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Virus identification: Development of methods in the post-PCR antiviral therapy

Biswendu B Goswami

FDA Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, USA

The necessity for rapid methods of virus identification arose from the fact that human diseases caused by viruses range from self-limiting to deadly infections. Each of these virus species have dozens of genotypes. The number of human infections reported each year has made viruses a major public health problem world-wide. Food-borne viruses in particular, are causing more and more localized epidemics that are very difficult to trace and identify, and have been associated with high morbidity and increasingly high mortality. Currently, other than common disinfection guidelines and a few synthetic antivirals, there are no effective control measures available. Development of immunologic protocols remains time consuming and expensive. Detection of viruses is mostly being done by PCR or immunological detection in blood or other body fluids. However, current available PCR methods are inadequate to identify the virus strain and emergence of new genotypes that may no longer be controlled by an established active or passive immunotherapeutic protocol agent. Here we deal with molecular techniques to circumvent these obstacles.

Biography

Biswendu B Goswami received his PhD in Biochemistry degree from the University of Calcutta (Kolkata) in 1975, followed by a Post-doctoral fellowship from CSIR, India for two years. He came to USA on a Post-doctoral fellowship in the laboratory of the Late Prof. Ernest Borek. He also worked as a Research Associate at Georgetown University Medical Center at Washington D.C. He later joined The United States Food and Drug Administration, and was in charge of the Virology laboratory at the Center for Food Safety, until he retired in 2011. He has published more than 45 research articles and book chapters.

bisgoswami@gmail.com

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