Infection control: 1) Single room or cohort, 2) barrier precautions, 3) avoid rectal thermometers, 4) chlorine 1000 ppm room cleaning, 5) early detection, 6) BioQuell - experimental and 7) outbreak - control antibiotics and soap for hand hygiene.

Prevention of relapses: Avoid "bad" Abx and antiperistaltics; role of probiotics and gastric pH control - unknown.

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34.004

Managing CDAD: Current and Upcoming Approaches

J. Pepin

U of Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Canada

The epidemiology, clinical severity and case-fatality ratio of *Clostridium difficile* infection (CDI) changed dramatically with the emergence of a toxin hyperproducing strain (BI/NAP1/027) in North America and Europe since 2000. These changes have stimulated the quest for novel therapeutics, and a re-examination of the comparative efficacy of metronidazole versus oral vancomycin. Unfortunately, tolevamer, the only novel treatment evaluated so far in phase 3 trials, has proven inferior to comparators, and metronidazole and vancomycin remain the two most commonly used drugs. The major advantage of metronidazole is its low price. The major advantage of orally administered vancomycin lies in its more favorable pharmacokinetics. Facilitating vancomycin-resistant enterococci in the initial triggering of specific, adaptive immune responses in populations with impaired immunity such as the elderly remain major challenges. The growing understanding of the role of the innate immune system in the initial triggering of specific, adaptive immune responses to *C. difficile* toxins may be a key to development of prophylactic vaccines and therapies.

In summary, on a worldwide scale, prevention of cervical screening and is increasing in incidence in Europe and North America. It is associated with higher recurrence rates and poor outcomes. HPV-18 and -45 account for more than 40% of squamous cell carcinomas and 90% of adenocarcinomas. Some variability in the ranking thereafter has been described.

Cervical Cancer Vaccination: The Need for Strong and Sustained Protection (invited)

35.001

HPV Types 16, 18, 45 and 31: The Most Important Oncogenic HPV Types Worldwide

F.X. Bosch

Catalan Institute of Oncology IDIBELL, Barcelona, Spain

HPV infections are the most common sexually transmitted infections. HPV types differ in transmission capacity, virulence and in their ability to induce cancer. Over 90% of HPV-attributable cancers in women are cervical cancer. Most cancers of the uterine cervix are squamous cell carcinomas, while adenocarcinoma represents 10-12% of the global cervical cancer burden (in some countries of Europe and North America it amounts to over 20% of all invasive cervical cancer).

On worldwide estimates, HPV-16 is consistently the most common type (60%) in cervical cancer, followed by HPV-18, -45 and -31. These four types combined account for approximately 80% of squamous cell carcinomas and 90% of adenocarcinomas. Some variability in the ranking thereafter has been described.

Infections with HPV-16, -18, or -45 are associated with a higher risk for progression to cancer. The prognosis of HPV-16 and -18 is now being established by cohort studies with 10+ years of follow-up. The probability and time to progression to HSIL among HPV-16 and/or HPV-18 positive women with normal cytology is significantly higher than for any other of the high-risk HPV types, although the estimates for each individual type other than HPV-16 and -18 have not been firmly established.

Adenocarcinoma is not detected effectively by cervical screening and is increasing in incidence in Europe and North America. It is associated with higher recurrence rates and poor outcomes. HPV-18 and -45 account for more than 40% of adenocarcinomas.

Among other HPV positive cancer cases, HPV-16 is the dominant type. HPV-18 and -45 are the next most common types, although the relative role of the remaining HPV types is still to be determined.

In summary, on a worldwide scale, prevention of cervical and other genital cancers would greatly benefit from vaccination focused on HPV-16 and -18.

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35.002

The Value of New Adjuvant Technology

F. Zepp1,∗, N. Garçon2,∗

1 Children’s Hospital, Johannes Gutenberg, Mainz, Germany
2 GSK, Rixensart, Belgium

The development of safe and efficacious vaccines against pathogens like malaria, HIV and TB and the induction of protective immune responses in populations with impaired immunity such as the elderly remain major challenges. The growing understanding of the role of the innate immune system in the initial triggering of specific, adaptive immune responses to *C. difficile* toxins may be a key to development of prophylactic vaccines and therapies.