this event a success.

LASANTHA RATNAYAKE

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Speciality Trainee, Department of Microbiology, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee DDI 9SY (email lasantha05@yahoo.com)





ONE OF THE KEY PROBLEMS in healthcare today is that of increased resistance of bacteria to antibiotics. Almost everyone is aware of deaths associated with MRSA (meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus) and Clostridium difficile. Resistance can, in part, be attributed to the misuse of antibiotics. To help educate and empower the public (especially secondary school students) about the appropriate use of antibiotics, a team of enthusiastic final-year pharmacy students from the University of Manchester have developed The Bacteria Party. Through a partnership with the Manchester Science Festival (MSF) and the Manchester Beacon, this event was selected by young people to be part of the MSF in October 2010 at the Zion Arts Centre in Hulme. The Bacteria Party consisted of five interactive stations where participants learnt about bacterial infections, their treatment and prevention.

STATION I – The good, the bad and the ugly. Students and their families discover that bacteria can be both useful and detrimental to health, illustrated by, for example, a yogurt drink and a picture of gangrene infection, respectively. In the hope of inspiring future microbiologists, participants have the opportunity to use microscopes to view bacteria, including E. coli and C. difficile, as well as to be amused by the millionfold magnified fluffy versions from giantmicrobes. com!



STATION 2 – Bacteria busters. Here the participants are introduced to antibiotics. Using Molymod molecular models, the students build the structures of the antibiotics penicillin V, amoxicillin, chloramphenicol, sulfadiazine and ethambutol. They also watch a 3D movie of these antibiotics using 3D glasses. Further information is provided using the popular game of Top Trumps where several antibiotics are categorized by date introduced, size,

'power' and resistance.

STATION 3 - Take 'em all to kill 'em all. Students are advised of the importance of completing a course of antibiotics to reduce the likelihood of resistance. This is illustrated in a fun and messy interactive activity in which polystyrene packaging chips are used to demonstrate bacterial growth using a specified doubling time. This allows students to understand how rapidly bacteria can grow. Whole sacks full of chips were used for this activity! In addition, a game of skittles demonstrates

resistance: where the most resistant bacteria are the hardest to knock down!

Take 'em all to kill 'em all. The

STATION 4 – Infection: stop it before it starts. Here the students learn that prevention is better than cure. They are taught the correct hand washing rap, and then use 'Glo Germ' to demonstrate just how well they have washed their hands.

STATION 5 – Antibiotics: do you really need them? Agraphically appealing Go/Stop poster lists common bacterial and viral infections for which antibiotics would be useful or chose their favourite antibiotic scientist (from Fleming, Hodgkin, Ehrlich and others) to be their marker for a snakes 'n' ladders style board game. Progress in the game was made by answering questions on antibiotics and their correct usage and a spotty Mona



Lisa adorned the playing cards.

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The Bacteria Party, culminating in cake and certificates for the students who completed the Bacterial Passport to Immunity by answering questions at each station, was popular with children and parents alike. The event illustrated just how important it is to educate the public on the use of antibiotics many participants were surprised to discover that antibiotics cannot be used for the common cold! Following positive feedback from the MSF event. The Bacteria Party (now called The Bacteria Roadshow) has been modified and delivered to a Greater Manchester primary school (Year 6) and at a secondary school careers event (Year 9) with enthusiastic support from students and teachers alike. As well as raising awareness about antibiotics, the events have introduced students to elements of microbiology, chemistry and pharmacy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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EMMA COTTAM and ABIGAIL HUGHES are 4th year MPharm Students, DR IILL BARBER is a Senior Lecturer and DR SALLY FREEMAN is a Reader in the School of Pharmacy, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester MI3 9PT (email jill.barber@manchester.ac.uk; sally. freeman@manchester.ac.uk)



Children at an vent held in boratories at he UEA. L. & I

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THE RECENT CELEBRATIONS

of anniversaries associated with Charles Darwin led many scientists to explore new ways to discuss the importance of evolution. Scientists from the University of East Anglia (UEA) and Norwich Research Park designed a wide range of events that engaged with the local community. Realizing that microbes provide some of the best evidence for Darwin's seminal theory, we developed a series of events to show how microbes can quickly respond to changes in their surroundings. These events were designed to illustrate the fundamental principles behind evolution, such as 'survival of the fittest' – the microbes that adapt the most quickly and the most successfully are the ones that survive and thrive. This ability of microbes to evolve has relevance to our everyday life, for example in the development of antibiotic resistance, bioremediation and the potential for simple organisms to inhabit environments that are





With funding provided by an SGM Public Engagement in Microbiology Award, we designed and developed a series of interactive exhibits that we were able to mix and match to engage with schoolchildren, science enthusiasts and the wider public. The activities that the interactive exhibits supported also provided opportunities for academic lecturers, researchers and UEA students with an interest in public engagement to participate and develop their skills in this area. Part of the project was a suite of 5 posters designed by students enrolled on UEA's BSc in Microbiology. Other staff and students helped to create and present the hands-on elements, which included microscopes and agar plates that showed the wonderfully different morphologies, colours and smells that have evolved within the microbial world. Children were encouraged to 'evolve a microbe' using modelling clay and to 'grow their own bugs' from handprints. We also designed a computer presentation to show how simple

mutations can lead to dynamic bacterial populations that can quickly adapt to changes in the environment.



THE YORK FESTIVAL of Science and Technology is a week-long event aiming to Bring Science to Life for all ages. The Centre for Immunology and Infection (CII), a joint venture between the Hull York Medical School and the Department of Biology at the University of York, has again promoted public understanding of microbiology at one of the Festival's showcase events, Science Discovery Days. Held at the famous National Railway Museum, this event allows children and adults to get hands-on experience of contemporary issues in science. This is the second year that the CII participated, and we were

weekend of events entitled 'Darwin@UEA'. Almost 80 year 9 students visited the University on the Friday and well over 200 members of the public visited on the Saturday.

For the second event we took part of the exhibit to the Maddermarket Theatre in Norwich as part of a regular series of Science Café events. The warm summer evening helped to draw in the crowds who were able to take advantage of the bar refreshments on offer while discussing the growing problem of microbes evolving and developing antibiotic resistance.

The third event was part of the annual Cells Alive event, which takes place on the final



Saturday of September. By locating this free event in Norwich's award-winning Forum centre, it has developed a group of loyal visitors who look forward to attending it, but the location also ensures that it catches the passing trade of families, pensioners, teenagers and visitors to the city. Cells Alive attracted more than 600 visitors over the course of the day and a huge variety of novel microbes (newly evolved in modelling clay!) made their way out of the Forum.

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success to

number of potential visitors.

Also working in our favour

of original activities.

was a team of enthusiastic CII

scientists to guide guests of all

For many of the youngest

visitors, the chance to dress

up as a scientist and use the

pictures of microbes proved

irresistible. No doubt many

family photo albums are now

are decorated with colourful

Another popular attraction

bacteria and parasites.

As a result of this project, we have produced several interactive exhibits that continue to be used at a wide variety of public engagement events delivered by Norwich scientists. The contemporary and flexible nature of the exhibits has allowed us to plan on using them again at events in the near future that will highlight the significance and fascination of research involving microbiology.

DRS LAURA and RICHARD BOWATER are Senior Lecturers at University of East Anglia (email laura.bowater@uea. ac.uk; r.bowater@uea.ac.uk)

'White blood cell fishing game', where players used immune cells (magnetic fishing rods) to fish out metallic germs from the body, which consisted of a tank filled with red and white ping-pong balls. Eventually, this leisurely fishing game turned into a race against the clock, with children pitted against friends, siblings and even the occasional self-confessed competitive dad!

In addition to posters and a slide show showing off some of the imaging work done by members of the CII, we set up a couple of microscopes. A high-powered bright-field microscope connected to a computer monitor was used to look at slides of a variety of tissue sections. We also had blood smear slides from animals such as frogs, birds and fish to compare to a human blood smear, showing differences that surprised everyone, even some of our researchers!



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was our popular 'Good guy/ bad guy' game. Players are given cards with images of various bacteria, viruses, parasites and human cells and are invited to guess whether they are good or bad for us. A refreshing view on 'good and bad' was provided by one youngster who claimed a neuron had to be good for allowing him to talk, but bad when it made him feel pain! Many parents satisfied their curiosity as well, learning for example that 'C. diff' is a bacterium. We used a physically more active variant of the game for Friday's Discovery Day exclusively for groups of primary school pupils. The students were asked to cast their vote by running to scientists Dr Good or Dr Bad, while listening to a lively presentation on properties of the cell in question. This game illustrates that not all 'germs' are harmful, but if we do come across bad guys, our immune system is very effective at fighting them off.

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Making a return this year

Key to the success of both days was our CII team of scientists, spanning all career stages from PhD students to senior lecturers, who were on hand to demonstrate the activities. A lot of preparation went into the development of the materials and activities, so it was rewarding for everyone to see them being enjoyed. We were delighted with the success of this year's Discovery Days, and intend to return next year.

RICHARD BERKS is a PhD student and MARJAN VAN DER WOUDE is a Senior Lecturer at the Centre for Immunology and Infection, University of York (email mvdwl@york.ac.uk; website www.york.ac.uk/cii)

