

ABSTRACT TOPICS

Note - after each topic is a description

1. Diagnosis and treatment

Includes diagnosis (including diagnostics for adults and children, improved systems); treatment including oxygen therapy and antibiotics, clinical issues of antibiotic resistance, improving clinical outcomes/management.

2. Epidemics, outbreaks and emergency settings

Includes epidemics and outbreaks including the use of genomics and other tools to identify and track outbreaks and epidemics; modelling; factors underpinning (antibiotic resistance, virulence, role of host); vaccination and treatment strategies. Emergency settings including pneumococcal disease and vaccination.

3. Epidemiology and mathematical modelling

Includes epidemiology and mathematical modelling.

4. Genomics and transmission

Includes Genomics (genetic epidemiology, genome-wide analyses (GWAS), gene expression and regulation, epigenetics, proteomics, Next gen sequencing, databases and analysis tools for 'omics) and Transmission (epidemiological risk factors and transmission pathways, genomics, immune factors, bacterial factors, viral interactions, live attenuated viral vaccines, relationship between carriage and transmission, models, vaccines to reduce transmission).

5. Global pneumonia control and vulnerable populations

Includes global pneumonia control (Integrated management of childhood illness, community management of pneumonia, Global Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoeal Disease, burden of pneumonia); vulnerable populations (HIV positive, refugees, vaccine use, non-communicable diseases (e.g. obesity, diabetes)).

6. Host and environment

Includes risk factors for colonisation and disease such as malnutrition, vitamin D, smoking, air pollution, crowding.

7. Host-pathogen interactions

Includes microbial pathogenesis; transition from carriage to disease; in vitro and in vivo models; immune response in response to carriage and infection (and microbial subversion of this process).

8. Immunology

Includes innate and acquired immunity.

9. Indigenous populations world-wide

Includes pneumococcal colonisation and the burden of disease; host susceptibility; social interactions; treatments or interventions specifically targeted to indigenous populations globally.

10. Infant disease and protection

Includes infant disease (for example invasive pneumococcal disease, pneumonia, otitis media); immune response in infancy; vaccination strategies to protect infants (maternal, neonatal and herd protection).

11. Interaction with viruses and other bacteria

Includes viral-pneumococcal interactions in carriage and disease; pneumococcal interactions with other bacteria; microbiome (excluding the lung).

12. Microbiology

Includes carriage ecology; biofilms; mechanisms of antibiotic resistance; identification of new serotypes and variants; phase variation; prevention strategies not including vaccination.

13. New vaccines and new trials

Includes alternative / new vaccines; alternative vaccine strategies (including adjuvants, immunomodulation); vaccine targets and immunological mechanisms; licensing (how to conduct a trial for a new vaccine, outcome measures); translation – practicalities and ethics of new vaccines; vaccine safety; preclinical data; phase I-III studies.

14. The lung

Includes microbiome and microbiology of the lung; pneumonia aetiology and pathogenesis (clinical, microbiological); immune response in the lung; chronic lung disease.

15. Pneumonia and prevention in adults

Includes abstracts relating to adults including pneumonia and other diseases, vaccination, vaccine impact/herd protection.

16. Vaccine impact and serotype replacement

Includes vaccine impact/herd immunity on carriage and disease; serotype replacement in carriage and disease; epidemiology post-PCV; vaccine-driven serotype and genotypic changes; vaccine endpoints (such as PCV impact on pneumonia) and systems to improve consistency (such as radiology); use and limitations of administrative data to measure impact.

17. Vaccine studies from the Asia/Pacific

Includes vaccine studies conducted in the Asia/Pacific regarding vaccine introduction (including vaccine trials (head-to-head, dosing studies etc.), vaccine impact/herd immunity on carriage and disease, serotype replacement in carriage and disease, epidemiology post-PCV, vaccine-driven serotype and genotypic changes, use and limitations of administrative data to measure impact; and barriers to vaccine use including understanding the burden of disease.