



Society of '67

2019 Pathology Trainee Project Grant Letter of Intent Application

SUBMIT to Mel Limson, APC Director of Programs & Development at: mlimson@apcprods.org

DEADLINE: No later than Tuesday, October 1, 2019.

Applicant Information:	
Full Name:	Kelsey Hummel
Degree(s):	DO
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Institution: <i>(do not abbreviate)</i>	Baylor College of Medicine
City, State:	Houston, TX
Academic Level:	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Student <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pathology Resident <input type="checkbox"/> Fellow
Year of training: <i>(MS # or PGY-#)</i>	PGY-1
Faculty Advisor: Full Name, degree(s), email address	Kenneth Muldrew, MD, MPH, kenneth.muldrew@bcm.edu
Estimate of total budget: <i>(no details at this time, just total value up to \$5,000)</i>	\$5000
Proposal Component <i>Please keep your responses within the text fields (and word count limits) below:</i>	
Short title <i>(<4 words):</i>	Mycoplasma Genitalium In Pregnancy
Descriptive title:	Mycoplasma Genitalium and Antibiotic Resistance Prevalence in Pregnant Patients
Short Summary <i>(<250 words):</i>	<p>Each year in the United States 1 in 10 children are born prematurely (< 37 weeks, 0 days). Evidence suggests that a significant number of spontaneous preterm births are linked to infectious etiology, however not all potential organisms have been appropriately investigated. With a prevalence above Neisseria gonorrhoeae, an estimated 17 million American women are infected with Mycoplasma genitalium (M. genitalium), yet most are unaware of the infection. Unlike other sexually transmitted infections which present with vaginal discharge and pelvic pressure, M. genitalium may be asymptomatic. Some evidence suggests that screening and treatment of M. genitalium during pregnancy may reduce the incidence of premature births, however, the data regarding M. genitalium infection in pregnant patients is limited. With the availability of molecular assays, the organism can now be detected within 1-2 days from urine and genital swabs. The primary aim for this project is to establish the prevalence rate of M. genitalium in pregnant patients, define associations with clinical parameters, and establish the rate of drug resistance by molecular methods. The award money will be applied to purchase of reagents to perform the testing. This data will lead to a publication as initial pilot data for an NIH grant application for a randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial assessing the effects of M. genitalium in pregnant patients, therapeutic success with antibiotic treatment, and drug resistance.</p>

Please save your LOI application as a pdf and follow this file naming convention: LastName,FirstName-S67TPGLOI.pdf
Example: Hollogee,Pat-S67TPGLOI.pdf - and submit to: mlimson@apcprods.org **no later than 10/1/19**. You will receive an acknowledgment by email within 1-3 days to confirm receipt of your submission.