2019 COBRE MINI-Stanford, California

Measles remains an important cause of child morbidity and mortality in developed and develop countries, despite the availability of a safe and effective live attenuated measles vaccine. Barriers to vaccination include: lack of public will; logistical difficulties of vaccine delivery; and unfounde of disease caused by vaccine.	We have undertaken longitudinal studies in humans with the goals of describing the temporal dynamics of the microbiome and of identifying features associated with stability in the face of disturbances or chan the environment. A predictive understanding of the human microbiome will inform effective strategie prevent and/or mitigate disease.

Microbial and Host Behaviors Underlie Colonization Success

Edward G. Ruby, Ph.D.
University of Hawaii at Mano
Honolulu, Hawaii

The association between the bacterium Vibrio fischeri and the light organ of the sepiolid squid, Euprymna scolopes, provides a model system to gain insights into mechanisms by which beneficial bacteria optimize tissue colonization. Bacterial behaviors (such as aggregation, chemotaxis and flagellar motility) have evolved, in coordination with host responses, to promote specificity, mutual activity and population stability.

Critical Informatics in a Complex Humanitarian Emergency: Assessing Puerto Rico after Maria

Eric Rasmussen, D.M.
Infinitum Humanitarian System
Seattle, Washington

After recent deployments to Supertyphoon Hai the Philippines, the Kathmandu earthquake in Nepal, Hurricane Odile in Mexico, and Hurricane Math Haiti, the Global Disaster Response Team for t Roddenberry Foundation concluded that gaps in assessment and shortfalls in resource allocation could be mitigated by developing free and open source apps designed to guide the reporting of damage to streamline care and accelerate recovery

March 20, 2019 at 9:00–11:30 A.M.
Medical Education Building (KakaÔako), Room 315
For further information, please call 692-1654

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