NIH Pharm-PAC Report
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Pharmacotherapy Frontiers Registration Now Open

The NIH Clinical Center Pharmacy Department is holding the Pharmacotherapy Frontiers symposium on Saturday, April 30, 2011. On-line registration is now open via the website http://www.cc.nih.gov/phar. Registration is limited to the first 500 registrants due to limited seating. There is no fee for attending this symposium.

March 28, 2011

Blood Test May Predict Diabetes Risk

Scientists have identified 5 molecules in the blood that can foretell diabetes risk years before typical signs of the disease appear. The finding might help to identify at-risk people who could take steps to delay or halt the disease.
http://www.nih.gov/researchmatters/march2011/03282011diabetes.htm

Wednesday, March 23, 2011

NIH Study Identifies Gene that Suppresses Cell's Immune Activation

A new study of prostate tumors has shown that a gene, FOXO3, suppresses activation of cells related to immunity and thus leads to a reduced immune response against a growing cancer. One of the main problems in treating cancer by vaccine or immunotherapy is that tumors often evade the body's immune response -- and one of their tricks is to create an environment where immunity is inhibited or suppressed. http://www.nih.gov/news/health/mar2011/nci-23.htm

March 21, 2011

Drug Helps Improve Asthma Treatment in Youths

Adding a drug called omalizumab to asthma therapy nearly eliminated the fall and spring seasonal surges in asthma attacks among children and adolescents living in inner cities.
http://www.nih.gov/researchmatters/march2011/03212011asthma.htm

March 14, 2011

Faulty Gene Helps Tumors Dodge Drugs

Researchers have shown how a defective or missing gene may allow some tumors to resist cancer-fighting drugs. The finding may eventually lead to more targeted chemotherapy based on patients' genes. http://www.nih.gov/researchmatters/march2011/03142011tumors.htm

March 14, 2011

Finding of long-sought drug target structure may expedite drug discovery

Researchers have solved the three-dimensional structure of a key biological receptor. The finding has the potential to speed drug discovery in many areas, from arthritis to respiratory disorders to wound healing, because it enables chemists to better examine and design molecules for use in experimental drugs. http://www.nih.gov/news/health/mar2011/niddk-14.htm