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Category:Economics books Category:Nobel Peace Prize Category:Books by Muhammad Yunus Category:Social economy[Aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. Study of the therapeutic management]. In the period 1980-1991 at the Neurosurgical Department of the Hospital of the University of Chile, 1824 patients were admitted with aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage. In the last period a rapid improvement was noted with a decrease in mortality from 34 to 26% and the increase in the number of the patients submitted to surgery. Mortality was related to the initial state of the patient, rebleeding and not to the type of treatment. The most common causes of death were the rebleedings and pulmonary complications. The preoperative condition of the patient influenced the outcome but not the type of treatment.Bacterial pathogens are a common cause of both chronic and acute lung infections. These infections have a significant economic impact on the US healthcare system and significantly increase the morbidity and mortality of affected individuals. Because of the high mortality and morbidity of bacterial lung infections and the lack of novel antimicrobial drugs, novel therapeutic strategies are critically needed to combat these life-threatening bacterial infections. Our lab has previously demonstrated the capability to prevent bacterial lung infection and sepsis in a mouse model by targeting the transcription factor, NF-B. This transcription factor regulates an array of genes which promote both innate and adaptive immune responses to bacterial pathogens. The ability to target the NF-B pathway, not only prevents early sepsis but also leads to bacterial clearance in later stages of infection. This finding led us to the overarching hypothesis that the NF-B pathway is necessary for the effective resolution of sepsis and bacterial lung infection. To test this hypothesis, we propose the following specific aims: 1) To investigate the role of macrophages in the NF-B dependent immune response to bacterial lung infection; 2) To investigate the role of NF-B in other innate and adaptive immune responses in the lung; and 3) To identify novel mechanisms by which the NF-B pathway mediates bacterial clearance. To do this, we will utilize a variety of murine models of infection as well as in vitro systems to identify the critical components of the NF-B pathway which mediate bacterial clearance from the lungs. These studies will have important therapeutic implications for the treatment of both chronic and acute bacterial lung infections as well as sepsis. In addition, these studies will have important implications 2d92ce491b