Dear Colleagues,

In 2017, Semmelweis University, Faculty of General Medicine, Institute of Medical Microbiology obtained right for organizing this event. Numerous scientific sessions will be held in collaboration with national and international partners. The most recent scientific results will be detailed in oral presentations and in posters for professionals, PhD students and for the interested audience.

The title of this year’s Symposium is „New Challenges in Microbiology” where the scientific work of our Institute will be demonstrated in four sessions. The topics will include all the scientific work that have been conducted in our University and in national and international collaborations. The presentations will focus on antimicrobial resistance mechanisms in multidrug resistant bacteria, new strategies in antimicrobial therapy, methods of molecular diagnostics, role of human microbiome in health and in disease, novel viruses that have been discovered and their role in different diseases together with their immunomodulatory effect furthermore antiviral therapy and prevention options will be also discussed.

Microbiology belongs undoubtedly to the classic applied sciences. All major scientist of microbiology and related scientific fields - Robert Koch, Louis Pasteur, Endre Hőgyes, Ignácz Semmelweis – more than 150 years ago made milestones and their discoveries are still valid in medicine. The technical improvements led to comprehensive knowledge of human and microbial genetics and helped the development of microbiology. However, still nowadays there are lot of challenges in microbiology including pathogen and host interactions the exploration of microbial genomes, microbial mechanisms against immunreactions and the widespread emergence of multidrug resistant bacteria. The 26th Semmelweis Symposium this year can foster bacteriology and virology research in our University and strengthen national and international scientific collaborations.

We cordially invite you and your colleagues to the Semmelweis Symposium on the 9th and 10th of November 2017.


Dr. Dóra Szabó
Professor
Semmelweis University
Faculty of General Medicine
Institute of Medical Microbiology
Director
GENERAL INFORMATION

CONFERENCE LANGUAGE
English

Opening Ceremony
9 November 2017, 9:00 hour

ACCREDITATION
The Semmelweis Symposium is accredited by GYOFTEX for 32 points.
The OFTEX accreditation for 25 points

Opening hours of the registration
9 November, Thursday 08:00 - 18:00
10 November, Friday 08:00 - 17:00

REGISTRATION
Participation at the 2017 Semmelweis Symposium is free of charge for all participants, however an online registration is required. In case of any further question relating registration, do not hesitate to contact the organizers at symposium@semmelweis-univ.hu email address.
Deadline for on-line registration: 31 October 2017

ABSTRACT INSTRUCTIONS
Deadline for abstract submission is 30 August, 2017
Posters a structured abstract of maximum 2500 characters (half A4 size page) in English should be submitted via the congress website at www.semmelweis.hu/symposium/en/semmelweis-symposium-2017/abstract-submission

You will be informed about the receipt and acceptance of your abstract in due course.
Formal requirements
Abstracts must contain detailed information of the methods used and result according to the following layout: Objective, Method, Results and Conclusion. To submit a case report should not be articulate this way, fluent text is acceptable.
**SEMELWEIS SYMPOSIUM - NEW CHALLENGES IN MICROBIOLOGY**

**PROGRAM**

**9th November 2017**

9.00  OPENING CEREMONY

9.15-13.00  Section I. Emerging viral infections

V. 1. Dóra Szabó  
*Institute of Medical Microbiology, Semmelweis University, Hungary*  
History of the Medical Microbiology Institute

V. 2. József Ongrádi  
*Institute of Medical Microbiology, Semmelweis University, Hungary*  
Studies on adenosviruses at the Institute of Microbiology

V. 3. Orsolya Dobay  
*Institute of Medical Microbiology, Semmelweis University, Hungary*  

V. 4. Dario Di Luca  
*University of Ferrara, Italy*  
HHV-6 and inhibitory KIR2DL2 NK cell receptor

V. 5. József Ongrádi  
*Institute of Medical Microbiology, Semmelweis University, Hungary*  
In vitro studies on the immunomodulatory aspects of HHV-6, HHV-7 – associatedencephalitis

11.00-11.20  Coffee break

V. 6. Davide Abate  
*Universiy of Padova, Italy*  
New challenges in CMV infections

V. 7. Erwin Tschachler  
*Medical University of Vienna, Austria*  
The 35 years of HIV/AIDS – What next?

V. 8. Károly Nagy  
*Institute of Medical Microbiology, Semmelweis University, Hungary*  
Contribution of advanced molecular biology to the HIV surveillance in Hungary

13.00-14.00  Lunch

14.00-17:00  V. 9. Anna-Bella Failloux  
*Institut Pasteur, Paris, France*  
Vector-borne diseases threatening Europe: dengue, chikungunya, zika

V. 10. Zoltán Kis  
*National Public Health Institute, Hungary*  
The Ebola outbreak – is it over?

V. 11. Orsolya Nagy  
*National Public Health Institute, Hungary*  
Laboratory diagnosis of Zika virus

16.00-16.10  Coffee break

V. 12. Mária Takács  
*National Public Health Institute, Hungary*  
Hepatitis B and C genotypes in Hungary

V. 13. László Rókusz  
*National Healthcare Services Center, Hungary*  
The experience with the treatment of hepatitis C infection

V. 14. Csaba Jeney  
*Institute of Medical Microbiology, Semmelweis University, Hungary*  
The evolution of molecular diagnostic in HPV

18.00  Official Dinner

10th November 2017

**Section II. The challenges of the multidrug resistant bacteria and new therapeutic approaches**

8.00-10.40  B. 15. Christian Giske  
*Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden*  
Global trends in the antimicrobial resistance

B. 16. Béla Kocsis  
*Institute of Medical Microbiology, Semmelweis University, Hungary*  
Multidrug resistant Gram-negative bacteria in Hungary

B. 17. Ákos Tóth  
*National Public Health Institute, Hungary*  
Multidrug resistant Gram-positive bacteria in Hungary

13.00-14.00  Lunch

B. 18. Mark van der Linden  
*Referenzzentrum für Streptokokken, Universitätsklinikum Aachen, Germany*  
Global trends in the seroprevalence in Streptococcus pneumoniae

9.40-9.50  Coffee break

B. 19. Orsolya Dobay  
*Institute of Medical Microbiology, Semmelweis University, Hungary*  
Pneumococci carried by healthy children in Hungary, 2009-2015

B. 20. Endre Ludwig  
*Joined Saint Stephan and Saint Ladislaus Hospital-Clinic, Budapest, Hungary*  
Antibiotic therapy in the age of multiresistant bugs – a clinician’s approach

B. 21. Miklós Füzi  
*Institute of Medical Microbiology, Semmelweis University, Hungary*  
Dissimilar fitness associated with resistance to fluoroquinolones influences clonal dynamics of various multiresistant bacteria

10.40-11.00  Coffee break

11.00-13.00  B. 22. Carl Kraus  
*Arreus Institute, Raleigh-Durham, USA*  
FDA Pathways to Antibiotic Approval

B. 23. Ralf Hoffmann  
*Center for Biotechnology and Biomedicine, Universität Leipzig, Germany*  
Mechanistic studies on short proline-rich antimicrobial peptides

B. 24. László Ötvös  
*Temple University, Philadelphia, USA*  
Are peptide antibiotics the future?

B. 25. Eszter Ostorházi  
*Institute of Medical Microbiology, Semmelweis University, Hungary*  
Experiences with the A3-APO
14.00-17.00
Section III. The importance of the human microbiome
M. 26. Sean Kennedy
Institut Pasteur, Paris, France
The bioinformatical analysis of the microbiome
M. 27. Dóra Szabó
Institute of Medical Microbiology, Semmelweis University, Hungary
The effect of the antibiotics on the microbiome
M. 28. Zsolt Radák
University of Physical Education, Hungary
The sport and the microbiome

15.30-15.40 Coffee break

M. 29. Krisztina Madách
Dept. of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Therapy, Semmelweis University, Hungary
The role of the microbiome in the intensive care
M. 30. Gábor Veres
1st Dept. of Pediatrics, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary
Characteristics of microbiom in pediatric- and adult patients with Crohn's disease
M. 31. Sándor Pongor, János Juhász, Balázs Ligeti and Attila Jády
Péter Pázmány Catholic University, Hungary
Molecular signaling mechanisms underlying the stability of microbial communities
M. 32. Dóra Szabó
Institute of Medical Microbiology, Semmelweis University, Hungary
Closing remarks

IV. Poster sectio
P.1. Balint Gergely Szabo 1,2,3, Tamas Tirczka 4, Eszter Ostorhazi 5
1 Joined Saint Stephan and Saint Ladislaus Hospital–Clinic, Department of Infectology (Budapest, Hungary)
2 Semmelweis University, Faculty of Medicine, Infectious Disease Specialist Training (Budapest, Hungary)
Species/serotype distribution and antibiotic susceptibility of Salmonella and Campylobacter sp. isolated from human disease: results of a 1-year observational, microbiological study from Hungary

P.2. Balint Gergely Szabo 1,2,3, Rebeka Kiss 4, Katalin Szidonia Lenart 1,2, Botond Lakatos 1, Eszter Ostorhazi 5, Janos Szlavik 1
1 Joined Saint Stephan and Saint Ladislaus Hospital–Clinic, Department of Infectology (Budapest, Hungary)
2 Semmelweis University, Faculty of Medicine, Infectious Disease Specialist Training (Budapest, Hungary)
3 Semmelweis University, Doctoral School of Clinical Medicine (Budapest, Hungary)
4 Semmelweis University, Faculty of Medicine, Students' Scientific Association (Budapest, Hungary)
Clinical and microbiological characteristics of adult invasive Haemophilus influenzae infections: results of a 12-year single center experience

P.3. Katalin Szidonia Lenart 1,2, Balint Gergely Szabo 1,2, Janos Szlavik 1, Radka Nikolova 5, Gyula Prinz 5, Bela Kadar 1,2,4
1 Joined Saint Stephan and Saint Ladislaus Hospital–Clinic, Department of Infectology (Budapest, Hungary)
2 Semmelweis University, Faculty of Medicine, Infectious Disease Specialist Training (Budapest, Hungary)
3 Semmelweis University, Doctoral School of Clinical Medicine (Budapest, Hungary)
4 Semmelweis University, Institute of Medical Microbiology (Budapest, Hungary)
5 Joined Saint Stephan and Saint Ladislaus Hospital–Clinic, Core Microbiology Laboratory (Budapest, Hungary)
Species/serotype distribution and antibiotic susceptibility of Salmonella and Campylobacter sp. isolated from human disease: results of a 1-year observational, microbiological study from Hungary