

FOIA MARKER

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Presidential Library Staff.**

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: National AIDS Policy Office

Series/Staff Member:

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 21073

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Russia, 5/16-21/98

Stack:

S

Row:

67

Section:

1

Shelf:

1

Position:

2

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. form	SF 1012, Travel Voucher, Sandra Thurman, TA 002682 (partial) (1 page)	08/10/1998	b(6)
002. form	SF 1012, Travel Voucher, Sandra Thurman, TA 002682 (partial) (1 page)	nd	b(6)
003. statement	Personal AMEX card, Sandra Thurman (1 page)	06/19/1998	b(6)
004. form	SF 1012, Travel Voucher, Sandra Thurman, TA 002682 (partial) (1 page)	06/26/1998	b(6)
005. receipt	Delta Airlines, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	05/15/1998	b(6)
006. receipt	Baltic Communications, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	05/20/1998	b(6)
007. form	OA Form 22, Executive Office of the President Official Travel Authorization, Sandra Thurman, TA 002682 (partial) (1 page)	05/06/1998	b(6)
008. receipt	Unknown (in Cyrillic), for Anna Maria Sindler (2 pages)	05/18/1998	b(6)
009. form	copy of passport information page, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	02/14/1997	b(6)
010. form	copy of passport information page, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	02/14/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21073

FOLDER TITLE:

Russia, 5/16-21/98

2007-1550-F

kc1311

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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007

TRAVEL VOUCHER (Read Privacy Act Statement on the back)		1. DEPARTMENT OR ESTABLISHMENT BUREAU DIVISION OR OFFICE OPD		2. TYPE OF TRAVEL WHILE ON DUTY MAJOR PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION		3. VOUCHER NO. TA002682	
						4. SCHEDULE NO.	
5. a. NAME (Last, first, middle initial) THURMAN, SANDRA L.		b. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. (b)(6)		6. PERIOD OF TRAVEL a. FROM 05/16/98 b. TO 05/21/98			
c. MAILING ADDRESS (Include ZIP Code) OEOB, ROOM 145 MGT&ADMIN WASHINGTON, DC 20502		d. OFFICE TELEPHONE NO. 632-1090		7. TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION a. NUMBER(S) TA002682 b. DATE(S) 05/06/98			
e. PRESENT DUTY STATION WASHINGTON, DC		f. RESIDENCE (City and State) Washington, DC		10. CHECK NO.			
8. TRAVEL ADVANCE a. Outstanding b. Amount to be applied c. Amount due Government (Attached ☐ Check ☐ Cash) D. Balance outstanding		9. CASH PAYMENT RECEIPT a. DATE RECEIVED b. AMOUNT RECEIVED c. PAYEE'S SIGNATURE		11. PAID BY			
12. GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS, OR TRANSPORTATION TICKETS, IF PURCHASED WITH CASH (List by number below and attach passenger coupon; if cash is used show claim on reverse side)		I hereby assign the United States any right I may have against any parties in connection with reimbursable transportation charges described below, purchased under cash payment procedures (FPMR 101-7) ▶ Traveler's Initials					
		AGENT'S VALUATION OF TICKET (a)		ISSUING CARRIER (Initials) (b)	MODE CLASS OF SERVICE AND ACCOMMODATIONS (c)	DATE ISSUED (d)	POINTS OF TRAVEL FROM (e) TO (f)
1157097241		5,158.00				05/15/98	IAD-Washingt St. Petersb
				<i>Denise Helgie</i> <i>Can you expedite this - please!</i> <i>Thx</i> <i>Theresa</i>			
13. I certify that this voucher is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that payment or credit has not been received by me. When applicable, per diem claimed is based on the average cost of lodging incurred during the period covered by this voucher.						865.59	
TRAVELER SIGN HERE <i>[Signature]</i> DATE AMOUNT CLAIMED						1,134.86	
NOTE: Falsification of an item in an expense account works a forfeiture of claim (28 U.S.C. 2514) and may result in a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years or both (18 U.S.C. 287; I.d. 1001).							
14. This voucher is approved. Long distance phone calls, if any, are certified as necessary in the interest of the Government. (NOTE: If long distance telephone calls are included, the approving official must have been authorized in writing by the head of the department or agency to so certify (31 U.S.C. 680a).)						17. FOR FINANCE OFFICE USE ONLY COMPUTATION	
APPROVING OFFICIAL SIGN HERE <i>[Signature]</i> DATE 8/10/98						a. DIFFERENCES, IF ANY (Explain and show amount) <i>Added wrong</i> + 85.68	
15. LAST PRECEDING VOUCHER PAID UNDER SAME TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION						b. TOTAL VERIFIED CORRECT FOR CHARGE TO APPROPRIATION	
a. VOUCHER NO.		b. D.O. SYMBOL		c. MONTH & YEAR		Certifier's Initials: <i>FPA</i> 8/13/98 951.27	
16. THIS VOUCHER IS CERTIFIED CORRECT AND PROPER FOR PAYMENT						c. APPLIED TO TRAVEL ADVANCE (Appropriation symbol): 0.00	
AUTHORIZED ITIFYING OFFICIAL SIGN HERE						d. NET TO TRAVELER 951.27	
18. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION						865.59	

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002. form	SF 1012, Travel Voucher, Sandra Thurman, TA 002682 (partial) (1 page)	nd	b(6)
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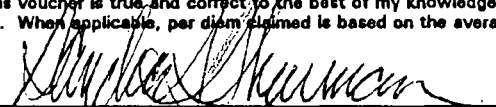
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[002]

TRAVEL VOUCHER (Read Privacy Act Statement on the back)		1. DEPARTMENT OR ESTABLISHMENT BUREAU DIVISION OR OFFICE OPD		2. TYPE OF TRAVEL ☒ TEMPORARY DUTY ☐ PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION		3. VOUCHER NO. TA002682															
						4. SCHEDULE NO.															
5. a. NAME (Last, first, middle initial) THURMAN, SANDRA L.		b. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. (b)(6)		6. PERIOD OF TRAVEL <table border="1"><tr><td>a. FROM</td><td>b. TO</td></tr><tr><td>05/16/98</td><td>05/21/98</td></tr></table>				a. FROM	b. TO	05/16/98	05/21/98										
a. FROM	b. TO																				
05/16/98	05/21/98																				
c. MAILING ADDRESS (Include ZIP Code) OEOB, ROOM 145 MGT&ADMIN WASHINGTON, DC 20502		d. OFFICE TELEPHONE NO. 632-1090		7. TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION <table border="1"><tr><td>a. NUMBER(S)</td><td>b. DATE(S)</td></tr><tr><td>TA002682</td><td>05/06/98</td></tr></table>				a. NUMBER(S)	b. DATE(S)	TA002682	05/06/98										
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e. PRESENT DUTY STATION WASHINGTON, DC		f. RESIDENCE (City and State) Washington, DC		10. CHECK NO.																	
8. TRAVEL ADVANCE <table border="1"><tr><td>a. Outstanding</td><td>0.00</td></tr><tr><td>b. Amount to be applied</td><td>0.00</td></tr><tr><td>c. Amount due Government (Attached ☐ Check ☐ Cash)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>D. Balance outstanding</td><td></td></tr></table>		a. Outstanding	0.00	b. Amount to be applied	0.00	c. Amount due Government (Attached ☐ Check ☐ Cash)		D. Balance outstanding		9. CASH PAYMENT RECEIPT <table border="1"><tr><td>a. DATE RECEIVED</td><td>b. AMOUNT RECEIVED</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>\$</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">c. PAYEE'S SIGNATURE</td></tr></table>		a. DATE RECEIVED	b. AMOUNT RECEIVED		\$	c. PAYEE'S SIGNATURE		11. PAID BY			
a. Outstanding	0.00																				
b. Amount to be applied	0.00																				
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12. GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS, OR TRANSPORTATION TICKETS, IF PURCHASED WITH CASH (List by number below and attach passenger coupon; if cash is used show claim on reverse side)		I hereby assign the United States any right I may have against any parties in connection with reimbursable transportation charges described below, purchased under cash payment procedures (FPMR 101-7) ▶ <i>Traveler's Initials</i>																			
		AGENT'S VALUATION OF TICKET (a)		ISSUING CARRIER (Initials) (b)	MODE CLASS OF SERVICE AND ACCOMMODATIONS (c)	DATE ISSUED (d)	POINTS OF TRAVEL <table border="1"><tr><td>FROM (e)</td><td>TO (f)</td></tr></table>	FROM (e)	TO (f)												
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1157097241		5,158.00				05/15/98	IAD-Washingt St. Petersb														
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TRAVELER HERE ▶ 						DATE	AMOUNT CLAIMED ▶ 1,134.86														
NOTE: Falsification of an item in an expense account works a forfeiture of claim (28 U.S.C. 2514) and may result in a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years or both (18 U.S.C. 287; i.d. 1001).																					
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APPROVING OFFICIAL SIGN HERE ▶ 						a. DIFFERENCES, IF ANY (Explain and show amount)															
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16. THIS VOUCHER IS CERTIFIED CORRECT AND PROPER FOR PAYMENT AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL SIGN HERE ▶ 						c. APPLIED TO TRAVEL ADVANCE (Appropriation symbol): 0.00															
						d. NET TO TRAVELER ▶ 1,134.86															
18. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION																					

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND AMOUNTS CLAIMED	INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELER <i>(Unlisted items are self explanatory)</i>								Complete this information if this is a continuation sheet.		
	Col. (c) If the voucher includes per diem allowances for members of employee's immediate family, show members' names, ages, and relationships to employee and marital status of children (unless information is shown on the travel authorization.)								Complete only for actual expense travel		PAGE <u>2</u> OF _____ PAGES
	Col. (d) Show amount for each including tax and tips, and daily total meal cost. (h) Show expenses, such as: laundry, cleaning and pressing of clothes, tips to bellboys, porters, etc. (other than for meals). (i) Complete for per diem and actual expense travel. (j) Show total subsistence expense incurred for actual expense travel. (m) Show per diem amount, limited to maximum rate, or travel on actual expense, show the lesser of the amount from col. (j) or maximum rate. (n) Show expenses, such as: taxi/limousine fares, air fare (if purchased with cash), local or long distance telephone calls for Government business, car rental, relocation other than subsistence, etc.								TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NO. TA002682		
										TRAVELER'S LAST NAME THURMAN	

DATE 98 19	TIME (Hour and am/pm)	DESCRIPTION (Departure/arrival city, per diem computation, or other explanation of expenses)	ITEMIZED SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES							MILEAGE RATE: 0.000 NO. OF MILES (k)	AMOUNT CLAIMED		
			MEALS				MISCELLANEOUS SUBSISTENCE (h)	LODGING (i)	TOTAL SUBSISTENCE EXPENSE (j)		MILEAGE (l)	SUBSISTENCE (m)	OTHER (n)
			BREAK-FAST (d)	LUNCH (e)	DINNER (f)	TOTAL (g)							
05/16	6:10P	D--:WASHINGTON, DC											
05/16		:			Air fare								
05/16		Subsistence				93.00				93.00		93.00	
05/16		Authorized Business Calls											452.86
05/17	4:40P	A--:SAINT PETERSBURG, RUS				124.00				124.00		124.00	
05/18		Subsistence				124.00				124.00		124.00	
05/19		Subsistence				124.00				124.00		124.00	
05/20		Subsistence				124.00				124.00		124.00	
05/21	12:00A	D--:SAINT PETERSBURG, RUS											
05/21	8:00A	A--:MOSCOW, RUS				93.00				93.00		93.00	
05/21	1:30P	D--:MOSCOW, RUS											
05/21	6:59P	A:WASHINGTON, DC											
										SUBTOTALS	0.00	682.00	452.86
										TOTALS	0.00	682.00	452.86

If additional space is required, continue on another 1012-A BACK, leaving the front blank.

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In compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the following information is provided: Solicitation of the information on this form is authorized by 5 U.S.C. Chap. 57 as implemented by the Federal Travel Regulations (FPMR 101.7), E.O. 11609 of July 22, 1971, E.O. 11012 of March 27, 1962, E.O. 9397 of November 22, 1943, and 26 U.S.C. 6011(b) and 6109. The primary purpose of the requested information is to determine payment or reimbursement to eligible individuals for allowable travel and/or relocation expenses incurred under appropriate administrative authorization and to record and maintain costs of such reimbursements to the Government. The information will be by officers and employees who have a need for the information in the performance of their official duties. The information may be disclosed to appropriate Federal, State, local or foreign agencies, when relevant to civil,	criminal, or regulatory investigations or prosecutions, or when pursuant to a requirement by this agency in connection with the hiring or firing of an employee, the issuance of a security clearance, or investigations of the performance of official duty while in Government service. Your Social Security Account Number (SSN) is solicited under the authority of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 6011(b) and 6109) and E.O. 9397, November 22, 1943, for use as a tax payer and/or employee identification number; disclosure is MANDATORY on vouchers claiming travel and/or relocation allowance expense reimbursement which is, or may be, taxable income. Disclosure of your SSN and other requested information is voluntary in all other instances; however, failure to provide the information (other than SSN) required to support the claim may result in delay or loss of reimbursement.	Enter grand total of columns (l), (m) and (n), below and in item 13 on the front of this form. TOTAL AMOUNT CLAIMED 1,134.86
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Ashley -

Had Sandy look over the
hotel bill for TA/TN 008682.
All calls listed were made
for business/scheduling purposes.

Increase in price of phone calls
reflects the attached and
highlighted American Express bill.

Call me with questions - Thanks!

J

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[004]

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D. E. Outstanding							
12. GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS, OR TRANSPORTATION TICKETS, IF PURCHASED WITH CASH (List by number below and attach passenger coupon; if cash is used show claim on reverse side)		I hereby assign the United States any right I may have against any parties in connection with reimbursable transportation charges described below, purchased under cash payment procedures (FPMR 101-7) ▶ Traveler's Initials					
		AGENT'S VALUATION OF TICKET (a)		ISSUING CARRIER (Initials) (b)	MODE CLASS OF SERVICE AND ACCOMMODATIONS (c)	DATE ISSUED (d)	POINTS OF TRAVEL FROM (e) TO (f)
1157097241		5,158.00				05/15/98	IAD-Washingt St. Petersb
13. I certify that this voucher is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that payment or credit has not been received by me. When applicable, per diem claimed is based on the average cost of lodging incurred during the period covered by this voucher.							
TRAVELER SIGN HERE <i>Sandra L. Thurman</i>						DATE 6/26/98	AMOUNT CLAIMED 1,049.00
NOTE: Falsification of an item in an expense account works a forfeiture of claim (28 U.S.C. 2514) and may result in a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years or both (18 U.S.C. 287; I.d. 1001).							
14. This voucher is approved. Long distance phone calls, if any, are certified as necessary in the interest of the Government. (NOTE: If long distance telephone calls are included, the approving official must have been authorized in writing by the head of the department or agency to so certify (31 U.S.C. 680a).)					17. FOR FINANCE OFFICE USE ONLY COMPUTATION		
APPROVING OFFICIAL SIGN HERE ▶					a. DIFFERENCES, IF ANY (Explain and show amount)		
DATE							
15. LAST PRECEDING VOUCHER, PAID UNDER SAME TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION					b. TOTAL VERIFIED CORRECT FOR CHARGE TO APPROPRIATION		
a. VOUCHER NO.		b. D.O. SYMBOL		c. MONTH & YEAR		Certifier's Initials:	
16. THIS VOUCHER IS CERTIFIED CORRECT AND PROPER FOR PAYMENT					c. APPLIED TO TRAVEL ADVANCE (Appropriation symbol):		
AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL SIGN HERE ▶					d. NET TO TRAVELER ▶		
DATE					0.00		
18. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION					1,049.00		

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND AMOUNTS CLAIMED	INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELER <i>(Unlisted items are self explanatory)</i> Col. (c) If the voucher includes per diem allowances for members of employee's immediate family, show members' names, ages, and relationships to employee and marital status of children (unless information is shown on the travel authorization.) Complete only for actual expense travel Col. (d) thru (g) Show amount incurred for each meal, including tax and tips, and daily total meal cost. (h) Show expenses, such as: laundry, cleaning and pressing of clothes, tips to bellboys, porters, etc. (other than for meals). (i) Complete for per diem and actual expense travel. (j) Show total subsistence expense incurred for actual expense travel. (m) Show per diem amount, limited to maximum rate, or travel on actual expense, show the lesser of the amount from col. (j) or maximum rate. (n) Show expenses, such as: taxi/limousine fares, air fare (if purchased with cash), local or long distance telephone calls for Government business, car rental, relocation other than subsistence, etc.								Complete this information if this is a continuation sheet.	PAGE <u>2</u> OF _____ PAGES
									TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NO. TA002682	
									TRAVELER'S LAST NAME THURMAN	

DATE 98 19	TIME (Hour and am/pm)	DESCRIPTION (Departure/arrival city, per diem computation, or other explanation of expenses)	ITEMIZED SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES							MILEAGE RATE: 0.000 NO. OF MILES (k)	AMOUNT CLAIMED		
			MEALS				MISCELLANEOUS SUBSISTENCE (h)	LODGING (i)	TOTAL SUBSISTENCE EXPENSE (j)		MILEAGE (l)	SUBSISTENCE (m)	OTHER (n)
			BREAK-FAST (d)	LUNCH (e)	DINNER (f)	TOTAL (g)							
05/16	6:10P	D--WASHINGTON, DC											
05/16		:			Air fare								
05/16		Subsistence				93.00			93.00			93.00	
05/16		Authorized Business Calls											367.00
05/17	4:40P	A--SAINT PETERSBURG, RUS				124.00			124.00			124.00	
05/18		Subsistence				124.00			124.00			124.00	
05/19		Subsistence				124.00			124.00			124.00	
05/20		Subsistence				124.00			124.00			124.00	
05/21	12:00A	D--SAINT PETERSBURG, RUS											
05/21	8:00A	A--MOSCOW, RUS				93.00			93.00			93.00	
05/21	1:30P	D--MOSCOW, RUS											
05/21	6:59P	A:WASHINGTON, DC											
										SUBTOTALS	0.00	682.00	367.00
										TOTALS	0.00	682.00	367.00

If additional space is required, continue on another 1012-A BACK, leaving the front blank.

In compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the following information is provided: Solicitation of the information on this form is authorized by 5 U.S.C. Chap. 57 as implemented by the Federal Travel Regulations (FPMR 101.7), E.O. 11609 of July 22, 1971, E.O. 11012 of March 27, 1962, E.O. 9397 of November 22, 1943, and 26 U.S.C. 6011(b) and 6109. The primary purpose of the requested information is to determine payment or reimbursement to eligible individuals for allowable travel and/or relocation expenses incurred under appropriate administrative authorization and to record and maintain costs of such reimbursements to the Government. The information will be used by officers and employees who have a need for the information in the performance of their official duties. The information may be disclosed to appropriate Federal, S local or foreign agencies, when relevant to civil,	criminal, or regulatory investigations or prosecutions, or when pursuant to a requirement by this agency in connection with the hiring or firing of an employee, the issuance of a security clearance, or investigations of the performance of official duty while in Government service. Your Social Security Account Number (SSN) is solicited under the authority of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 6011(b) and 6109) and E.O. 9397, November 22, 1943, for use as a tax payer and/or employee identification number; disclosure is MANDATORY on vouchers claiming travel and/or relocation allowance expense reimbursement which is, or may be, taxable income. Disclosure of you SSN and other requested information is voluntary in all other instances; however, failure to provide the information (other than SSN) required to support the claim may result in delay or loss of reimbursement.	Enter grand total of columns (l), (m) and (n), below and in item 13 on the front of this form. TOTAL AMOUNT CLAIMED 1,049.00
---	---	---

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. receipt	Delta Airlines, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	05/15/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21073

FOLDER TITLE:

Russia, 5/16-21/98

2007-1550-F
kc1311

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO PURCHASE OR RESALE THIS TICKET FOR ANY

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. receipt	Baltic Communications, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	05/20/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21073

FOLDER TITLE:

Russia, 5/16-21/98

2007-1550-F
kc1311

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

"BALTIC COMMUNICATIONS"
 БИЗНЕСОВАЯ ЛАБОРАТОРИЯ
 СТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ
 1105050000 B0191
 05000505000 R000379

(006)

Cost	Pence	Duration	Sec	Comp	Divn	Dept	Cent	Job No.	Site	Type	Line	Range	Digits
All		All		All	All	All	All	All	All	O/C	Extns	212- 212	All

(b)(6)

СМММ :RUR 2737.97

ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ
 КОММУНАЛЬНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

РГА АБТ-10-25
 ** 20/05/1998 11:02 **

Location Extension 212

Time	Durn	Cost	Ring	Job no	Access	Hotel - Deluxe Rooms -----Digits-----	Location
00:33	1:00	5.00	0		883	012025433399	USA, CAN, CARBN
00:35	1:00	5.00	0		883	012023630252	USA, CAN, CARBN
00:43	2:00	10.00	0		883	012024565445	USA, CAN, CARBN
19:36	9:00	45.00	0		883	012024562437	USA, CAN, CARBN
19:47	6:00	30.00	0		883	012024562437	USA, CAN, CARBN
09:57	4:00	20.00	0		883	018888707823	USA, CAN, CARBN
23:06	8:00	40.00	0		883	012024562437	USA, CAN, CARBN
23:15	1:00	5.00	0		883	012025235332	USA, CAN, CARBN
23:17	13:00	65.00	0		883	012025235332	USA, CAN, CARBN
23:33	15:00	75.00	0		883	012025235332	USA, CAN, CARBN
23:48	12:00	60.00	0		883	012024562437	USA, CAN, CARBN
00:01	1:00	3.50	0		883	012022468176	USA, CAN, CARBN
00:03	1:00	3.50	0		883	012022656211	USA, CAN, CARBN

Call cost
 Fixed cost
 Totals

367.00
 0.00
 74:00 367.00 0 13 calls

Totals: 367\$ + 20% x 6,217p45 = 2737,97p40

Johnson Road
 30206
 404 872 0562



**Corporate
Services**

TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES COMPANY, INC.
WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL OFFICE
Old Executive Office Building, Room 87
Washington, D.C. 20500-0001
Telephone: 202 456-2250
Fax: 202 456-6670
After Hours Emergency: 800 847-0242
Your code number is KC52

INVOICE/ITINERARY

SALES PERSON: 47
CUSTOMER NBR: 1695000023

ITINERARY

RLRBUD

DATE: 12 MAY 9
PAGE: 02

TO: WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE
WASH DC 20500

FOR: THURMAN/SANDRA

. TOTAL AIR FARE USD1056.00

.----- INTERNATIONAL REMARKS -----

. PLEASE RECONFIRM ALL FLIGHTS 72 HOURS IN ADVANCE

. INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS REQUIRE A 2HR ADVANCE CHECK IN.

AIR FARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. PLEASE CALL FOR CORRECT
FARE BEFORE PROCESSING TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION.

. SECURITY ALERT INFORMATION

DUE TO THE FAA MANDATED INCREASE IN AIRPORT SECURITY
YOU MAY BE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PHOTO IDENTIFICATION
AT AIRPORT CHECKIN.

FOR AFTER HOUR EMERGENCIES

CALL 800-847-0242/YOUR HOTLINE CODE IS S-KC52

. REMINDER

ALL FREQUENT FLYER BENEFITS EARNED ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL
ARE THE SOLE PROPERTY OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND CANNOT
BE REDEEMED FOR PERSONAL USE.

. ALL UNUSED TICKETS ARE TO BE RETURNED TO AMERICAN
EXPRESS OR YOUR TRAVEL COORDINATOR IMMEDIATELY UPON
RETURN FROM TRAVEL OR WHEN TRIP HAS BEEN CANCELED.

. THANK YOU FOR TRAVELING WITH AMERICAN EXPRESS.
THIS RESERVATION PREPARED BY JACK SHAYEGAN.

AMERICAN EXPRESS

Corporate Services

AMERICAN EXPRESS
TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES COMPANY, INC.
WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL OFFICE
Old Executive Office Building, Room 87
Washington, D.C. 20500-0001
Telephone: 202 456-2250
Fax: 202 456-6670
After Hours Emergency: 800 847-0242
Your code number is KC52

INVOICE/ITINERARY

PERSON: 47
OTHER NBR: 1695000023

ITINERARY

RLRBUD

DATE: 12 MAY 98
PAGE: 01

TO: WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE
WASH DC 20500

THURMAN/SANDRA

16 MAY 98 - SATURDAY

AIR	DELTA AIR LINES INC	FLT:2772	COACH	DINNER
	WASHINGTON DULLES-ZURICH OPERATED BY AUSTRIAN AIRLINES			
	LV WASHINGTON DULLES		610P	EQP: AIRBUS A310
				08HR 15MIN

17 MAY 98 - SUNDAY

	AR ZURICH		825A	NON-STOP
	ARRIVE: TERMINAL A			OA PNR: 0A0PX5
	THURMAN/SANDRA	SEAT- 9D		
AIR	DELTA AIR LINES INC	FLT:2846	COACH	LUNCH
	ZURICH-ST PETERSBURG LED OPERATED BY SWISSAIR			
	LV ZURICH		1135A	EQP: AIRBUS A320
	DEPART: TERMINAL A			03HR 05MIN
	AR ST PETERSBURG LED		440P	NON-STOP
	ARRIVE: PULKOVO 2			OA PNR: 0A0PX5
	THURMAN/SANDRA	SEAT-18J		

21 MAY 98 - THURSDAY

AIR	DELTA AIR LINES INC	FLT:31	COACH	LUNCH
	LV MOSCOW	SVO	130P	EQP: BOEING 767 300
	DEPART: SHEREMETYEVO 2			10HR 10MIN
	AR NEW YORK JFK		340P	NON-STOP
	ARRIVE: TERMINAL 3			OA PNR: 0A0PX5
	THURMAN/SANDRA	SEAT-31F		
AIR	DELTA AIR LINES INC	FLT:1951	COACH	EQP: MD-80
	LV NEW YORK JFK		540P	01HR 19MIN
	DEPART: TERMINAL 3			NON-STOP
	AR WASHINGTON NATL		659P	OA PNR: 0A0PX5
	ARRIVE: TERMINAL B/C			
	THURMAN/SANDRA	SEAT-36D		

02 NOV 98 - MONDAY

OTHER WASHINGTON
HAVE A GREAT TRIP

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. form	OA Form 22, Executive Office of the President Official Travel Authorization, Sandra Thurman, TA 002682 (partial) (1 page)	05/06/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21073

FOLDER TITLE:

Russia, 5/16-21/98

2007-1550-F
kc1311

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICIAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION
(Privacy Act Statement on back)

1. TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NO.
TA002682

2. DATE
05/06/98

3. TYPE OF TRAVEL

- ☒ Official
☐ Relocation
☐ Mixed
☐ Political
☐ Invitational
(Non EOP Employees Only)
☐ Amendment
(Show items amended)
☐ Funded by
Non-Federal Sources

4. TRAVELER (First name, middle initial, last name)

SANDRA L. THURMAN

5. TITLE OF TRAVELER

DIRECTOR, AIDS POLICY

6. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

(b)(6)

7. AGENCY

736 Jackson Plac OPD

8. DIVISION

9. OFFICE PHONE

632-1090

10. OFFICIAL DUTY STATION

WASHINGTON, DC

11. ☒ Per Diem

☐ Actual Subsistence (unusual circumstances)*

Rates(s):

12. TRAVEL INFORMATION

PURPOSE: 6th International Conference on Diseases (Award recipient and panel pres enter)

DATE(S): Travel Begin On 5/16/1998

Travel End On 5/21/1998

ITINERARY: (Point of Origin/Place(s) of Official Visitation/Point of Return)

From: WASHINGTON, DC

To: MOSCOW, RUS 188/100

To:

To:

To:

To:

To: SAINT PETERSBURG, RUS 195/124

To:

To:

To:

To:

Return to: WASHINGTON, DC

13. MODE OF TRAVEL

☒ Commercial Air

☐ Private Vehicle 0.000 Mileage Rate

☐ Rail

☐ Military Air

☐ Government Owned Vehicle

☒ Other (specify)

14. SPECIAL EXPENSE AUTHORIZED

- ☐ Registration Fees (meeting, training, etc.)
☐ Commercial Rental Car
☐ Excess Baggage not to exceed
☐ Other (Please identify)

15. ESTIMATED COST

	AMOUNT
Per Diem/Lodging	\$ 961.00
Per Diem/M&IE	616.00
Transportation	5,158 1,067.00
Rental Car	0.00
Miscellaneous	0.00
TOTAL	\$ 2,644.00 6,73
16. ADVANCE REQUESTED (meals and miscellaneous expenses only)	\$ 0.00

17. * SPECIAL PROVISIONS/REMARKS (Justification for first class/business/extra fare travel, annual leave enroute, actual subsistence, etc.)

The Ministry of Science and the Russian Government will be providing hotel accomodations as well as rail transportation from the St. Petersburg Conference to meetings in Moscow.

Approved
Verbally by
Ashley Todd

18. ACCOUNTING DATA (Appropriation, division, project, vendor number)

1182200 J108E

19. REQUESTED BY

21. Funds are available to defray travel cost specified above

Funds Manager's Certification (Signature)

20. I certify the travel herein was reviewed and determined to be essential for the accomplishment of agency programs and missions in the most economical means available.

Approval Official (Signature and Title)

OA FORM 22

REVISED JUNE 1994

1. Original (Return with voucher)

4. Teleticketing Office

2. FMD copy

5. Funds Manager copy

3. Advance of funds

6. Travelers copy

ACTION EUR-01

INFO LOG-00 AMAD-01 CIAE-00 SRPP-00 UTED-00 HHS-01 IM-01
 TEDE-00 INR-00 LAB-01 MCO-01 ADS-00 NSAE-00 OES-01
 DRL-04 MR-00 CCR-01 SAS-00 /012W
 -----3E6042 151429Z /38

O 151429Z MAY 98

FM AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8802

INFO AMCONSUL ST PETERSBURG

UNCLAS MOSCOW 012432

STATE FOR EUR/RUS, EUR/EX, OES/E/EID

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: OTRA, TBIO, RS

SUBJECT: RUSSIA CTRY CLR, WH:THURMAN
 16-21 MAY 98

REF: SECSTATE 87251

1. EMBASSY GRANTS COUNTRY CLEARANCE REQUESTED REFTEL
 FOR THE FOLLOWING PERSONNEL TRAVELING TO ST. PETERSBURG
 AND MOSCOW 16-21 MAY 1998:

THURMAN, SANDRA

2. PURPOSE OF TRAVEL: TO PARTICIPATE IN "THE 6TH
 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AIDS, CANCER, AND RELATED
 PROBLEMS."

3. MS. THURMAN IS REQUESTED TO CONTACT THE CONSULATE
 GENERAL IN ST. PETERSBURG UPON HER ARRIVAL AT A TIME
 CONVENIENT TO HER TO SCHEDULE A MEETING TO BRIEF THE
 CONSULATE ON THE AIDS CONFERENCE. ACCORDING TO
 CONVERSATIONS WITH MS. THURMAN'S STAFF ON MAY 14, MS.
 THURMAN WAS PLANNING TO LEAVE ST. PETERSBURG THE
 EVENING OF MAY 20, RATHER THAN MAY 19. CONSULATE STAFF
 IS THEREFORE ASSUMING THAT MAY 20 IS ALSO AVAILABLE FOR
 MEETINGS WITH MS. THURMAN. CONTACT PERSON AT THE
 CONSULATE IS JANET SPECK, WORK TELEPHONE: 275-1701,
 FAX: 110-7022, HOME: 164-1791.

4. PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

A. VISITORS SHOULD NOTE THE EXPIRATION DATE OF THEIR
 VISAS AND PLAN, WITHOUT FAIL, TO DEPART RUSSIA ON OR
 BEFORE THIS DATE.

B. VISITORS MUST CARRY OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION (SUCH
 AS A PASSPORT) AT ALL TIMES.

C. RUSSIA IS A RUBLES ONLY ECONOMY, WESTERN CREDIT
 CARDS, WHILE ACCEPTED AT MOST MAJOR RESTAURANTS,
 STORES, AND HOTELS, ARE NOT COMMONLY ACCEPTED AT OTHER
 LOCATIONS (SUCH AS SMALL RESTAURANTS OR THE LOCAL FLEA
 MARKETS). END

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

To: Sarah Holowinski From: GUEN BEATTY

Despatch: White House Phone: 202 7647-3058

Fax: 202 456-2438 Fax: [initials]

NSN 7540-01-317-7388 5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

of pages: 1



Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

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MINISTRY
FOR SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY
OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION

A. P. Kozlov

ACTIVE PREVENTIVE INTERVENTION: THE STRATEGY TO CONTROL HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC AT THE NEW STAGE OF ITS DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA

Association against HIV/AIDS, Biomedical Center, Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals

The possibility of HIV penetration into Russia was seriously disputed some ten years ago. Prostitution, drug addiction, and homosexuality were admitted to exist only at the level of criminal and administrative legislation. The AIDS problem seemed to be something very distant.

The detection of first cases of HIV infection in Moscow and Leningrad in 1986–1987 and the registration of the first death of AIDS in Leningrad in 1988 have played an important role in the correct evaluation of the danger of HIV/AIDS epidemic and in making appropriate decisions. Tribute should be paid to those governmental officials who made the decisions, to the experts who guided them properly, and to those enthusiasts who applied their efforts and knowledge to the creation of the new service. Their names are well known. Important contributions were made by academicians E.I. Chazov, V. M. Zhdanov, P. V. Petrov, V. I. Pokrovsky, O. G. Andzhaparidze, L. S. Sandakhchiyev, and A. A. Krayevsky, public health managers A. I. Kondrusev and M. I. Narkevich, and Yu. T. Kalinin, one of home biotechnology leaders, as well as by their colleagues I. Z. Zaitsev, V. V. Zverev, M. M. Garayev, V. D. Gol'tsov, E. V. Karamov, V. V. Pokrovsky, A. G. Pokrovsky, I. G. Sidorovich, and many others.

Since then, inexpensive test kits and instruments for HIV detection have been developed and ELISA assay has been introduced into practical health service. About 80 specialized AIDS centers and several hundred diagnostic laboratories have been set up. Low HIV infection rate in the Russian population has been proved. Russian HIV isolates have been characterized and subtyped. Home AZT has been synthesized. New type relations with HIV-infected people have been established in Russia. The new Federal Law, imperfect as it is, against the spread of HIV infection in Russia has been adopted. First non-governmental organizations for dealing with AIDS have been founded. First conferences on the HIV/AIDS problem, including our conferences in St. Petersburg [1–8], have been held.

International conference "Medical Biotechnology, Immunization, and AIDS" organized in collaboration with the International Organization of Comparative Virology took place in 1991 [1]. International conference "AIDS, Cancer and Human Retroviruses" was organized in 1992 [2] and the 2nd International Conference under the same title was held in 1993 [3]. A representative meeting "Concept of National Policy in the HIV/AIDS Problem" was held in 1994 [4]. The 3rd International Conference "AIDS, Cancer, and Related Problems" was organized in 1995 [5]. The 4th International Conference under the same title was held in 1996. The 5th, anniversary, Conference "AIDS, Cancer, and Related Problems" took place in 1997 as a part of St. Petersburg Biomedical Congress. The conferences have gained a significant authority in Russia and abroad. Prominent scientists and public figures contributed to their work. They were greeted by the President of the Russian Federation and by heads of UNAIDS and International AIDS Society (IAS).

At each of the conferences burning issues were addressed. Thus, at the first three of them [1–3], the questions of HIV prevalence in Russia and the external control of HIV laboratory diagnostics were raised. Both have been answered, in principle. It has been shown that the quality of laboratory diagnostics in Russia is high enough to believe that the small number of registered cases of seropositivity reflects the actual low level of HIV prevalence. The meeting "Concept of National Policy in the HIV/AIDS Problem" was held on the eve of the second hearing of the relevant Federal Law draft, and formulations worked out at the meeting were adopted in the final version of the Law. At the conference held in 1995 [3] the necessity to begin the development of an HIV vaccine was discussed for the first time in Russia and the project proposed by Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals and several other organizations was considered. New methods of HIV/AIDS control among drug addicts were considered at the satellite symposium "Harm Reduction: a Pragmatic Public Health Response to AIDS and Injection Drug Use" held in 1996 as a part of our conferences that had become annual by that time [6]. The symposium had been planned long before outbursts of HIV infection among drug addicts happened in Ukraine, which confirmed that our evaluation of the

situation was correct. Principal directions of the work on the development of an HIV vaccine, results of first home projects of needle exchange, amendments to legislation concerning AIDS and narcotic drugs, proposals for programs of sexual education of schoolchildren, and other issues were discussed in 1997 [7].

A businesslike and creative climate has been set at the conferences. Scientists, medical doctors, and public figures and activists, all being members of the same audience, discuss problems of mutual importance from different standpoints. Scientific snobbery, which too often hampers understanding among representatives of different professions, is completely absent. The conferences have turned into a powerful mechanism of dealing with the most difficult problems related to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The conferences have made the basis for organizing the Association against HIV/AIDS. Currently, it unites representatives of several dozen organizations of Russia, CIS and Baltic states, and countries abroad. Also, the first Russian professional periodical on HIV/AIDS, "Russian Journal of HIV/AIDS and Related Problems", was founded in 1997.

The many years' experience of running conferences on HIV/AIDS and related problems makes it possible to draw some conclusions about the development of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Russia, to define existing problems, and to outline ways of their solution.

THE NEW STAGE OF HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC IN RUSSIA NECESSITATES RESTRUCTURING THE WAYS OF ADMINISTERING THE PROBLEM

The first decade of controlling HIV/AIDS in Russia was rather successful. Blood banks, hospitals, prisons, and the army were protected. Risk groups were dealt with via anonymous rooms. According to non-governmental organizations working with HIV-infected people, a significant part of registered HIV-infected subjects change their behavior so as not to transmit the infection to their partners. Therefore, we may think that not only a lag in HIV penetration into Russian population and not only cultural peculiarities of Russia, but, also, timely professional measures contributed to a slower development of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Russia vs. other affected countries. It may be said that there was a sort of competition between the epidemic and the introduction of new technologies, and we have won the first round of the competition due to the enthusiasm of its participants on our side and an adequate governmental support.

Unfortunately, nowadays the situation takes the course that may let the epidemic win the next round. Social and economic crisis has lead to an enormous increase in the incidence of infectious disease, STD included, and in narcotic drug abuse, while the financial support of science and medicine was decreasing. Basing on all that and on the fact of HIV-1 subtype "B" penetration into homosexual community, which had been revealed in our and other laboratories, we made the prognosis that the prospects for the development of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Russia are gloomy, unless urgent preventive measures are undertaken. The prognosis was made public as early as in 1994 in our reports and papers [10, 11]. Unfortunately, this prognosis has been confirmed by the recent outburst of HIV epidemic in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia, which marked the beginning of a radically new stage in the development of HIV/AIDS epidemic in this country.

It is well known that IDUs make a risk group most vulnerable to HIV infection. However, for a long time attempts to detect HIV infection in this group were unsuccessful in Russia and other states of the former USSR. Well aware of the danger that HIV penetration into this risk group will give start to the next, explosive, stage of HIV epidemic in Russia, we all the time have been trying to draw the attention of narcologists and other professionals to that possibility. As early as at the conference held in 1992 [2] approaches to needle exchange and syringe decontamination were already discussed. Long before outbursts of HIV infection in IDUs were registered in Ukraine, we, in collaboration with the Lindesmith Center of the Open Society Institute, commenced to organize a symposium to be held as a part of our conferences with the agenda of discussing the possibility to prevent HIV infection in drug addicts. The symposium was held and was a success. For the first time in Russia, approaches were discussed that protected some countries, e.g. Australia, from HIV/AIDS epidemic among drug addicts. So, we can see that it is possible not only to predict the development of events but, also, to respond to their possible unfavorable course in an adequate and rational way. The proceedings of the symposium were published and became a handbook for specialists in HIV/AIDS and narcotic drugs in Russia [9].

At the same time, a surprising carelessness and placidity has long been being observed in this country. One may ask: where were the scientists that had to be responsible for the scientific and methodological support to dealing with the problem? How come that we have found ourselves late and unprepared for the explosive development of HIV epidemic in drug addicts? Where was Russian

Center for AIDS Prevention and Control and why did it fail to design appropriate methodological guidelines and manuals?

In our opinion, all this means that the new stage of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Russia necessitates restructuring the ways of administering the problem.

In Russia, the HIV/AIDS problem is still considered largely a medical one, and its social, basic, biotechnological, and other facets are underestimated so as the role to be played by non-governmental (public) organizations. To reduce the problem to its purely medical aspect is an unforgivable simplification, which may have far-reaching negative consequences for the country. The Ministry of Health virtually alone confronts a social scale problem. Clearly, other ministries and departments have to be involved, too.

Our position is that the political authorities of the country should coordinate the problem, i.e., settle its general organizational issues, provide financial support, and work out the legislation.

We hold that the professional management of the problem should be organized so that medical specialists deal with its medical aspects, epidemiologists with its epidemiological aspects, the Russian Academy of Sciences with basic research, and biotechnology with HIV vaccine development. Each of the directions should have its own leader. The Ministry of Science and Technology should take a more important part in managing the scientific aspects of the problem. It has already proved its leadership by launching the Russian HIV Vaccine Project. Organizations that deal with AIDS should get the governmental financial support and be not totally dependent on international sponsors.

The need to democratize relations in the community of professionals and activists dealing with the HIV/AIDS problem is in the air. Elements of the civil society should be boosted to achieve such a state of affairs that public opinion is able to influence decision-making in the field.

State Duma has recently adopted a resolution proclaiming the expedience to institute the HIV/AIDS Interdepartmental Committee. This seems a right step. Parliamentary hearing of the HIV/AIDS problem is planned for June, 1998. Appropriate recommendations have to be worked out at the 6th Conference "AIDS, Cancer, and Related Problems" to be held in May, 1998.

THE STRATEGY OF ACTIVE PREVENTIVE INTERVENTION

Much depends on what strategy is chosen for fighting against HIV/AIDS epidemic. The issues of strategy were always in the focus of our conferences and were dealt with in our earlier papers [12–15]. The practice has confirmed the validity of our principal arguments, i.e., the necessity of an efficient surveillance system basing on a far-reaching screening, the possibility of preventive intervention limiting the spread of HIV among drug addicts, and the necessity to develop an anti-HIV vaccine. We believe that it is most important for the strategy to be active, i.e., we must go ahead of events rather than follow them. Under the pressure of the new stage of the epidemic we ought to sum up the experience that has been gained by the international community as well as by ourselves. This experience confirms that a strategy of fighting epidemic should be the strategy of active preventive intervention. In our view, the strategy should include the following:

It is necessary to co-ordinate efforts and develop new attitudes toward drug addiction with respect to the increased risk for drug addicts to be infected with HIV. In USA, Holland, Australia, and Germany the important experience has been accumulated of running needle exchange programs involving IDUs. This experience has to be thoroughly studied and adopted to the extent of its applicability here. With account to the economic crisis it may be more appropriate to disinfect used syringes with bleach rather than to dispose them as is being done in some programs adopted in the USA. Legislation should be amended so that needle or syringe exchange will be not illegal when appropriately licensed and conducted under control. At the same time, the applicability of the so called "harm reduction" philosophy, which implies the priority of measures aimed at reducing harm from non-medical drug use, in this country have to be checked critically. Respective questions have to be considered at the level of the Inter-Parliament Assembly of CIS States and by their governments.

Safe behavior must be taught to everybody, the youth in the first place. However, a great care must be taken in designing programs of sexual education. We believe that chastity and innocence is no less important for protecting young people from diseases than mastering methods of safe sex. Therefore, the questions of when to start educating our children in sex, what should be told them about it, and who may speak to them about it deserve a consideration in the State Duma. An end must be put to such a state of affairs when casual people, often strangers to our culture, educate our children in sex.

It is necessary to actively screen risk groups for HIV infection and, also, to perform the screening basing on specific indications. The screening should be coupled with epidemiological investigations, when required, and associated with consultations, treatment, and social measures meant to change the behavior of HIV-infected subjects so as to limit further spread of the infection. A considerable body of experience has been gained in Russia in this field.

Rendering help to HIV-infected people should be judged as a most significant aspect of strategy adopted to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Due to advances in basic science the development of efficient drug cocktails for treating HIV-infection and AIDS may become possible in the nearest future. The treatment may stop further spread of HIV by infected people. HIV-infected citizens of Russia should receive the most potent treatment available. No matter how costly it may be, the final result, which is the control over HIV spread, justifies any expenses.

All people concerned should have access to all information and means (condoms, sterile syringes etc.) that help to prevent HIV spread. Behavioral studies should be conducted with the view of changing behavior, sexual behavior included, so as to limit HIV spread. All means should be executed that reduce the possibility of HIV transfer from mother to child and infecting medical personnel by contaminated syringes. An aggressive company against the epidemic of venereal diseases should be started.

Finally, a vaccine against HIV should be developed and put into practice.

In designing the national strategy of fighting against HIV/AIDS, national and cultural peculiarities of Russia should never be dismissed. We have already seen consequences of this sort amnesia in unfortunate results of economic reforms. Such pretermission is unallowable when it comes to fighting HIV because its consequences may be disastrous. That is the consideration that determined our position taken in the course of the preparation of the Law entitled "On Preventing the Spread of the Disease Caused by Human Immunodeficiency Virus in Russian Federation". This position was unequivocally reflected in the Proceedings of the Conference "Concept of National Policy in the HIV/AIDS Problem" [4].

When considering the experience gained abroad with respect to making use of it here we should not forget that, in most of experienced countries, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has advanced much further than it has in Russia. Therefore, our goals may be significantly different. The peculiarities of our goals should be clearly defined and appropriate measures taken, for example, with regard to the increasing popularity of sexual tours to our country as a one less affected by HIV.

We believe that, in dealing with the HIV/AIDS problem, the time of demonstrations is over. The priority now belongs to the serious and scrupulous professional work and hard struggle for every percent of the increase in the efficacy of the strategy adopted. No one of approaches discussed has the potential to solve such a complicated problem when implemented *per se*. Only a reasonable combination of all possible means ranging from behavioral and social measures to those derived from the advances of basic science gives the hope to be a success eventually.

The final victory over the epidemic is achievable only by means of high biotechnology (means of vaccination and combined therapy) applied in conjunction with behavioral changes and social approaches like syringe exchange programs and sexual education.

RUSSIAN HIV VACCINE PROJECT

The role of science in solving the HIV/AIDS problem is impossible to overestimate. We radically disagree with the opinion that science may be sacrificed for the sake of other means and approaches. We are against the trend of making the mere word "science" be taken as an invective. We believe that it is science that will have the last word on the solution of the HIV/AIDS problem in the long run, particularly with respect to developing HIV vaccine and medicine.

The very possibility of HIV vaccine creation was seriously doubted until recently. Insurmountable difficulties were thought to be associated with an extraordinary variability of HIV and its abilities to affect the immune system and integrate its DNA into host genome.

The discovery of natural immunity against HIV (both cellular and humoral) in HIV-infected long-term survivors and, also, in individuals who remain seronegative despite a strong exposure to HIV, withdraw principal objections against the development of HIV vaccine.

An impressive success was achieved using the model of simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV). A vaccine based on an attenuated SIV strain was found to elicit a strong immune response in the macaques. Vaccinated monkeys remain healthy for several years after being infected with large

doses of virulent SIV strains, whereas control animals infected with similar doses of virulent SIV died.

Natural factors of resistance to HIV infection have recently been discovered. They appeared to be chemokines, polypeptides that participate in the control of inflammatory reactions. Chemokines block receptors that participate in HIV penetration into the cell. The discovery of this mechanism opens new avenues in the development of both, medical preparations and HIV vaccine.

Among vaccines being developed, HIV vaccine is the most difficult to create. The difficulties may be evaluated in the following way [16]:

Numerical values from 1 to 5 are assigned to several factors: acute vs. persisting infection; no or great antigenic variation; whether or not natural immunity occurs; the availability of an adequate and inexpensive animal model; and whether the infectious agent is cultivable. The higher is the score, the greater are the challenges. For HIV vaccine the score is 14, whereas it is 9–11, 7, and 6 for herpes, measles, and polio vaccines, respectively.

Despite all the difficulties, the development of HIV vaccine is on the go. First attempts to create a HIV vaccine were focussed on gp120 and gp160 glycoproteins of HIV membrane which contain the main neutralization domain, V3 loop. Recombinant HIV membrane proteins were obtained, purified, and used for immunization. Such vaccines elicited insignificant and short-term immune responses displaying no cross-reactivity and cell-mediated reactions. New generation vaccines are designed to make use of the entire immune potential including humoral and cellular immunity and immune responses in the mucous membranes.

Vaccines employing various vectors are being studied. The vectors include canarypox virus, adenoviruses, attenuated polioviruses, *Salmonella sp.*, *Shigella sp.*, etc. Live vectors endow vaccines with the ability to induce T-lymphocyte-mediated responses, and vectors that proliferate in the mucous membranes (adenoviruses, *Shigella sp.*) help to induce the mucous immune response.

Some vaccines are based on the so-called “naked DNA”, i.e., the pure genetic material of HIV in its DNA form. Recent studies in animals show that DNA vaccines are capable of inducing a strong cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-mediated response, which is believed to be necessary for protecting the organism against HIV infection. DNA vaccines are relatively more resistant to heat and are less expensive than traditional vaccines. Therefore, they are promising for being used in developing countries.

Because of simplicity and availability of short amino acid chains vaccines based on synthetic peptides are being thoroughly studied. It is possible to combine different B- and T-cellular epitopes in a single vaccine to stimulate both humoral and cellular immunity. Multivalent vaccines are being developed on the basis of synthetic peptides containing multiple epitopes of various HIV subtypes. In principle, such vaccines are capable of overcoming difficulties associated with HIV diversity.

Combinations of various antigens as well as of various strategies are widely used in the development of new generation vaccines. Different live vectors are combined with recombinant proteins and pseudovirion structures and/or peptides, the components being administered simultaneously or in a series. Vectors carrying *env*, *gag*, and *pol* genes simultaneously are being developed. New strategies to enhance the penetration of antigens into the mucous membranes employ biodegradable microspheres and liposomes capable of delivering target antigens to particular tissue sites and creating an antigen “depot” in tissues thus providing for its long-term presentation to immunocompetent cells.

All the above directions are more or less represented in Russia, and in some of them (studying HIV genetic variability and designing original antigens, adjuvants, and vehicles) we hold leading positions. However, the possibility to create an HIV vaccine was rejected until recently, and so no efforts were focussed on this goal. Clearly, task-oriented efforts, not scattered attempts of small research teams, may in principle result in the creation of a specific HIV vaccine needed in a particular country with a specific pattern of HIV variability. We cannot rely on an “uncle from overseas” because they are focussed on the B-subtype over there.

Now that it has recently become difficult to reject the possibility to develop an HIV vaccine, its opponents in our country put forward the argument that it is too expensive for Russia in its present economic state. This argument is beneath criticism for the reason that WE CANNOT BUT AFFORD THAT.

The dispute of whether to create an HIV vaccine or not was terminated by politicians. At the meeting of eight industrial countries, Russia included, that occurred in Denver in June 1997 (G-8) the necessity to develop an HIV vaccine and the need for the international cooperation for the sake of succeeding in this endeavor were confirmed (Paragraph 33 of the Final Communiqué).

In Russia, national science was at its best in dealing with the HIV/AIDS problem in the eighties. It was the major force that provided for the successful control of HIV/AIDS epidemic at its early stage. Russian science has to show itself nowadays when the development of an HIV vaccine is believed to be almost the only means to prevent the catastrophic spread of the epidemic.

In 1997, in accordance with G8 guidelines, the program "New Generation Vaccines and Future Medical Diagnostic Systems" was launched. It is headed by academician R. V. Petrov, Vice-President of Russian Academy of Sciences, and funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology of Russian Federation. A branch of the program is dedicated to the development of an HIV vaccine (coordinator: A. P. Kozlov). The Russian HIV vaccine project should find its place in the joint effort of the international community aimed at the solution of this problem.

Within the framework of the project the infrastructure should be built that will unite the main lines of activity aimed at the creation of an HIV vaccine. The lines include studying the genetic variability of Russian HIV isolates and their structural and biological characteristics, defining immune characteristics associated with resistance to HIV, designing candidate antigens, adjuvants, and means for their delivery, and performing laboratory and clinical trials of candidate vaccines. All that must be consolidated by one common goal and aimed at the achievement of its final result.

Involved in the project are, among others, Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals (St. Petersburg), "Vector" Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology (Novosibirsk), Institute of Immunology (Moscow).

Within the framework of the project, research work was carried out in 1997 aimed at designing candidate immunizing agents to be used in an HIV vaccine. Computer-assisted design methods were employed to construct artificial immunizing agents with the potential to stimulate T- and B-cell-mediated immune responses to HIV infection. Chemical synthesis of peptides of major HIV-1 subtypes present in Russia was done. The technology of manufacturing microcapsule-embedded vaccine preparations was developed. A molecular inductor of the specific CTL-response has been designed, which consists of an HIV-1 protein and the associated lethal factor of anthrax toxin. Attenuated recombinant strains of poxvirus and several DNA vaccines have been engineered.

Experimental animals (mice and macaques) were immunized with candidate immunizing agents. The results obtained suggest that the agents are capable of eliciting humoral and cellular immune responses including neutralizing antibody production. Several non-B subtypes of HIV-1 strains have been isolated in Russia. A bank of HIV-infected sera is being collected. Novel means for differential diagnostics are being designed.

In 1998, these activities will go on. In addition, the work will start aimed at defining criteria and developing an infrastructure for performing clinical trials of candidate HIV vaccines.

GLOBAL APPROACH AND NATIONAL PECULIARITIES

At the 11th WHO Session the Soviet Union made the suggestion to launch the program of smallpox eradication. The suggestion was accepted in 1959. It took 20 years to achieve this goal. Late academician V. Zhdanov played an important role in developing and implementing the program.

In 1987 USSR Minister of Health Ye. Chazov forwarded a letter to WHO Director General. In the letter, which was written by acad. V. Zhdanov, major principles of WHO Global Program on AIDS were formulated. In particular, the letter read the following: "In our view, the strategy of fighting AIDS should be active. For this, organizational approaches similar to those used in the campaign of smallpox eradication are required but they have to be more powerful and efficient... The program of AIDS vaccine development should be taken as a high priority..."

The WHO Global Program on AIDS has played an important role the mobilization of efforts aimed at preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS epidemic in the world. Much was done for the program by its directors Dr. J. Mann and Dr. M. Merson.

In 1996, the Joint UN Program on AIDS (UNAIDS) was launched which meant an increased organization and coordination in dealing with the HIV/AIDS problem at the international level. However, despite the evident need for a unified approach to the HIV/AIDS problem, peculiarities of policy in this sphere, which are specific for different countries and regions, should be considered too. First of all, different countries are differently affected by HIV/AIDS. Even in countries with a similar stage of HIV/AIDS epidemic development, approaches to the epidemic must be different since technological levels, infrastructure, traditions etc. are different in these countries. Approaches applicable in rich and poor countries will always be different. Some means of treating HIV infection, i.e. gene therapy, will be available only in a few countries for quite a long. Even countries

with the low level of HIV infection must differently plan their policy depending on conditions they are in (for instance, Russia in crisis and China where economics is on the rise). Thus, national peculiarities should be considered along with general approaches and global coordination of efforts against HIV/AIDS.

May a coordinated regional policy be appropriate? Probably, it may if features exist that are common for the whole region.

Until recently, the situation in regard to HIV/AIDS was similar in former USSR countries and was characterized by the low number of HIV infected people.

Former USSR countries exist in the common epidemiological space, which is caused by nominal borders and a multitude of traditional links. In these countries there is much in common in people's mentality, public health infrastructure, traditions, and history. Extensive economic relations still exist. Social and economic crisis in most former USSR countries is in progress and determines similar course of events in many spheres. In particular, the regularities of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia are much the same.

Bilateral and multilateral agreements have been concluded, common political bodies have been created and the experience of joint solution of problems has been gained since the disintegration of the USSR.

There is also experience of the joint work in the sphere of dealing with HIV/AIDS. One of the examples is the Baltic Anti-AIDS Union which was organized by us in collaborations with our colleagues from Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland in early nineties. Many meetings and conferences were held in Vilnius, Riga, Tallinn, Helsinki and St. Petersburg, many bilateral contacts were kept, and many joint projects were launched. Undoubtedly, the Baltic Union has played an important role in the control of HIV/AIDS epidemic in the region.

We have gained an experience in the coordination of efforts with CIS countries within the format of our annual AIDS conferences in St. Petersburg, which are attended by representatives of all former USSR countries. Problems common for all of them are discussed at the conferences. At present, one of the most important problems is the prevention of HIV infection among IDUs.

We are happy to note that executive and legislative authorities do pay attention to recommendations worked out at our conferences. They were many times considered by the Social Policy and Human Rights Committee of the Interparliamentary Assembly and by the Council of the Assembly. At present, a draft of the Agreement of CIS countries on cooperation in the solution of problems related to HIV infection is in preparation. In accordance with the respective resolution of the Council of Interparliamentary Assembly, a model law "On Prevention of HIV Infection in CIS Countries" is currently being worked out.

HIV/AIDS AND XXI CENTURY INFECTIONS

Important as it is, the HIV/AIDS problem is not unique and isolated. Beginning from the sixties when the mankind was ready to celebrate the victory over infectious diseases, we unexpectedly were confronted by a number of new diseases and their causative agents. These include South American and African hemorrhagic fevers and respective infectious agents, i.e., Machupo, Marburg, Lassa, and Ebola viruses (1962–1976); Lyme disease and legionnaires' disease (1975–1976, USA); human leukemia viruses (1979 – 1980; by the way, they are closely related to HIV); a new strain of staphylococci causing the toxic shock syndrome (1979, USA); a new type of hantavirus causing fatal acute respiratory diseases (1993, USA), and others.

Long-known diseases with altered, more aggressive, properties started to recur. The outburst of tuberculosis resistant to antibiotics that occurred in New York in 1992 – 1993 may be an example. A new type of a cholera vibrio combining the properties of high virulence and environmental stability has evolved (1992–1993, Madras, India). This microorganism appears to be capable of travelling as a "passenger" in blue-green alga cells. From this result its ability to penetrate into new regions (Peru, 1991) and its association with the environmental pollution and global climatic changes. Here, in Russia, polio outbreak provoked by the war in Chechnya is an example. A new term has appeared in the world scientific literature: "emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases (EREIDs)". With all this in consideration, the emergence of the HIV/AIDS pandemic (1970 - 1980) does not seem an unfortunate accident but, rather, a manifestation of general trends predicted by some scientists.

On 8–11 December, 1996, our Association in collaboration with American colleagues, Biomedical center, and Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals conducted a workshop for American and Russian experts to discuss the problem of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, HIV

infection and AIDS included. This was the first meeting held in Russia to be dedicated to that theme. An outcome of the meeting was the preparation of several joint Russian-American projects. This work will be continued at the forthcoming 6th Conference "AIDS, Cancer, and Related Problems".

The second decade of HIV/AIDS problem in Russia will expand into the XXI century. The forthcoming millennium has many new ordeals in store for us. In this sense, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is a model we may use to develop techniques and approaches that will form the foundation of the XXI century medicine. In line with our great predecessors, I. I. Mechnikov, D. I. Ivanovsky, S. P. Botkin, N. F. Gamaleya, and E. N. Pavlovsky, we ought to be up to tasks to be fulfilled, meet the challenge of HIV/AIDS epidemic and protect the health of the nation in the forthcoming XXI century.

CONCLUSION

We believe that still there is a real possibility to avoid the development of a large-scale HIV/AIDS epidemic in Russia. This belief is based not only on the low rate of the infection, which is certainly important, but, also, on the existence of an adequate infrastructure, on the high educational level of specialists and the population in large, the presence of political will, and on the experience of controlling epidemics in the past. Despite social and economic crisis, which promotes the spread of the epidemic, we have to build up preponderance on the side of its antagonists. To achieve this, the strategy of active preventive intervention should be implemented which is based on the introduction of modern high biomedical technologies in combination with social and behavioral interventions.

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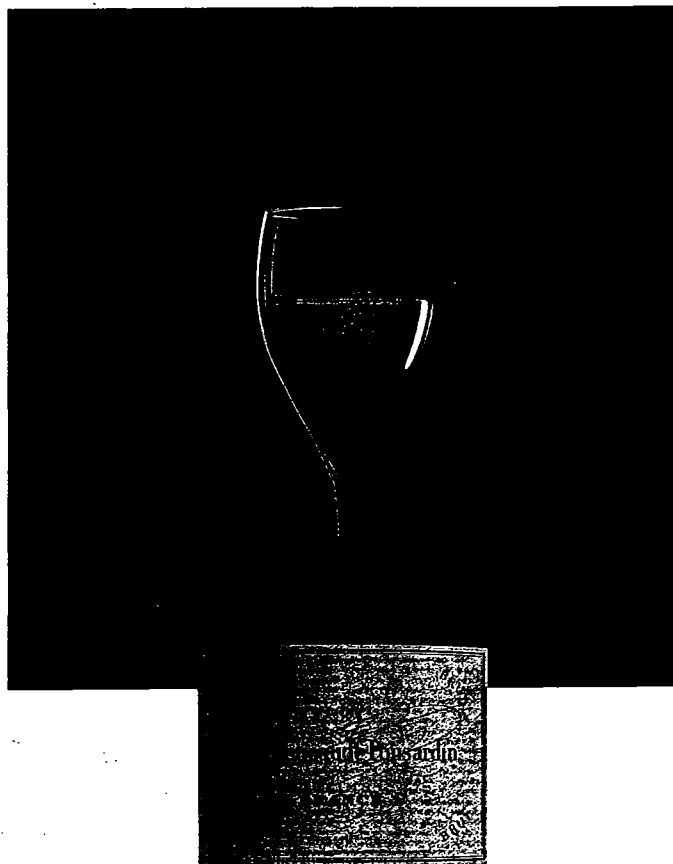
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16. Ada G. L. Vaccines. In: Fundamental Immunology (Ed. W. E. Paul), 3rd Edition. New York: Raven Press Ltd., 1993; pp. 1309-1352.

17. Russia-US Workshop «Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases». December 8–11, 1996, St.-Petersburg.

ВДОВА КЛИКО

Уникальный Стиль • Уникальный Вкус

Уникальное Шампанское!



В июне 1814 года вдова Клико отправила в Россию первые бутылки своего дивного шампанского. Успех был таков, что в течение всего XIX-ого века выдающиеся поэты и писатели воспевали божественный напиток. Спустя почти два столетия бутылки с желтой этикеткой стоят на самых престижных столах России, элегантно доказывая тем самым, что шампанское "Вдовы Клико" является символом "игристого" диалога между Францией и Россией и что для русского человека "Вдова Клико" до сих пор символизирует шампанское.



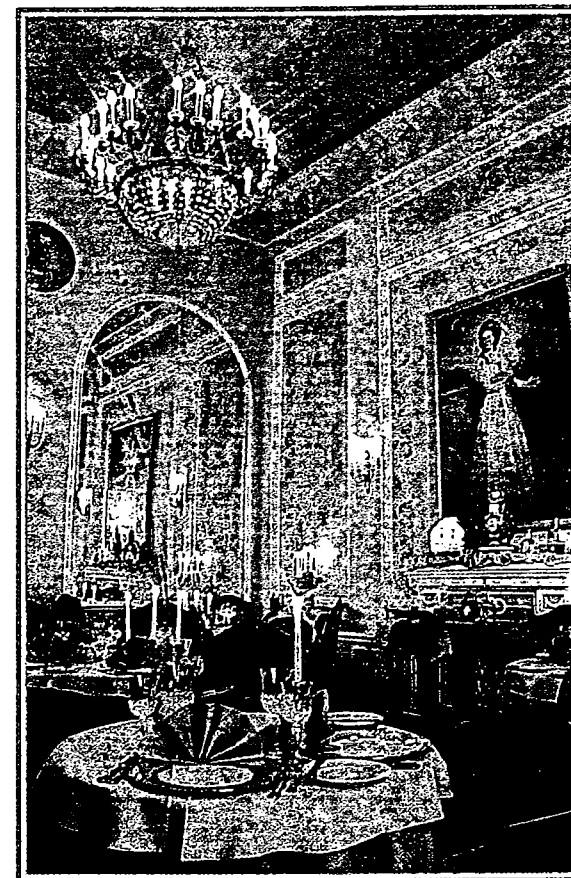
It was in June 1814 that Madame Clicquot first sent bottles of her delicious champagne to Russia. So great was its success that throughout the rest of that century distinguished poets and writers sang the praise of the divine nectar. Now, nearly two centuries later, the yellow label of Veuve Clicquot champagne is to be found once more on the most discriminating tables in Russia, an elegant token of its role as symbol of the sparkling dialogue between France and Russia, where to this day "Veuve Clicquot" remains synonymous with champagne.

Эксклюзивным дистрибьютором шампанского "ВДОВА КЛИКО" в С.-Петербурге является компания GRAFT TRADING. Тел./факс: (812) 298-0363/8729



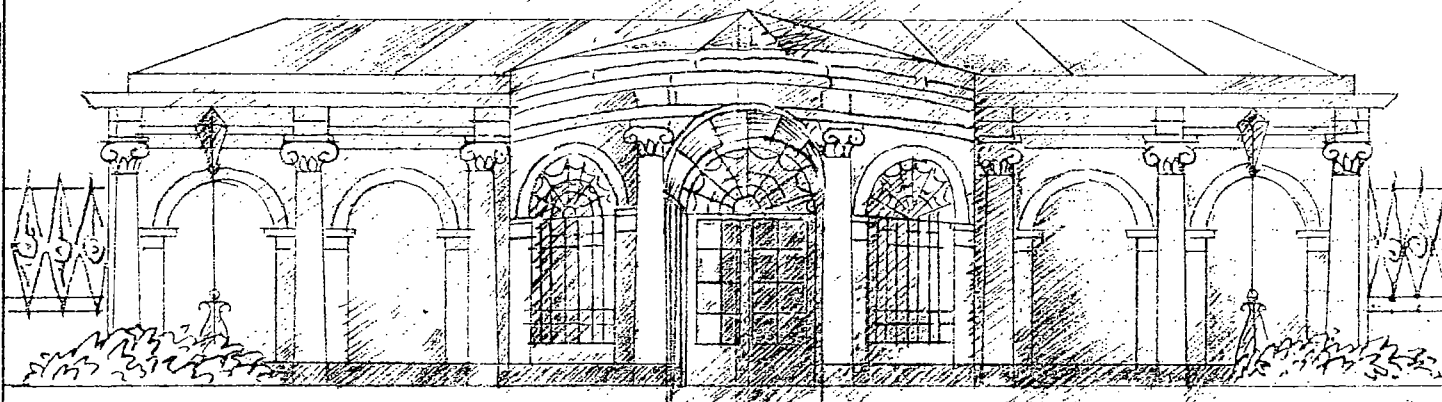
Dvoriannskoye Gnezdo
RESTAURANT

THE NOBLE NEST

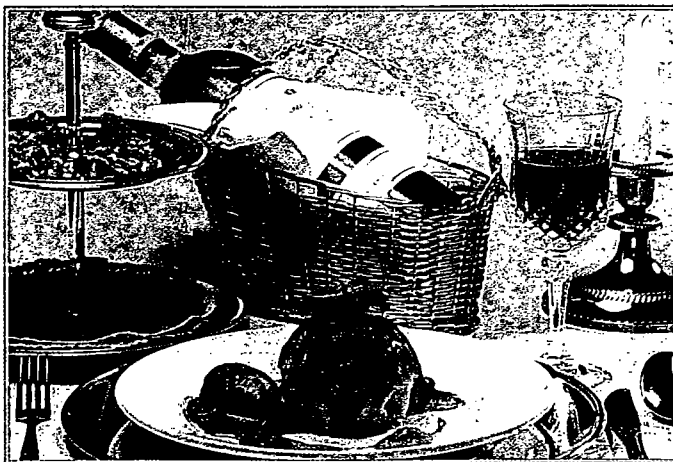


"Дворянское Гнездо"

РЕСТОРАН



Dvorianskoye Gnezdo, St. Petersburg's finest restaurant, is located in the Trianon of the splendid Youssupov Palace. Designed in 1751 by Vallin de la Motte, the architect of the Small Hermitage and many other important buildings, the Trianon has been meticulously restored to its original splendour. "Dvorianskoye Gnezdo" translates into English as "The Noble Nest" – a very appropriate name: at one time it served as a tea pavilion where the Youssupovs, the richest, most powerful – and most decadent – princes of the empire entertained their peers.



Today Dvorianskoye Gnezdo offers an innovative menu that combines variations on traditional Russian dishes with modern French cuisine. Enjoy your aperitif in style at the mezzanine lounge to the accompaniment of live music. Dinner is served in one of our intimate and sumptuous dining rooms, where the same aristocracy who were previously guests and owners are represented by their portraits.

Located in the historic city centre just a two minute walk from the famous Mariinsky (Kirov) Theatre, Dvorianskoye Gnezdo restaurant is the ideal location for special business receptions – as well as for a stylish luncheon, an intimate dinner or an elegant after-theatre supper.

Ресторан "Дворянское Гнездо", лучший петербургский ресторан, располагается в бывшем Чайном домике Юсуповского дворца. Этот павильон был построен в 1751 году по проекту архитектора Вильяма де ла Мотта, автора проектов многих петербургских зданий, в том числе здания Нового Эрмитажа. Несколько лет назад Чайный домик был самым тщательным образом отреставрирован, к нему вернулось былое величие, как в те времена, когда князья Юсуповы, одни из самых богатых и влиятельных в Российской Империи, принимали своих гостей.

Сегодня "Дворянское Гнездо" предлагает своим гостям отличное меню, составленное из традиционных русских блюд и произведений французской кухни. Музыкальная гостиная, где по вечерам звучит живая музыка, приглашает на аперитивы. Пообедать можно в одном из уютных, роскошно декорированных залов, украшенных портретами русских императоров и князей Юсуповых.



Расположенный в историческом центре города, в двух минутах ходьбы от Мариинского театра, ресторан "Дворянское Гнездо" является идеальным местом для проведения деловых встреч, обедов в обстановке покоя и уюта, элегантных ужинов после театральных развездов.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. receipt	Unknown (in Cyrillic), for Anna Maria Sindler (2 pages)	05/18/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21073

FOLDER TITLE:

Russia, 5/16-21/98

2007-1550-F
kc1311

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. form	copy of passport information page, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	02/14/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21073

FOLDER TITLE:

Russia, 5/16-21/98

2007-1550-F
kc1311

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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Le Secrétaire d'Etat
des Etats-Unis d'Amérique

*prie par les présentes toutes autorités compétentes de laisser passer
le citoyen ou ressortissant des Etats-Unis titulaire du présent passeport,
sans délai ni difficulté et, en cas de besoin, de lui accorder
toute aide et protection légitimes.*

Sans délai ni difficulté et, en cas de besoin, de l'une
toute aide et protection légitimes.

Sandra Skuman

SIGNATURE OF BEARER / SIGNATURE DU TITULAIRE

[illegible]

T - 6
Англ.

Keep for the duration of your
stay in the RF or abroad.
Not renewable in case of loss.

Persons giving false information in the Customs
Declaration, or to Customs officers shall render
themselves liable under laws of the RF

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

Full name SANDRA LYNE THURMAN
Citizenship US
Arriving from WASHINGTON DC
Country of destination RUSSIA
Purpose of visit BUSINESS

(business, tourism, private, etc.)

My luggage (including hand luggage) submitted for Customs inspection consists of
2 pieces.

With me and in my luggage I have:

- I. Weapons of all descriptions and ammunition NO
II. Narcotics and appliances for the use thereof NO
III. Antiques and objects of art (paintings, drawings, icons, sculptures, etc.) NO
IV. Russian rubles, Russian State Loan bonds, Russian lottery tickets NO

V. Currency other than Russian rubles (bank notes, exchequer bills, coins), payment voucher (cheques, bills, letters of credit, etc.), securities (shares, bonds, etc.) in foreign currencies, precious metals (gold, silver, platinum, metals of platinum group) in any form or condition, crude and processed natural precious stones (diamonds, brilliants, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls), jewelry and other articles made of precious metals and precious stones, and scrap thereof, as well as property papers:

Description	Amount/quantity		For official use
	in figures	in words	
US Dollars	300		
Pounds Sterling			
French Francs			
Deutschemarks			

VI. Russian rubles, other currency, payment vouchers, valuables and any objects belonging to other persons

I am aware that, in addition to the objects listed in the Customs Declaration, I must submit for inspection: printed matter, manuscripts, films, video- and sound recordings, postage stamps, pictorial matter, endangered species of wild fauna and flora, wildlife parts etc., as well as items not for personal use.

I also declare that my luggage sent separately consists of 2 pieces.
(Date) May 18 1998 Owner of luggage Sandra Thurman (signed)

FOR OFFICIAL USE

A. Cleared on entry to (exit from) the RF

[illegible]

T - 6
Англ.

Keep for the duration of your
stay in the RF or abroad.
Not renewable in case of loss.

Persons giving false information in the Customs
Declaration, or to Customs officers shall render
themselves liable under laws of the RF

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

Full name _____
Citizenship _____
Arriving from _____
Country of destination _____
Purpose of visit _____
(business, tourism, private, etc.)

My luggage (including hand luggage) submitted for Customs inspection consists of
_____ pieces.

With me and in my luggage I have:

- I. Weapons of all descriptions and ammunition _____
II. Narcotics and appliances for the use thereof _____
III. Antiques and objects of art (paintings, drawings, icons, sculptures, etc.) _____
IV. Russian rubles, Russian State Loan bonds, Russian lottery tickets _____

V. Currency other than Russian rubles (bank notes, exchequer bills, coins), payment voucher (cheques, bills, letters of credit, etc.), securities (shares, bonds, etc.) in foreign currencies, precious metals (gold, silver, platinum, metals of platinum group) in any form or condition, crude and processed natural precious stones (diamonds, brilliants, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls), jewelry and other articles made of precious metals and precious stones, and scrap thereof, as well as property papers:

Description	Amount/quantity		For official use
	in figures	in words	
US Dollars			
Pounds Sterling			
French Francs			
Deutschemarks			

VI. Russian rubles, other currency, payment vouchers, valuables and any objects belonging to other persons _____

I am aware that, in addition to the objects listed in the Customs Declaration, I must submit for inspection: printed matter, manuscripts, films, video- and sound recordings, postage stamps, pictorial matter, endangered species of wild fauna and flora, wildlife parts etc., as well as items not for personal use.

I also declare that my luggage sent separately consists of _____ pieces.

(Date) _____ 199 _____ Owner of luggage _____
(signed)

FOR OFFICIAL USE

A. Cleared on entry to (exit from) the RF

[illegible]

Agenda
May 19-21, 1998

May 19

NIH Research Grantsmanship Workshop

1. Introduction
Dr. Kozlov, Dr. Western, and Dr. Hartsock
2. NIH Orientation
Dr. Tingley
3. Grantsmanship Tips
Dr. Tingley and Dr. Hartsock
4. Successful Examples/Practical Exercises
Dr. Tingley

May 20

1. NIH International Funding Mechanisms
Dr. Western
2. General International Research Programs and Central-Eastern Specific Programs
Dr. Western and Dr. Patricia Needle (NIDA)
3. Timely Opportunities
Dr. Western, Dr. Hartsock, Dr. Needle, Dr. Robert Eisinger (OAR), and Ms. Tomitch (Fogarty International Center)
4. Conclusion
Dr. Kozlov, Dr. Western, and Dr. Hartsock

May 21

**Executive Meeting to Plan for US-Russian Conference on
Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases (EREIDS)
Research**

Principal disease topics

- Blood-borne diseases
- STD's, including AIDS
- Vector-borne diseases
- Air-borne diseases
- Oncogenic agents
- Other diseases of high concern, e. g., polio, diphtheria

**Emerging and Re-Emerging
Infectious Diseases (EREIDS)**

The Second US-Russian Workshop

St. Petersburg, Russia

May 19 - 21, 1998

Sponsors

From Russia:

Ministry of Science and Technologies of Russian Federation,
the Program "Vaccines of New Generation and Diagnostic Systems of the Future",
Russian HIV Vaccine Project;

From USA:

Office of AIDS Research
National Institute of Health

Organizers from US side:

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
National Institute of Drug Abuse

Organizers from Russian side:

Biomedical Center
Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals
Association against HIV/AIDS

Coordinators from American side:

Dr. K. Western, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases;
Dr. D. Tingley, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
Dr. P. Hartsock, National Institute on Drug Abuse

Coordinator from Russian side:

Dr. A. P. Kozlov, Biomedical Center, Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals and Association against HIV/AIDS

Participants from American side:

1. Dr. Karl Western
NIAID/NIH
2. Dr. Carole Heilman
NIAID/NIH
3. Dr. Rodney Hoff
NIAID/NIH
4. Dr. Dianne Tingley
NIAID/NIH
5. Dr. John J. McGowan
NIAID/NIH
6. Ms. Natalie Tomitch
Fogarty International Center, NIH
7. Dr. Jack Whitescarver
NIH Office of AIDS Research
8. Dr. Robert Eisinger
NIH Office of AIDS Research
9. Dr. Peter Hartsock
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
10. Dr. Patricia Needle
NIDA/NIH
11. Dr. Robert J. Battjes
NIDA/NIH
12. Mr. Matthew Tiedeman
Family Health International
13. Dr. Mary Ann Micka
USAID, Washington
14. Dr. Natalia Vozijanova
USAID, U.S. Embassy, Moscow
15. Ms. Tamara Sirbilidze
USAID, U.S. Embassy, Moscow
16. Dr. R. Ryder
Yale University

Participants from Russian Side:

1. Dr. A. I. Archakov
Institute of Biomedical Chemistry, Moscow
2. Dr. S. I. Bazhan
State Research Institute of Virology and Biotechnology,
Novosibirsk

3. Academician R. M. Chaitov
Institute of Immunology, Moscow
4. Prof. V. E. Gurtsevich
Oncological Center, Moscow
5. Dr. E. V. Karamov
Ivanovsky Institute of Virology, Moscow
6. Prof. S. A. Ketlinsky
Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg
7. Dr. O. I. Kiselev
Influenza Institute, St. Petersburg
8. Dr. S. M. Klimenko
Ivanovsky Institute of Virology, Moscow
9. Dr. A. P. Kozlov
Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg
10. Dr. S. S. Marennikova
State Research Institute of Virology and Biotechnology,
Novosibirsk
11. Dr. V. A. Nesmeyanov
Shemyakin-Ovchinnikov Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry,
Moscow
12. Prof. S. V. Netesov
State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology,
Novosibirsk
13. Dr. A. N. Noskov
Institute of Applied Microbiology
14. Prof. A. G. Pokrovsky
State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology
15. Prof. K. K. Raevsky
Military Medical Institute, St. Petersburg
16. Prof. I. G. Sidorovich
Institute of Immunology, Moscow
17. Prof. S. N. Schelkunov
State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology,
Novosibirsk
18. Dr. E. N. Sventitsky
Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg
19. Academician A. A. Vorobyov
Sechenov Medical Academy, Moscow
20. Prof. A. B. Zhebrun
Pasteur Institute of Epidemiology, St. Petersburg
21. Dr. V. V. Zverev
Institute of Viral Preparations, Moscow

The Trip of Sandra L. Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

to
St. Petersburg, Moscow
May 16 - May 21, 1998

File
Russia

Saturday, May 16th - Sunday, May 17th

Flights/Dinner

3 - 4 PM	Depart for Dulles Airport (International Flights require 2 hr. check in)
6:10 PM - 8:25 AM	Delta Airlines Flight #2772, Seat 9D Departing Washington Dulles en route Zurich, Terminal A
11:35 AM - 4:40 PM	Delta Airlines Flight #2846, Seat 18J Departing Zurich, Terminal A en route St. Petersburg, Pulkovo 2
Transportation	Dr. Kozlov will meet you at the gate and proceed to the hotel
Hotel (Suite)	Hotel St. Petersburg 5/2 Vyborgskaha Emb. P: 7-812-542-94-11 (registration board)
7 PM	Quiet, relaxing dinner with Andrei Kozlov, Peter Hartsock, and Anastasia Hartsock (Stacey)

Monday, May 18th

6th International Conference 'AIDS, Cancer and Related Problems'

Hotel St. Petersburg, Hotel Hall (2nd Floor)

10 AM - 12 PM	Two 'Kalinka' awards will be presented: one to a famous Russian professor, Dr. Vorobyev and the other to you for 'Outstanding Achievements in the Field of HIV/AIDS' for your contribution in preparing the decision of the G-8 Meeting in Denver. Dr. Vorobyev should be speaking for about 20-30 minutes; you will speak for 10 - 15 minutes on the importance of collaboration, the vaccine announcement's anniversary, a thank you, etc., current policy trends in the US. Dr. Kozlov will introduce you both before presenting the awards. Audience will consist of about 200 people: scientists, medical doctors, activists, etc. Interpretation will be simultaneous. The Kalinka Award has been presented only twice in the past: Lars Kallings, Director General of the International AIDS Society, and Robert Gallo. Dr. Koop is scheduled to receive the award next year (per Peter).
12 - 12:30 PM	Opening of the exhibition
12:30 - 1:30 PM	Lunch
??? PM	You are also scheduled to meet with a representative of the President of Russia, Mr. Tzypljajev. Up for discussion are possible collaborations between the US and Russia in the field of HIV Vaccine.

Tuesday, May 19th

Hotel St. Petersburg

Discussion

- 9 - 12:00 PM Vaccine Session, White Hall
'Pathogenesis and clinical problems of AIDS and Cancer'
Headed by Dr. Kozlov and Dr. Vorobyev, you are invited to attend.
- 1:20 - 2 PM Lunch
- 2:15 - 6 PM Satellite Symposium, Concert Hall
'Developing an Effective Response to the Emerging HIV Epidemic Among IDUs in Russia'
You are invited to attend. Dr. Kozlov is one of the Chairpersons for the event and believes that it would be beneficial for you to be there.

*Reception
Workout*

Wednesday, May 20th

Hermitage, Vaccine site visit, Meetings

The exact times on this day are incomplete as yet; however, Dr. Kozlov should have a more detailed schedule upon arrival. You will be visiting the Hermitage and the vaccine research center. It is customary for someone of your rank to visit the Consul General in St. Petersburg to brief her/him on what you've seen, your participation in the Conference, and general AIDS issues here in the US. Dr. Kozlov has been notified that you must do this at some point in the afternoon.

- 12 AM Overnight train to Moscow with Dr. Kozlov. You will have your own separate sleeping compartment for the duration.

Thursday, May 21st

Ministry of Science, Flights

- 9:30 AM Evelyn Putnam of the US Embassy, Moscow will meet you at this meeting. She has been very helpful in keeping the Embassy involved in your itinerary and is coordinating this visit with Dr. Kozlov.
- 9:30 - 10:30 AM Meeting in the Ministry of Science and Technologies with the Minister or a member of the Minister's staff. (The Minister has been ill recently) Attendees will include members of the Board of Directors, Russian Program Vaccines of New Generations.
- 1:30 - 3:40 PM Delta Airlines Flight #31, 31F
Departing Moscow, Sheremetyevo 2 en route New York JFK, Terminal 3
- 5:40 - 6:59 PM Delta Airlines Flight #1951, Seat 36D
Departing New York JFK en route Washington Dulles, Terminal B/C
- 6:59 PM Car return to 736 Jackson Place or pick up by PB, RS, BS

Contacts

Andrei Kozlov, Director, Biomed Center

P: 7-812-230-4872

F: 7-812-230

HP: 7-812-316-5249

HF: Same as phone

(202) 939-8907

Russian Consulate, Tunlaw Street, NW

P: 7-095-956-4029

F: 7-095-956-4296

Evelyn Putna, US Embassy Moscow

(800) 847-0242, Code Number KC52

Travel Office Emergency

P: (407) 323-7984

F: (407) 328-2011

Sarah in Florida/Washington

P: (202) 588-5476/(202) 395-1441

Todd Summers

P: (202)456-2444/HP: (202) 546-2332

People you need to know

Dr. Mikhail Glubokovsky

Represents the Russian Duma (Parliament). Controls entire science budget and is responsible for funding the Ministry of Science. Also an old friend of Andrei Kozlov's.

Lars Kallings

Director General of the International AIDS Society, and co-sponsor of this year's Geneva World AIDS Conference.

Col. Y. Lobzin

Head infectious disease expert for the entire Russian military. Very supportive of US/Russian collaboration in AIDS and other emerging and infectious diseases.

Dr. Narkevich

Head of the AIDS Department at the Ministry of Health

Olga Popova

Administrative Assistant, Organizing Committee of the Conference, Kozlov's Asst. - Extremely helpful with the details of your trip

Evelynn Putnam

Environment, Science, Technology Section, US Embassy in Moscow

Robert Battjes

Talk with Peter Hartsock

Patricia Needle

"" "" ""

***Bee-yella-dome**

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. INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS REQUIRE A 2HR ADVANCE CHECK IN.
AIR FARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. PLEASE CALL FOR CORRECT
FARE BEFORE PROCESSING TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION.

. SECURITY ALERT INFORMATION
DUE TO THE FAA MANDATED INCREASE IN AIRPORT SECURITY
YOU MAY BE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PHOTO IDENTIFICATION
AT AIRPORT CHECKIN.

FOR AFTER HOUR EMERGENCIES
CALL 800-847-0242/YOUR HOTLINE CODE IS S-KC52

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. ALL UNUSED TICKETS ARE TO BE RETURNED TO AMERICAN
EXPRESS OR YOUR TRAVEL COORDINATOR IMMEDIATELY UPON
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. THANK YOU FOR TRAVELING WITH AMERICAN EXPRESS.
THIS RESERVATION PREPARED BY JACK SHAYEGAN.

Short Program
VI International Conference
"AIDS, Cancer and Related Problems"
St. Petersburg, Russia
May 18-22, 1998

Hotel "Saint Petersburg"

<i>Monday, 18 May 98</i>		
Time	CONCERT HALL	HOTEL HALL, 2 ND FLOOR
10:00-10:30	<i>Opening of the Conference, granting awards.</i> Chairperson: <i>A. P. Kozlov</i>	
10:30-11:00	First prizewinner talk	
11:00-11:30	Second prizewinner talk	
11:30-12:00		Opening of the Exhibition
12:00-13:00	LUNCH ON YOUR OWN	
13:00-17:00	<i>Opening Plenary Session</i> Chairpersons: <i>A. P. Kozlov and I. G. Sidorovich</i> <i>A. P. Kozlov: Conference-98: The policy of active preventive intervention in HIV/AIDS</i> <i>M. I. Narkevich: HIV infection in Russia</i> <i>S. A. Chaplinskis: HIV infection in Lithuania</i> <i>L. P. Titov: HIV-infection in Belarus</i> <i>E. V. Karamov: Biological characteristics of Russian HIV isolates</i> <i>J. Whitescarver: Scientific priorities of National Institutes of Health AIDS Research Program</i> <i>C. Heilman: HIV vaccine development</i> <i>R. Ryder: Obstacles in the development of a prophylactic HIV vaccine</i>	
	<i>J. P. Grund: HIV Prevention in Russia: another band plays on?</i> <i>E. Pedersen: Nucleic acid junctions as possible antisense targets</i>	
17:00 - 18:00	<i>Press-conference</i>	
18:00	<i>Reception</i>	

Tuesday, 19 May 98			
Time	GLASS HALL	WHITE HALL	BLUE HALL
9:00-12:00	HIV VACCINE Chairpersons: <i>A. P. Kozlov</i> <i>A. A. Vorobyev</i>	<i>Pathogenesis and clinical problems of AIDS and cancer</i> Chairpersons: <i>M. N. Papuashvili</i> <i>Ye. Ye. Voronin</i>	
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13:20-14:00	LUNCH ON YOUR OWN		
14:00-18:00	<i>Basic and molecular aspects of cancer</i> Chairpersons: <i>A. V. Itkes,</i> <i>M. Zajac-Kaye</i> <i>A. P. Perevozchikov</i>	CONCERT HALL SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM DEVELOPING AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO THE EMERGING HIV EPIDEMIC AMONG IDUS IN RUSSIA Chairpersons: <i>J.-P. Grund,</i> <i>V. F. Yegorov</i> <i>A. P. Kozlov</i>	2nd Russia-US Workshop "Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases" Chairpersons: <i>A. P. Kozlov,</i> <i>K. Western</i> <i>P. Hartsock</i>
14:15-18:00			

<i>Wednesday, 20 May</i>			
Time	GLASS HALL	WHITE HALL	BLUE HALL
9:00 – 13:00	SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM DEVELOPING AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO THE EMERGING HIV EPIDEMIC AMONG IDUS IN RUSSIA Chairpersons: <i>U. Weber</i> <i>J.-P. Grund</i> <i>D. Ostrovskiy</i>	<i>Molecular and Cellular Biology of HIV Infection</i> Chairpersons: <i>E. V. Karamov</i> <i>A. G. Pokrovskiy</i>	
13:00– 14:00	LUNCH ON YOUR OWN		
14:00–18:00	<i>Molecular design, directed synthesis, and manufacturing of substances and medicines for HIV/AIDS</i> Chairpersons: <i>V. A. Ostrovskiy</i> , <i>E. Pedersen</i> <i>A. A. Krayevskiy</i>	COMMERCIAL SYMPOSIUM <i>L. P. Korobitsyn</i> : Manufacturing and clinical application of a recombinant human erythropoietin <i>M. I. Yelagina</i> Standardization of routine molecular-biological methods with the optimal equipment price-to-performance ratio <i>V. V. Baturin</i> Russian AZT	2nd Russia-US Workshop "Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases" Chairpersons: <i>A. P. Kozlov</i> , <i>K. Western</i> <i>P. Hartsock</i>

<i>Thursday, 18 May 98</i>				
Time	GLASS HALL	WHITE HALL	BLUE HALL	HOTEL HALL, 2 nd floor
9:00–11:00				POSTER SESSION
11:00–13:00	<i>Laboratory diagnostics and monitoring of HIV infection and associated diseases</i> Chairperson: <i>I. G. Sidorovich</i>	<i>Regional programs</i> Chairperson: <i>I. S. Valitov</i> <i>I. G. Postolenko</i>		
13:00–14:00	LUNCH ON YOUR OWN			
14:00–18:00		Round table: <i>Social, legal and philosophical issues of HIV/AIDS</i> Chairpersons: <i>A. A. Demidov</i> <i>S. A. Chaplinskas</i>	2nd Russia-US Workshop "Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases" Chairpersons: <i>A. P. Kozlov</i> , <i>K. Western</i> <i>P. Hartsock</i>	

Friday, 22 May 98		
Time	GLASS HALL	WHITE HALL
9:00-11:00	<i>Epidemiology of HIV infection</i> Chairperson: P. G. Rytik	<i>Cytokines in AIDS, cancer and other diseases</i> Chairpersons: A. S. Simbirtsev S. A. Ketlinskiy
11:15-13:00	<i>HTLV, HHV6, HHV7, and HHV8</i> Chairperson: V. Gurtsevich	<i>Biotechnology</i> Chairperson: Ye. N. Sventitskiy
13:00-14:00	LUNCH ON YOUR OWN	
14:00-16:00	<i>New technologies</i> Chairperson: V.I.Evtushenko	Round table 2: <i>Social, legal and philosophical issues of HIV/AIDS</i> Chairpersons: G. A. Krimenskiy A. A. Demidov
16:00-17:00	<i>Experimental and theoretical biology</i> Chairperson: A. P. Kozlov	
17:00-18:00	<i>Meeting of Association against HIV/AIDS</i> <i>Closing the Conference</i> Chairperson: A. P. Kozlov	

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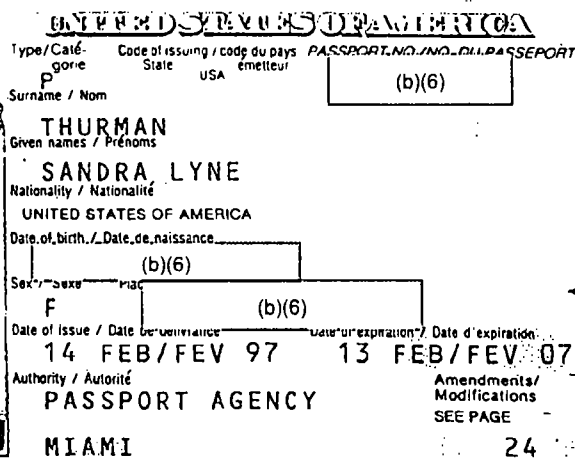
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6th International Conference
"AIDS, Cancer and Related Problems"

St. Petersburg, Russia
May 18 – 22, 1998

PROGRAM

Short Program
VI International Conference
“AIDS, Cancer and Related Problems”
St. Petersburg, Russia
May 18–22, 1998

Hotel “Saint Petersburg”

<i>Monday, 18 May 98</i>		
Time	CONCERT HALL	HOTEL HALL, 2 ND FLOOR
10:00–10:30	<i>Opening of the Conference, granting awards.</i> Chairpersons: <i>A. P. Kozlov, Yu. T. Kalinin</i>	
10:30–11:00	First prizewinner talk	
11:00–11:30	Second prizewinner talk	
11:30–12:00		Opening of the Exhibition
12:00–13:00	LUNCH ON YOUR OWN	
13:00–17:00	<i>Opening Plenary Session</i> Chairpersons: <i>A. P. Kozlov and I. G. Sidorovich</i> <i>A. P. Kozlov: Conference-98: The policy of active preventive intervention in HIV/AIDS</i> <i>M. I. Narkevich: HIV infection in Russia</i> <i>S. A. Chaplinskas: HIV infection in Lithuania</i> <i>L. P. Titov: HIV-infection in Belarus</i> <i>E. V. Karamov: Biological characteristics of Russian HIV isolates</i> <i>J. Whitescarver: Scientific priorities of National Institutes of Health AIDS Research Program</i> <i>C. Heilman: HIV vaccine development</i> <i>R. Ryder: Obstacles in the development of a prophylactic HIV vaccine</i> <i>J. P. Grund: HIV Prevention in Russia: another band plays on?</i> <i>E. Pedersen: Nucleic acid junctions as possible antisense targets</i>	
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Program
VI International Conference
“AIDS, Cancer and Related Problems”
St. Petersburg, Russia
May 18–22, 1998

Monday, 18 May

10:00–11:30 Concert Hall

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

Chairpersons: A. P. Kozlov, Yu. T. Kalinin

**GRANTING AWARDS OF ASSOCIATION AGAINST HIV/AIDS FOR OUTSTANDING
CONTRIBUTION TO FIGHTING AGAINST AIDS. PRIZEWINNERS TALK**

11:30–12:00 Opening of the exhibition

12:00–13:00 Lunch

13:00–17:00 **OPENING PLENARY SESSION**

Chairpersons: A. P. Kozlov and I. G. Sidorovich

CONFERENCE-98: THE POLICY OF ACTIVE PREVENTIVE INTERVENTION IN HIV/AIDS

A. P. Kozlov – Association against HIV/AIDS; Biomedical Center, Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

HIV INFECTION IN RUSSIA

M. I. Narkevich – HIV/AIDS National Coordinator, Moscow, Russia

HIV INFECTION IN BELARUS

L. P. Titov – Research Institute of Epidemiology, Minsk, Belarus

HIV INFECTION IN LITHUANIA

S. A. Chaplinskis – AIDS Center, Vilnius, Lithuania

BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RUSSIAN HIV ISOLATES

E. V. Karamov – I. I. Ivanovskiy Research Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia

SCIENTIFIC PRIORITIES OF NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH AIDS RESEARCH PROGRAM

J. Whitescarver – NIH Office of Aids Research, USA

HIV VACCINE DEVELOPMENT

C. Heilman – Division of AIDS, NIAID, USA

OBSTACLES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROPHYLACTIC HIV VACCINE

R. Ryder – Yale University, USA

HIV PREVENTION IN RUSSIA: ANOTHER BAND PLAYS ON?

J.-P. Grund – Director, International Harm Reduction Development, Open Society Institute, New York, NY, USA

NUCLEIC ACID JUNCTIONS AS POSSIBLE ANTISENSE TARGETS

E. Pedersen – Odense University, Denmark

Tuesday, 19 May

9:00 – 12:00, Glass Hall

SESSION 1. VACCINE AGAINST HIV

Chairpersons: A. P. Kozlov, and A. A. Vorobyev

1. RUSSIAN HIV VACCINE PROJECT

A. P. Kozlov – Biomedical Center; Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

2. PREDOMINANCE OF NON-B SUBTYPES OF HIV-1 IN COUNTRIES OF FSU

A. A. Nabatov, A. E. Masharsky, A. V. Emeljanov, S. V. Verevochkin, L. L. Krukovskaya, A. P. Kozlov – Biomedical Center; Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

3. BUILDING A COLLECTION OF PRIMARY HIV ISOLATES AND DEFINING CRITERIA FOR THE CHOICE OF HIV STRAINS TO BE USED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A KILLED WHOLE-VIRUS VACCINE

E. V. Karamov – D. I. Ivanovskiy Research Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia

4. ARTIFICIAL IMMUNIZING AGENTS

S. I. Bazhan – “Vektor” State Scientific Center of Virology and Biotechnology, Koltsovo, Novosibirsk Region, Russia

5. DESIGNING OF RECOMBINANT VIRUSES AS CANDIDATE LIVE HIV VACCINES

S. N. Schelkunov, O. I. Riazankina, V. A. Ageyenko, L. R. Shevliagina, and I. P. Dmitriyev – “Vektor” State Scientific Center of Virology and Biotechnology, Koltsovo, Novosibirsk Region, Russia

6. BIOLOGICAL CRITERIA OF VACCINE STRAINS SELECTION FOR VECTOR VACCINES

S. S. Marennikova – “Vektor” State Scientific Center of Virology and Biotechnology, Koltsovo, Novosibirsk Region, Russia

7. CONSTRUCTION OF A FUSED PROTEIN ENV-LFN FOR THE INDUCTION OF SPECIFIC CTL RESPONSE AGAINST HIV-1

A. N. Noskov, G. M. Titareva, L. N. Shingarova, I. V. Bahteeva, and A. P. Kozlov – State Research Center for Applied Microbiology, Obolensk, Serpukhov district, Moscow region; *Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia*

8. A STUDY OF DIFFERENT CANDIDATE IMMUNIZING AGENTS FOR THE DEVELOPING OF AN HIV VACCINE

*Klimov N. A. **, Yeroshkin A. M., Yeroshkina G. A., Kashentseva Ye. A., Djachkova L. B., Ignatyev G. M., Bondarenko, V. N., Konstantinov A. P., Bazhan S. I., Pavlova T. V. *, Schelkanov M. Yu. *, Burunova V. V. *, Abelian A. V. *, Karamov E. V. *, Verevochkin S. V. **, Kotov A. Yu. **, Pigareva N. V. **, Simbirtsev A. S. **, Kozlov A. P. ** – “Vektor” State Scientific Center of Virology and Biotechnology, Koltsovo, Novosibirsk Region; * D. I. Ivanovskiy Research Institute of Virology, Moscow; ** Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia*

9. HIV VACCINE: AN IMMUNOLOGIST'S VIEW

S. A. Ketlinskiy – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

10. LARGE-SCALE HIV CULTURING FOR WHOLE-VIRUS KILLED VACCINE PRODUCTION

A. G. Pokrovskiy – “Vektor” State Scientific Center of Virology and Biotechnology, Koltsovo, Novosibirsk Region, Russia

11. PRODUCTION OF HIV-1 VIRUS-LIKE PARTICLES FROM A PRIMARY ISOLATE AS A CANDIDATE VACCINE IN HUMAN TRIALS

*M. Graf, S. Yiming *, L. Deml, T. Seidl, H. Wolf, and R. Wagner – Institut für Medizinische Mikrobiologie, Klinikum Regensburg, Franz-Josef-Strauß Allee 11, 93053 Regensburg, Germany; *Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine, Beijing, China*

12. CONSTRUCTION OF ATTENUATED SALMONELLA STRAINS THAT EXPRESS TBI PROTEIN

Karpenko L.I., Eroshkin A.M., Seregin C.C., Kozhina E.M., Ilyichov A.A – Research Institute of Bioengineering; "Vector", State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology Novosibirsk Region, Koltsovo, 633159, Russia

9:00–12:00 Glass Hall

SESSION 2. PATHOGENESIS AND CLINICAL PROBLEMS OF AIDS AND CANCER

Chairpersons: M. N. Papuashvili and Ye. Ye. Voronin

1. DIUCIFON IN COMBINATORY ANTIFUNGAL THERAPY

M. N. Papuashvili – Institute of Immunology, Ministry of Health, Moscow, Russia

2. CLINICAL TRIAL OF IMUNOFAN AS AN IMMUNOCORRECTIVE AGENT FOR THE TREATMENT OF HIV-INFECTED AND AIDS PATIENTS

V. D. Prokopenko, M. N. Papuashvili, T. M. Shelepova, E. V. Zebrev, and C. S. Ibikunle – Institute of Immunology, Ministry of Health, Moscow, Russia

3. IMPACT OF COMBINATION ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, INCLUDING PROTEASE INHIBITORS ON SURVIVAL OF HIV-INFECTED INDIVIDUALS IN THE UNITED STATES

R. Ryder – Yale University, USA

4. HOMO/HETEROLOGOUS NEUTRALIZATION OF HIV-1 ON DIFFERENT STAGES OF INFECTION

A. V. Abelian, E. V. Karamov – D.I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia

5. PCR MONITORING OF HIV RNA IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD OF PATIENTS AS A METHOD FOR EVALUATING THE EFFICACY OF COMBINED ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

V. M. Kopylov, B. M. Gruzdev, A. Ya. Olshansky, V. A. Golikov – Moscow City Center for AIDS Treatment and Prevention, Moscow, Russia

6. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS CORRELATES AND DETECTION OF SOME PROGNOSTIC HIV MARKERS IN AIDS PATIENTS

E. N. Kislykh, S. N. Antonyak, M. Yu. Vatamanyuk, E. V. Maximenok, N. P. Chentsova – Ukrainian Center of AIDS prevention and control, Kiev, Ukraine

7. PREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS C AND B IN PATIENTS INFECTED BY HIV VIA DIFFERENT ROUTS OF TRANSMISSION (MOSCOW, 1996–1997)

I. A. Simonova, A. V. Kravchenko, G.Ya. Pankova, N. M. Brodovskaya, A.Ya. Olshansky – Moscow City Center for AIDS Treatment and Prevention, Moscow, Russia

8. ANALYSIS OF BIOLOGICAL PHENOTYPE OF AZT-RESISTANT WILD HIV-1 ISOLATES

T. A. Pashkova, M. N. Papuashvili, A. V. Kozlova, N. G. Yaroslavtseva, G. V. Kornilayeva, E. V. Karamov – D. I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Hematological Research Center, Institute of Immunology, Moscow, Russia

12:00 – 13:00 Glass Hall

SPECIAL LECTURES

Chairpersons: A. P. Kozlov and I. G. Sidorovich

EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

P. Hoff – NIAID, USA

ADVANCES IN STUDYING THE PATHOGENESIS AND TREATMENT OF HIV INFECTION

C. Vella – Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Italy

PEPTIDE LIBRARIES FOR THE DISCOVERY OF DNA-BINDING LIGANDS

P. Herdewijn – Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

14:00 – 18.00 Glass Hall

SESSION 3. BASIC AND MOLECULAR ASPECTS OF CANCER

Chairpersons: A. V. Itkes, M. Zajac-Kaye, and A. P. Perevozchikov

1. MAJOR GROUPS OF HUMAN ONCOGENES AND MECHANISMS OF REGULATION OF THEIR ACTIVITY

A. V. Itkes – Faculty of Medicine, People Friendship University, Moscow, Russia

2. TUMOR SUPPRESSOR GENES

P. Chumakov – Oncological Scientific Center, Moscow

3. MYC BINDING FACTORS AND PROTEIN INTERACTIONS

M. Zajac-Kaye – Department of Developmental Therapeutics, Medicine Branch, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA

4. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HUMAN CANCER CELL TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS THAT BIND TO THE GCC-ELEMENT

A. P. Perevozchikov, S. V. Orlov – Research Institute for Experimental Medicine, St. Petersburg, Russia

5. HERV-K FAMILY OF HUMAN ENDOGENOUS RETROVIRUSES: DISTRIBUTION IN HUMAN GENOME AND POSSIBLE ROLES IN GENE REGULATION IN NORMAL AND TRANSFORMED CELLS

Yu. B. Lebedev, T. V. Vinogradova, P. P. Khil, I. V. Lavrentieva, S. B. Akopov, E. D. Sverdlov – Shemyakin-Ovchinnikov Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

6. TRANSCRIPTION OF HOMOLOGUES TO THE ENV GENE OF MMTV IN HUMAN PERIPHERAL BLOOD T-LYMPHOCYTES AS A SPECIFIC MARKER OF HUMAN MAMMARY CANCER

P. Mahov, I. Kriukova, T. Malivanova, and S. Shchekourova – Research Institute of Cancerogenesis, Oncological Scientific Center, Moscow

7. 5-BROMODEOXYURIDINE AS AN INITIATOR IN TWO-STEP CARCINOGENESIS

V. N. Anisimov – Lab. Experimental Tumors, N. N. Petrov Research Institute of Oncology, Pesconhy-2, St. Petersburg, Russia

8. CHROMOSOME 6 ALLELIC IMBALANCE IN PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL CANCER

M. Attaleb, T. Gritsko, L. Semenova, L. Pavlova, N. Mazurenko – Research Institute of Cancerogenesis, Oncological Scientific Center, Moscow

9. THE DISCOVERY OF NEWLY EVOLVING DNA SEQUENCES BY STUDYING TUMOR SPECIFIC GENES

A. A. Nabatov, A. V. Emeljanov, A. E. Masharsky, L. L. Krukovskaya, A. P. Kozlov – Biomedical Center; Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

14:00 – 18:00 Concert Hall

SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM DEVELOPING AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO THE EMERGING HIV EPIDEMIC AMONG IDUs IN RUSSIA

Symposium organizers: Lindesmith Center of the Open Society Institute, Association against HIV/AIDS, Biomedical Center

14:15 OPENING THE SYMPOSIUM

J.-P. Grund (New York, USA) and A. P. Kozlov (St. Petersburg, Russia)

14:15 – 16:30

SESSION A TALE OF TWO CITIES: THE INTRODUCTION OF PRAGMATIC DRUGS AND AIDS POLICIES IN FRANKFURT (GERMANY) AND ODESSA (UKRAINE) IN RESPONSE TO AIDS AMONG INJECTING DRUG USERS

Chairpersons: Jean-Paul Grund and Vladimir Egorov

Speakers:

WHEN A VIRUS CHALLENGES DRUG POLICY – THE FRANKFURT EXPERIENCE

Margaret Nimsch, former Minister of Health of the State of Hessen and former Health Commissioner of the City of Frankfurt on Main, Germany

WHEN A VIRUS DISOBEYS THE LAW: A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S POINT OF VIEW

Harald-Hans Koerner, Public Prosecutor for the State of Hessen, Germany

CHANGES - ARRANGEMENT - RESISTANCE: THE REALIZATION OF A NEW MODEL OF DRUG HELP SERVICES

Volker Happel, Chairman Integrative DrogenHilfe and Professor of Social Work, University for Applied Social Sciences, Frankfurt, Germany

HIV PREVENTION WORK EXPERIENCE AMONG INJECTING DRUG USERS IN ODESSA REGION

Valida Loseva, vice chief of Odessa region Health Department

THE ROLE OF THE NGO IN RESPONSE TO THE AIDS EPIDEMIC (ODESSA EXPERIENCE)

Tatiana Semikop, Chief of Juvenile Criminal Police of Leninsky District of Odessa, the head of public movement "Vera, Nadezhda, Lubov"

HARM REDUCTION AMONG INJECTING DRUG USERS IN ODESSA

Natala Kytsenko, Coordinator of HR project in Odessa

EXPERIENCE OF OUTREACH WORK IN IDUS COMMUNITY. PEER EDUCATION

Dmitry Lutzenko, Odessa

16:30 – 18:00

**SESSION PROSPECTS OF IMPLEMENTING THE HARM REDUCTION STRATEGY IN RUSSIA
UNDER THE PRESSURE OF HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC AND THE NEW LAW AGAINST
ILLEGAL DRUG USE**

Chairpersons: G. Zazulin and L. Shpilenia (St. Petersburg, Russia)

Speakers:

**THE ST. PETERSBURG NEEDLE EXCHANGE PROGRAM: IMPLEMENTATION AND FIRST
RESULTS**

Dmitri Ostrovski

CURRENT PROBLEMS OF DRUG POLICY IN RUSSIA

Georgiy Zazulin

PREVENTION OF DRUG ADDICTION IN ST. PETERSBURG: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Leonid Shpilenia

THE CITY PROGRAM OF PREVENTING DRUG ADDICTION IN ST. PETERSBURG, 1998–2000

Natalia Yevdokimova

Discussants: A. Fimushkin (St. Petersburg, Russia), E. Strelchenko (Vyborg, Russia)

A visit to St. Petersburg Needle Exchange Bus

14:00 – 18:00 Blue Hall

2nd Russia-US Workshop

“EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES”

Chairpersons: A. P. Kozlov (Russia), K. Western (NAID, USA), and P. Hartsock (NIDA, USA)

Wednesday, 20 May

9:00 – 13:00 Glass Hall

**SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM DEVELOPING AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO THE EMERGING HIV
EPIDEMIC AMONG IDUS IN RUSSIA**

*Symposium organizers: Lindesmith Center of the Open Society Institute, Association against
HIV/AIDS, Biomedical Center*

9:00 – 11:00

**SESSION THINK GLOBALLY, ACT LOCALLY: A GLOBAL RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE AND
EXAMPLES OF RUSSIAN CITIES IMPLEMENTING 'INTERNATIONAL BEST
PRACTICE' IN HIV PREVENTION AMONG IDUS**

Chairpersons: Urban Weber (Integrative DrogenHilfe, Frankfurt, Germany) and Dmitriy Ostrovskiy (St. Petersburg, Russia)

Speakers:

SYRINGE EXCHANGE: KEY FINDINGS, WHAT WE KNOW FROM SCIENCE

Denise Paone, Assistant Director of Research, Beth Israel Medical Center, and Assistant Professor of Epidemiology and Social Medicine, Albert Einstein School Of Medicine, New York, NY, USA

THE MSF AIDS OUTREACH PROJECT: IMPLEMENTATION AND FIRST RESULTS

Anna Alexandrova, Medecins Sans Frontieres/Holland, Moscow, Russia

COMBATING HIV IN RUSSIA AMONG INJECTION DRUG USERS: IMPACT RESULTS OF THE YAROSLAVL NEEDLE EXCHANGE AND PEER-DRIVEN INTERVENTION

Tatyana Rumantseva, Director, Friends Helping Friends, Yaroslavl

Discussant: Adrian Reynolds, UNAIDS Consultant, Board Member, Public Health Initiative, Open Society Institute, Moscow

11:00 –14:00

SESSION RAPID – THE RUSSIAN AIDS PREVENTION INITIATIVE/DRUGS

Chairpersons: Jean-Paul Grund (New York, NY, USA) and Andrei Kozlov (St. Petersburg, Russia)

Speakers:

PSYCHOLOGICAL WORK WITH ACTIVE STREET DRUG ADDICTS AIMED AT MOLDING SAFER BEHAVIORAL HABITS

Olga Tiusova, St. Petersburg, Russia

THE MSF TRAINING PROGRAM ON HIV/AIDS PREVENTION STRATEGIES AMONG INJECTING DRUG USERS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Murdo Bijl, Medecins Sans Frontieres/Holland, Moscow, Russia

RAPID SITUATION ASSESSMENT: METHODOLOGY AND FIRST RESULTS FROM SELECTED RUSSIAN CITIES

Dave Burrows, Principal Training Consultant, Medecins Sans Frontieres/Holland, Moscow, Russia

THE INTERNATIONAL HARM REDUCTION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF THE OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Noah Simmons, Special Advisor, International Harm Reduction Development, Open Society Institute, New York, NY, USA

IMPLEMENTING SECOND GENERATION AIDS PREVENTION PROJECT IN RUSSIA: HOW THE YAROSLAVL "FRIENDS HELPING FRIENDS" PROJECT OPERATES

Robert Broadhead, Professor of Sociology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, USA

FROM MARSEILLES TO ST. PETERSBURG: NEEDLE EXCHANGE BUSES FACING THE LAW AND THE INSTITUTIONS

Beatrice Stambul, Medecins Du Monde, Marseilles, France

INSTITUTIONAL FUNDERS AND THEIR IMPACT ON IMPLEMENTING NEW AIDS PREVENTION APPROACHES IN THE CEE/NIS - WORLD BANK RECOMMENDATIONS AND OSI PRACTICE

Urban Weber, Integrative DrogenHilfe, Frankfurt, Germany

Discussant: Arkadiusz Majczyk, UNAIDS Representative in the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russia

9:00 – 13:00 White Hall

SESSION 4. MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY OF HIV INFECTION

Chairpersons: *E. V. Karamov and A. G. Pokrovskiy*

1. SEROTYPING OF HIV SUBTYPES IN UKRAINIAN HIV-INFECTED IDUS USING MAPS (MULTIPLE ANTIGEN PEPTIDES) CONFIRMS THE PERSISTING SITUATION OF DIFFERENT HIV-1 SUBTYPE PRESENCE IN DIFFERENT CITIES

A. E. Masharsky, A. A. Nabatov, S. V. Verevchkin, E. N. Maximenok, V. R. Studzinsky*, L. N. Popova*, E. I. Glushkova*, N. P. Tchentsova*, A. M. Scherbinskaya*, Yu. V. Kobyscha*, A. P. Kozlov – Biomedical Center; Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, Saint-Petersburg, Russia; *National Committee for Prevention of Drug Abuse and AIDS, Kiev, Ukraine*

2. DIVERSITY OF HIV SEROTYPES IN DIFFERENT RISK GROUPS IN MOSCOW

S. Verevchkin, A. Nabatov, A. Masharsky, A. Olshansky, G. Pankova*, R. Yakovets*, V. Golikov* and A. Kozlov – Biomedical Center; Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg; *Moscow City Center for AIDS Treatment and Prevention, Moscow, Russia*

3. MOLECULAR PORTRAIT OF HIV-1 EPIDEMIC ON THE TERRITORY OF FORMER USSR

N. G. Yaroslavtseva, M. Yu. Shchelkanov, E. V. Karamov – D. I. Ivanovskiy Research Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia

4. NUCLEOSIDE ANALOG RESISTANT MUTANTS OF HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS TYPE 1 (HIV-1)

O. A. Plyasunova, T. V. Il'ina, A. G. Pokrovsky – Institute of Molecular Biology, "Vector" State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology, Koltsovo, Novosibirsk Region, Russia

5. HIV-INFECTED CELL DEHYDROGENASE ACTIVITY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF DIFFERENT HIV-1 VARIANTS

M. Yu. Shchelkanov¹, V. Ph. Eremine², T. A. Pashkova¹, A. V. Abelian¹, I. B. Sakhuria¹, V. V. Burunova^{1,3}, T. V. Pavlova¹, E. B. Eruslanov^{1,4}, G. V. Kornilayeva¹, E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹D. I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia; ²Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Minsk, Byelorussia; ³Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia; ⁴Russian State Medical University, Moscow, Russia

6. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE SPECTRUM OF CELL TROPISM, CHARACTERISTICS OF VIRUS-INDUCED CYTODESTRUCTION, AND CLINICAL CORRELATES OF PRIMARY HIV-1 ISOLATES

I. B. Sakhuria¹, M. Yu. Shchelkanov¹, V. V. Burunova¹, A. V. Abelian¹, T. V. Pavlova¹, E. V. Ivannikov², V. A. Golikov², G. V. Kornilayeva¹, E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹D. I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia; ²Clinical Infectious Hospital N2, Moscow, Russia

7. VARIABILITY OF HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS TYPE 1 LONG TERMINAL REPEATS.

N. M. Gashnikova, T. V. Il'ina, A. G. Pokrovsky – Institute of Molecular Biology, "Vektor", State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology, Koltsovo, Novosibirsk region, Russia

14:00 – 18:00 Glass Hall

SESSION 5. MOLECULAR DESIGN, DIRECTED SYNTHESIS, AND MANUFACTURING OF SUBSTANCES AND MEDICINES FOR HIV/AIDS

Chairpersons: *V. A. Ostrovskiy, E. Pedersen, and A. A. Krayevskiy*

1. ADVANCES IN THE ORGANIC SYNTHESIS OF THERAPEUTIC DRUGS FOR HIV/AIDS

V. A. Ostrovskiy – State Technological Institute, St. Petersburg

2. AIDS DRIVEN SYNTHESIS OF PYRIMIDINES OF THE HEPT TYPE

E. B. Pedersen, K. Danel and E. Larsen – Department of Chemistry, Odense University, DK-5230 Odense M, Denmark

3. DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF CONFORMATIONALLY RESTRICTED HIV PROTEASE INHIBITORS

A. D. Abel – University of Canterbury, New Zealand

4. DESIGN OF NUCLEOTIDE INHIBITORS OF HIV REPRODUCTION INDEPENDENT OF INTRACELLULAR PHOSPHORYLATION

A. A. Krayevsky, N. B. Dyatkina, L. S. Victorova, K. A. Shirokova, A. A. Arzumanov, A. V. Shipitsin, M. V. Jasko – Engelhardt Institute of Molecular Biology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

5. DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW GENERATION OF DRUGS, WHICH USE MOLECULAR TRANSPORTING SYSTEMS OF CELL MEMBRANES

A. M. Yurkevich, Yu. G. Kirillova, M. V. Chudinov, N. S. Shastina – Lomonosov Academy of Fine Chemical Technology, Moscow, Russia

6. THE INFLUENCE OF STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TETRAZOLE-CONTAINING POLYMERS ON THEIR FORMATION AND PROPERTIES OF THEIR AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS

V. N. Kizhnyayev, O. P. Gorkovenko, A. I. Smirnov – Irkutsk State University, Irkutsk, Russia

7. ADAMANTYLATION OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS

Ye. L. Golod, M. S. Pevzner, V. V. Sarayev, and A. S. Gavrilov – St. Petersburg State Technological Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia

8. BIOTRANSFORMABLE MONO- AND BIS-ALCOXYALKYL AMMONIUM SALTS OF TERTIARY AMINES AS PROMEDICINES

L. I. Prokopenko, A. Yu. Silin, S. M. Chigariova, S. M. Ramsh – Institute of Toxicology, Ministry of Public Health, Russia

9. 1,3,4-BENZOTRIAZEPINES

G. I. Koldobskiy, V. A. Ostrovskiy – St. Petersburg State Technological Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia

14:00–18:00 Blue Hall

2nd Russia-US Workshop**EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Chairpersons: A. P. Kozlov (Russia), K. Western (NIAID, USA), and P. Hartsock (NIDA, USA)

14:00 White Hall

COMMERCIAL SYMPOSIUM

Chairperson I. G. Sidorovich

MANUFACTURING AND CLINICAL APPLICATION OF A RECOMBINANT HUMAN ERYTHROPOIETIN

L. P. Korobitsyn – "Protein Contour" Co.; Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg

FEASIBILITY OF STANDARDIZING ROUTINE BIOMOLECULAR TECHNIQUES UNDER OPTIMUM EQUIPMENT PRICE TO QUALITY RATIO

M. I. Yelagina – LabMetod, Moscow

RUSSIAN AZT

V. V. Baturin – AZT Association, Moscow

Thursday, 21 May

9:00–11:00 Hotel Hall

POSTER SESSION

11:00–13:00 Glass Hall

SESSION 6. LABORATORY DIAGNOSTICS AND MONITORING OF HIV INFECTION AND ASSOCIATED DISEASES

Chairperson: I. G. Sidorovich

1. SYNTHESIS OF MULTIPLET PEPTIDES, ADJUVANTS AND SPACERS

I. N. Sbimeva, L. Yu. Sklyarov, N. A. Kopina and I. G. Sidorovich – Institute of Immunology, Moscow, Russia

2. COMPARATIVE ESTIMATION OF THE IMMUNOFLOURESCENCE REACTION AND THE POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION IN THE DIAGNOSTICS OF MYCOPLASMOSIS AND UREAPLASMOSIS

A. A. Porin, E. V. Belousova, A. G. Boitsov, O. N. Lastovka, E. A. Shilova – Microbiology Department, I. I. Mechnikov St. Petersburg State Medical Academy, St. Petersburg, Russia

3. HIV-1 SEROTYPES IN MOSCOW

V. V. Burunova^{1,3}, M. Yu. Shchelkanov^{1,4}, A. N. Yudin¹, A. P. Gorbacheva¹, A. A. Slavsky^{1,4}, A. V. Abelian^{1,2}, A. Ya. Olshansky², V. A. Golikov², N. G. Yaroslavl'tseva¹, E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹D. I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia; ²Clinical Infectious Hospital №2, Moscow, Russia; ³Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia; ⁴Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Dolgoprudny, Moscow, Russia

4. DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF VIRONOSTICA HIV UNI-FORM II (ORGANON TEKNICA) TEST SYSTEM FOR TESTING SERA FOUND TO BE DOUBTFUL WHEN DETERMINING ANTIBODIES TO HIV WITH IMMUNOBLOT TECHNIQUES

L. P. Trubchaninova, N. F. Trefilieva, M. E. Ishchenko, O. A. Shcherbakova – Research Center of Immunology, Moscow, Russia

5. PREPARATION OF STANDARD PLATES OF SERA BY EXHAUSTION WITH DIFFERENT HIV ANTIGENS

*N. V. Fedyuk, A. G. Pokrovsky, G. A. Lomanova *, M. S. Vorobyova* – Institute of Molecular Biology, State Scientific Center of Virology and Biotechnology "Vector", Koltsovo, Novosibirsk region; *Tarasevitch State Institute of Standards and Control, Moscow, Russia*

11:00–13:00 White Hall

SESSION 7. REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Chairpersons: I. S. Valitov, I. G. Postolenko

1. PROGNOSTIC SESSION AS A TOOL OF THE ANALYSIS OF HIV-INFECTION EXPANSION, DETECTION OF PROBLEMS AND POSING OF TASKS FOR SOLVING THEREOF

O. M. Romanenko, I. S. Valitov, M. V. Makarova, R. A. Safin – Republican Center for the Prevention and Control of AIDS, Health Institute, Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan

2. TARGETED PROGRAM OF PREVENTING DISEASES CAUSED BY HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS

O. M. Romanenko, M. V. Makarova, S. M. Balashnikov – Republican Center for the Prevention and Control of AIDS, Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan

3. REPUBLICAN COMPETITION OF JOURNALISTIC PUBLICATIONS AS A MECHANISM OF INCREASING THE STATUS OF AIDS PROBLEM AND INVOLVEMENT OF POPULATION INTO REALIZATION OF ANTIAIDS REGIONAL PROGRAM

I. S. Valitov, O. M. Romanenko, M. V. Makarova, R. A. Safin – Republican Center for the Prevention and Control of AIDS, Health Institute, Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan

4. CURRENT PROBLEMS IN PROVIDING MEDICAL AID TO HIV-INFECTED PATIENTS

M. V. Makarova – Republican Center for the Prevention and Control of AIDS, Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan

5. SOCIAL POLICY OF HIV SPREAD PREVENTION

Yu. A. Amirkhanian – St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia

6. TARGETED PROGRAM ANTI-HIV/AIDS FOR 1998-2000 IN THE REPUBLIC OF UDMURTIA

G. N. Voronina, Ye. G. Kuzmin – Udmurtian Center for AIDS and Infectious Disease Control, Izhevsk, Republic of Udmurtia, Russian Federation

14:00 – 18:00 White Hall

Round table

SOCIAL, LEGAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES OF HIV/AIDS

Chairpersons: A. A. Demidov (Russia) and S. A. Chaplinskis (Lithuania)

14:00–18:00 Blue Hall

2nd Russia-US Workshop

EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Chairpersons: A. P. Kozlov (Russia), K. Western (NIAID, USA), and P. Hartsock (NIDA, USA)

Friday, 22 May

9:00–11:00 Glass Hall

SESSION 8. EPIDEMIOLOGY OF HIV INFECTION

Chairperson: P. G. Rytik (Belarus)

1. HIV-INFECTION IN BELARUS (1987–1997)

P. G. Rytik, I. I. Kuchеров, I. A. Podolskaya, M. O. Korzhev, V. A. Glazovsky, N. P. Firsova – Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Ministry of Health of Belarus, Minsk, Belarus

2. SEROEPIDEMIOLOGICAL, CLINICAL AND MOLECULAR-VIROLOGICAL ASPECTS OF HIV-INFECTION IN UGANDA

E. Schmalzbauer¹, S. Tibananuka², C. Bron³ and G. Frösner¹ – ¹Max von Pettenkofer-Institute of the Ludwig-Maximilian-University of Munich, Munich, Germany; ²Bujumbura Dispensary, Hoima, Uganda; ³National Center for Retroviruses of the University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

3. HIV-INFECTION IN THE FAR EAST OF RUSSIA

V. V. Bogach, O. E. Trotsenko – Far East Regional Center for the Prevention of AIDS of the Khabarovsk Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Khabarovsk, Russia

4. EPIDEMIOLOGY OF HIV INFECTION IN ST. PETERSBURG

N. A. Akhtyrskaya, N. V. Sizova, A. G. Rakhmanova, G. S. Stepanova – City Center for the Prevention and Control of AIDS, Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, St. Petersburg, Russia

5. AN HIV TYPE I EPIDEMIC AMONG INJECTING DRUG USERS IN KALININGRAD CAUSED BY A RECOMBINANT A/B STRAIN

T. Smolskaya¹, K. Liitsola², M. Salminen², P. Leinikki², I. Tashkinova³, O. Momot³, G. Korovind¹, N. Kedrova¹ – ¹North-Western Regional AIDS Center, Pasteur Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia; ²National Public Health Institute, Helsinki, Finland; ³Kaliningrad AIDS Center, Kaliningrad, Russia

6. DETECTING HVB AND HVC MARKERS IN HIV-INFECTED POPULATION OF UKRAINE

E. V. Maximenok, D. P. Luzan, L. Roshchenko, N. Tchentsova – Center for AIDS Prevention, Kiev, Ukraine

7. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS, SIMULATION OF EPIDEMIC PROCESS AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE OF HIV-INFECTION

M. L. Livshits, O. M. Drozdova, L. I. Shliakhtenko, L. V. Sultanov – State Medical Academy, Kemerovo; Pasteur Research Institute of Experimental Medicine, St. Petersburg; Altai Center for the Prevention and Control of AIDS, Barnaul

8. THE APPEARANCE OF EMERGING AND RE- EMERGING INFECTIOUS AGENTS IN THE NOVGOROD REGION

G. S. Arkhipov, T. F. Koptsova, L. A. Solomakha, L. M. Krasilnikova – Yaroslav-the-Wise Novgorod State University, Institute for Medical Education, 2nd City Hospital, City State Sanitary and Epidemiological Inspection, Novgorod, Russia

9:00–11:00 White Hall

SESSION 9. CYTOKINES IN AIDS, CANCER AND OTHER DISEASES

Chairpersons: A. S. Simbirtsev and S. A. Ketlinskiy

1. CYTOKINES: XXI CENTURY MEDICINES

S. A. Ketlinskiy – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

2. PRODUCTION OF RECOMBINANT CYTOKINES AND RESPECTIVE ANTIBODIES

A. M. Ishchenko – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

3. AN EXPERIENCE OF CLINICAL APPLICATION OF THE RECOMBINANT IL-1 β

A. S. Simbirtsev – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

4. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CYTOKINE PRODUCTION AND OSSEOUS TISSUE DENSITY IN LIQUIDATORS OF CONSEQUENCES OF CHERNOBYL POWER PLANT ACCIDENT

N. M. Kalinina, I. D. Nikiforova, K. A. Sysoyev – All-Russian Center of Emergency and Radiation Medicine, St. Petersburg, Russia

5. THE STUDY OF PROINFLAMMATORY CYTOKINE PRODUCTION AND NEUTROPHIL CHEMOTAXIS AT SITES OF LOCAL INFLAMMATION

Ye. Variouschina, V. Konusova, A. Kotov, A. Simbirtsev, A. Salamatov, D. Zolotarev – Institute of Pure Biochemicals, Military Medical Academy, St. Petersburg, Russia

6. USING IMMUNOLOGICAL METHODS FOR DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC B-LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA (B-CLL) AND B-LYMPHOCYTIC NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA (NL) OF LOW MALIGNANCY (LM)

N. B. Serebrianaya, A. A. Novik, T. G. Kulibaba, S. V. Voloshin, V. V. Diakova, I. S. Zuzgin, M. V. Kiseliova, I. V. Snetkova, E. B. Zhiburt – Medical Military Academy, St. Petersburg

7. CHANGES IN QUANTITATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF CYTOKINE NETWORK IN PATIENTS EXPOSED TO LOW DOSE RADIATION

O. S. Solntseva, N. M. Kalinina, N. V. Bychkova – All-Russian Center of Emergency and Radiation Medicine, Saint-Petersburg, Russia

8. THE INFLUENCE OF C-REACTIVE PROTEIN AND SERUM AMYLOID P ON *IN VITRO* IMMUNOMEDIATOR PRODUCTION

A. V., Polevshchikov Ye. B. Galkina, P. G. Nazarov, V. M. Chmelev, L. K. Berestovaya – Research Institute for Experimental Medicine, St. Petersburg, Russia

9. A STUDY OF COMPLEMENT ANAPHYLATOXIN C5A-MEDIATED IL-8 SECRETION BY CULTURED ASTROCYTES

A. S. Zhahov – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

11:15–13.00 Glass Hall

SESSION 10. HTLV, HHV6, HHV7, AND HHV8

Chairperson V. Gurtsevich

1. HTLV INFECTION IN RUSSIA: NEW FACTS AND HYPOTHESES

V. E. Gurtsevich – N. N. Blokhin Oncological Scientific Center, Moscow, Russia

2. IMMUNE RESPONSE TO GAG AND ENV PROTEINS OF HUMAN ENDOGENOUS RETROVIRUS K10 IN PATIENTS WITH GERM CELL TUMORS

A. M. Kleiman, N. B. Senyuta, S. A. Tyulyandin, L. P. Trubchaninova, O. A. Pavlish, S. V. Ambrosova, B. P. Matveev – N. N. Blokhin Oncological Scientific Center, Moscow, Russia

3. DOES HTLV-I/II INFECTION EXIST IN BURYATIA?

A. Syrtsev¹, D. Trofimov², S. Galetsky¹, N. Senyuta¹, A. Perinov³, Y. Kozyrev¹, G. de The⁴, and A. Gessain⁴ – ¹N. N. Blokhin Oncological Scientific Center, Moscow, Russia; ²DNA-Technology Co., Moscow; ³National Center of Oncology, Republic of Buryatia; ⁴Institute Pasteur, Paris, (France)

4. HHV8 ANTIBODIES AS DIAGNOSTIC MARKERS FOR KAPOSI'S SARCOMA (KS) DEVELOPMENT IN GROUPS OF HIV-INFECTED AND AIDS PATIENTS

E. Kudyrova, C. Galetsky, V. Shakhlydian, A. Kravtchenko – N. N. Blokhin Oncological Scientific Center, Russian Federal AIDS Center, Moscow, Russia

11:15–13:00 White Hall

SESSION 11. BIOTECHNOLOGY

Chairperson: E. N. Sventitskiy

1. A NOVEL AEROSOL FORMULATION OF INTERFERON- α (IFN- α)

E. N. Sventitskiy, S. S. Avtushenko, L. A. Seleznieva, V. A. Sabetskij, V. V. Mukhovich, T. V. Kotova, R. S. Paul, Yu. V. Lepp, A. V. Metljaeva, V. A. Iskritskij, S. V. Ekimov, I. L. Potokin, S. V. Vikulina – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

2. INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPHYLACTIC EFFECTIVENESS OF LIPOSOMAL BETA-CAROTENE PREPARATION AGAINST INDUCED TUMORS

*S. S. Avtushenko, E. M. Sorokin, L. F. Smirnova, I. V. Miljutina, V. A. Alexandrov *, V. G. Bespalov* – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals; *Prof. N.N. Petrov's Research Institute of Oncology St. Petersburg, Russia*

3. COMPARATIVE TESTING OF DEVICES FOR INHALATION DRUG THERAPY

S. S. Avtushenko, T. V. Kotova, V. L. Iskritsky, S. V. Vikulina – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

4. DEVELOPMENT OF PREPARATIONS THAT INCREASE THE NON-SPECIFIC RESISTANCE OF THE ORGANISM AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOR PREVENTING AND TREATMENT OF DYSBACTERIOSES

L. N. Petrov, T. Ya. Vakhitov, N. B. Verbitskaya, L. M. Aleksin, V. G. Konusova, Yu. V. Tiagotin – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

5. CHARACTERISTICS OF TECHNOLOGY FOR PRODUCING IMMUNOMODULATORS WITH A DEFINED MOLECULAR STRUCTURE FROM BACTERIA

L. V. Petrov, N. B. Verbitskaya, V. G. Vospiakov, S. B. Grishniakov, S. A. Ketlinskiy, N. B. Shcheglova, L. M. Yakunitskaya, N. V. Beliaikov, A. A. Prokop'ev, N. M. Kalinina – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

6. AUTOSTIMULATORS OF BACTERIAL GROWTH: METHODS FOR THEIR ISOLATION, THEIR PROPERTIES, AND PROSPECTS FOR APPLICATION

T. Ya. Vakhitov, L. N. Petrov, N. V. Vispold – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

7. AN ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN *P. CANDIDA* YEAST AND LACTOBACILLI

O. V. Rybalchenko, N. B. Verbitskaya, O. P. Danilova. – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

8. PROSPECTS FOR PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF CULTURING MICROORGANISMS IN EMULSION

S. S. Avtushenko, V. V. Mukhovich, Ye. N. Sventitskiy – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

9. USING REVERSIBLE INHIBITORS OF METABOLIC PROCESSES IN MICROORGANISMS TO IMPROVE VACCINE PREPARATIONS

Ye. N. Sventitskiy, L. Yu. Yakovleva – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

10. A SELECTIVE ADSORBENT FOR REDUCING BLOOD CHOLESTEROL BY HEMO- OR PLASMASORPTION: SYNTHESIS, PROPERTIES, AND RESULTS OF TRIALS

A. G. Boldyrev, N. N. Fedorov, V. A. Moloshnikov, I. N. Voyevodina, A. A. Sokolov – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

14:00–16:00 Glass Hall

SESSION 12. NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Chairman: V. I. Evtushenko

1. DNA SEQUENCING TECHNOLOGY IN CORE LABORATORY FACILITIES

J. Bartley – John Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, USA

2. USING COMBINATORIAL PHAGE DISPLAY LIBRARIES IN SEARCH FOR PEPTIDES THAT MIMIC ANTIGENIC DETERMINANTS OF HIV-1 P24 PROTEIN

O. J. Tumanova, V. N. Kuvshinov, V. A. Ivanisenko, V. P. Mishin, N. V. Feduk, V. B. Loktev, A. G. Pokrovskiy, A. A. Ilichev – State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology “Vektor”, Koltsovo, Novosibirsk Oblast, Russia

3. THE COMPARISON OF RESULTS OF HIV-1 SEROTYPING WITH MONOMERIC AND OCTAMERIC V3-PEPTIDES

A. A. Nabatov, A. E. Masharsky, S. V. Verevochkin, L. L. Krukovskaya, A. P. Kozlov – Biomedical Center; Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

4. MEMBRANE -BASED COLORIMETRIC/CHEMILUMINESCENT DETECTION OF AMPLIFIED DNA AND RNA WITHOUT EMPLOYING GEL ELECTROPHORESIS

T. G. Klochkova, M. I. Yarmolovitch, E. I. Yakubovitch, V. I. Evtushenko – Laboratory of Genetic Engineering, Research Institute of Roentgenology and Radiology St. Petersburg Russia

5. QUASISPECIES VARIABILITY DURING HIV INFECTION *IN VIVO*

A. V. Kozlova¹, N. G. Yaroslavl'tseva¹, M. Yu. Shchelkanov¹, A. N. Yudin¹, T. A. Pashkova¹, M. N. Papuashvili², E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹D. I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, RAMS, Moscow, Russia; ²Institute of Immunology, Moscow, Russia

6. ANTIBODIES AGAINST FUNCTIONALLY SIGNIFICANT FRAGMENTS OF GP120 IN SERA OF HIV1-INFECTED PATIENTS UNDER A LONG-TERM MONITORING

A. N. Yudin¹, M. Yu. Shchelkanov¹, S. M. Andreev², M. N. Papuashvili², N. G. Yaroslavl'tseva¹, I. B. Sakhuria¹, N. S. Starikov¹, and E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹D. I. Ivanovsky Institute of Virology, RAMS, Moscow, Russia ² Institute of Immunology, Moscow, Russia

7. DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENZYMOIMMUNOASSAY SYSTEM FOR HIV-1 P24 PROTEIN DETECTION USING RECOMBINANT PROTEIN AND MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES

I. V. Aborneva, V. A. Poryvayeva, N. K. Danilyuk, Ye. Yu. Kosova, M. P. Grishayev and A. D. Ammosov – ZAO Vektor-Best, Koltsovo, Novosibirsk Oblast

14:00–17:00 White Hall

Round table 2

SOCIAL, LEGAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES OF HIV/AIDS

Chairpersons: G. A. Krimenskiy and A. A. Demidov

14:00–17:00 Glass Hall

SESSION 13. EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL BIOLOGY

Chairperson: A. P. Kozlov

**1. ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENTIALLY EXPRESSED GENES IN MOUSE EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS
STIMULATED TO DIFFERENTIATE BY RETINOIC ACID**

*E. I. Yakubovich, V. I. Evtushenko -- Laboratory of Gene Engineering, Research Institute of
Roentgenology and Radiology, St.-Petersburg, Russia*

2. STOCHASTICITY IN GENE EXPRESSION AND CELL DIFFERENTIATION

A. G. Golubev – Research Institute for Experimental Medicine, St. Petersburg, Russia

3. THE MULTI-KINGDOM SYSTEM OF LIVING ORGANISMS

A. L. Drozdov, O. G. Kusakin – Institute of Marine Biology, Vladivostok, Russia

**4. DEVELOPMENT OF METHODS FOR CODING-DECODING OF PROTEIN STRUCTURE AS A WAY
TO DESIGN ARTIFICIAL ANTIBODIES AGAINST HIV**

*V. A. Karasev, Ye. L. Demchenko – Center of Microelectronic Technologies, St. Petersburg State
Electrotechnical University*

17:00–18:00 Glass Hall

MEETING OF ASSOCIATION AGAINST HIV/AIDS

CLOSING THE CONFERENCE

Chairperson: A. P. Kozlov

POSTER SESSION

S 1.1. LIPOSOMES AS DELIVERY SYSTEMS FOR ANTIGENS AND IMMUNOMODULATORS

S. S. Avtushenko, E. M. Sorokin, O. B. Kuznetsov, A. S. Simbirtsev, E. A. Protasov, I. L. Potokin, L. A. Belova – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, *Research Institute of Influenza, St. Petersburg, Russia*

S 1.2. BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF HIV-1 SEROTYPE A/C CIRCULATING IN THE FORMER USSR

I. B. Sakhuria, M. Yu. Shchelkanov, T. V. Pavlova, V. V. Burunova, N. G. Yaroslavtseva, A. N. Yudin, E. V. Karamov – D. I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia

S 1.3. MOLECULAR MIMICRY OF HIV PROTEINS AND NEUTRALIZATION OF HIV INFECTIOUS ABILITY USING MONO,POLYCLONAL ANTIBODIES: AN APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFICACIOUS ANTI-HIV/AIDS VACCINE

N. G. Perminova, I. V. Timofeyev, T. F. Paletskaya, I. A. Lavrinenko and V. F. Yeryomin – Research Institute of Molecular Biology, "Vektor" Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology Koltsovo, Novosibirsk Oblast, Russia; *Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Minsk, Belarus*

S 1.4. IMMUNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF SERA FROM MACAQUES IMMUNIZED BY TBI (CANDIDATE ANTI-HIV VACCINE)

T. V. Pavlova¹, M. Yu. Shchelkanov¹, V. V. Burunova¹, A. V. Abelian¹, A. M. Eroshkin², A. P. Kozlov³, E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹D. I. Ivanovsky Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia; ²Institute of Molecular Biology, Koltsovo, Russia; ³Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia

S 1.5. 3D-ANALYSIS OF HIV-1 GP120 V3 TIP FUNCTIONING IN ITS COMPLEX WITH ANTIBODY

A. N. Yudin, M. Yu. Shchelkanov, N. G. Yaroslavtseva, A. A. Slavsky, M. V. Denisov, E. V. Karamov – D. I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia

S 2.1. THE ROLE OF ENDOGENOUS INTERFERON IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF RECURRENT HERPES INFECTION

A. Shulzhenko, L. Khutueva, I. Abramov – Institute of Immunology, Ministry of Health, Moscow, Russia

S 2.2. IMMUNE INDICES IN PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT HERPES VIRUS INFECTION

N. V. Khoroshilova, N. Ch. Setdikova, E. I. Trofimova – Institute of Immunology, Ministry of Health, Moscow, Russia

S 2.3. THE EXPERIENCE OF TREATING HIV-INFECTED AND AIDS PATIENT IN LATVIA

G. Sture – Center of Infectious diseases, Riga, Latvia

S 2.4. EXAMINING THE POTENTIAL OF NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATION FOR USE IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

T. B. Semenova, L. A. Pavlova, A. S. Seleznev, A. Yang – Moscow City Anti-Herpes Center, I. M. Sechenov Medical Academy, Moscow

S 2.5. THE EXPERIENCE OF USING BENZAFLAVIN AND REAFERON FOR TREATING PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT HERPES

T. B. Semenova, L. A. Pavlova – Moscow City Anti-Herpes Center, I. M. Sechenov Medical Academy, Moscow

S 3.1. DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS FOR HIV-1 GP120 V3 INTRA- AND INTER-SUBTYPE AMINO ACID HAMMING DISTANCES

M. V. Denisov², M.Yu. Shchelkanov^{1,2}, A. N. Yudin¹, A. A. Slavsky^{1,2}, I. V. Yaroslavl'tsev³, M. S. Petrenko², E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹D. I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology; ²Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology; ³Moscow Aviation Institute, Moscow, Russia

S 3.2. PRION-LIKE PROTEIN HELPS TO PRODUCE GAG-P55 IN THE YEAST

A. B. Shevelev¹, P. A. Ivanov¹, E. Lewitin¹, Ya. A. Wojciechowska¹, D. K. Laurinavichiute², G. V. Fominov², B. I. Shevelev³, and E. E. Efremov⁴ – ¹Lab. of Protein Chemistry, Institute of Microbial Genetics (GNIIGenetika), Moscow; ²Biological Faculty, Moscow State University, Moscow; ³Moscow AIDS Center; ⁴Russian Scientific Center of Cardiology, Moscow

S 3.3. CCD AFFECTS EARLY EVENTS IN THE HIV-1 REPLICATIVE CYCLE

T. V. Khakhulina, M. E. Burstein, E. E. Mamukhina, G. K. Vorkunova, A. G. Bukrinskaya – D. I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia

S 3.4. HIV-1 SEROTYPING IN THE IDU POPULATION OF TVER (RUSSIA)

A. P. Gorbacheva¹, M. Yu. Shchelkanov¹, A. N. Yudin¹, V. V. Burunova¹, A. A. Slavsky¹, M. N. Papuashvili², N. G. Yaroslavl'tseva¹, E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹D.I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia; ²Institute of Immunology, Moscow, Russia

S 3.5. VISUALIZATION OF HIV-1 GP120 V3-LOOP DIVERSITY WITH THE HELP OF POINT HOMOMOLOGY THREE-RANGE TENSOR

M. S. Petrenko², M.Yu. Shchelkanov^{1,2}, A. N. Yudin¹, A. A. Slavsky^{1,2}, M. V. Denisov², A. A. Vedenov², E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹D. I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, RAMS, Moscow, Russia; ²Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Dolgoprudny, Russia

S 3.6. ANTI-HIV1 ACTIVITY OF PHENOTHIAZINES, AGENTS THAT REDUCE MULTI-DRUG RESISTANCE

G. V. Kornilayeva¹, M.Yu. Shchelkanov¹, J. Mollnar², E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹D.I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia; ²Institute of Microbiology, Albert Szent-Gyorgyi Medical University, Hungary.

S 3.7. A ONE-PARAMETER DISCRETE MODEL OF GENETIC DIVERSITY

L. A. Soinov², M. Yu. Shchelkanov^{1,2}, V. V. Zalunin², D. A. Gumennyi², A. A. Natan², V. B. Kireev², E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹D. I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia; ²Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Dolgoprudny, Russia

S 3.8. EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR IMMUNOREACTIVITY SPECTRA

A. A. Slavsky^{1,2}, M. Yu. Shchelkanov^{1,2}, L. A. Soinov², V. V. Zalunin², M. S. Petrenko², N. S. Starikov^{1,2}, E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹D.I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia; ²Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Dolgoprudny, Russia

S 3.9. DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN VARIOUS SETS OF PEPTIDE FRAGMENTS DERIVED FROM SEQUENCES OF THE V3 REGION OF GP120 PROTEIN FROM DIFFERENT TAXONS OF HIV-1

N. S. Starikov^{1,2}, M. Yu. Shchelkanov^{1,2}, I. V. Yaroslavl'tsev³, A. N. Yudin¹, L. A. Soinov², V. V. Zalunin², E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Dolgoprudny, Russia; ²D.I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia; ³Moscow Aviation Institute, Moscow, Russia

S 3.10. COMPUTER-ASSISTED SIMULATION OF HIV EVOLUTION IN THE INFECTED ORGANISM

V. V. Zalunin², M.Yu. Shchelkanov^{1,2}, L. A. Soinov², A. N. Yudin¹, A. A. Natan², V. B. Kireev², E. V. Karamov¹ – ¹D.I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, RAMS, Moscow, Russia; ²Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Dolgoprudny, Russia

S 4.1. MOLECULAR DESIGN IN THE CHEMISTRY OF TETRAZOLE-CONTAINING BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE COMPOUNDS

R. E. Trifonov, V. A. Ostrovskiy – St. Petersburg State Institute of Technology

S 4.2. KINETICS AND MECHANISM OF THE TETRAZOLATION OF 5'-O-BENZOYL-2,3'-ANHYDROTHYMIDINE

A. A. Malin, M. B. Shcherbinin, V. A. Ostrovskiy – St. Petersburg State Institute of Technology (Technical University), St. Petersburg, Russia

S 4.3. WORKING OUT AN APPROACH TO THE SYNTHESIS OF BIS[2-(2',3'-DIDEOXYTHYMIDINE-3'-YL)TETRAZOL-5-YL]DIETHYL ETHER, A POTENTIAL INHIBITOR OF HIV REVERTASE

V. V. Filichev, V. Yu. Zubarev, A. A. Malin, V. A. Ostrovskiy – St. Petersburg State Institute of Technology (Technical University), St. Petersburg, Russia

S 4.4. SYNTHESIS OF NITRO-1,2,3-TRIAZOLES WITH a POTENTIAL IMMUNOSTIMULATING ACTIVITY

V. I. Meshcheryakov, L. I. Vereshchagin – Irkutsk State University, Irkutsk, Russia

S 4.5. DIRECTED SYNTHESIS OF STRUCTURAL VARIANTS OF VINYL DERIVATIVES OF NITROGEN-CONTAINING HETEROCYCLIC POLYMERS POSSESSING IMMUNOSTIMULATING AND ANTITUMOUR ACTIVITY

E. I. Birjukova, V. N. Kizhnyaev, T. L. Petrova O. P. Gorkovenko A. I. Smirnov – Irkutsk State University, Irkutsk, Russia

S 4.6. LIPOPHYLIC PROPERTIES OF BIFUNCTIONAL PIPERIDINE DERIVATIVES WITH A HIGH ANTI-HIV ACTIVITY

G. V. Grishina, V. A. Paliulin, Ye. P. Lukjanenko, N. S. Zefirov – Chemical Faculty, M. I. Lomonosov State University, Moscow, Russia

S 5.1. DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENZYMOIMMUNOASSAY SYSTEM FOR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF CYTOMEGALOVIRAL INFECTION USING CMV RECOMBINANT PROTEINS

N. K. Danilyuk, M. P. Grishayev, Ye. Yu. Kosova, and A. D. Ammosov – ZAO Vektor-Best, Koltsovo, Novosibirsk Oblast

S 5.2. PORTABLE IMMUNOENZYMATIC INSTRUMENT

N. M. Safiannikov, A. N. Alipov, L. M. Muravnik – Research Institute of Radioelectronic Systems for Prediction of Emergencies (NII "Prognoz")

S 5.3. DETECTION OF ANTIBODIES AGAINST HIV-1/2 IN SERUM AND WHOLE BLOOD SAMPLES BY DIFFERENT TEST-SYSTEMS FOR EXPRESS DIAGNOSTICS OF HIV-INFECTION

T. A. Tupoleva, T. V. Golosova, A. A. Guliyeva, T. A. Pashkova, F. P. Filatov – Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Hematological Scientific Center, Moscow

S 5.4. RESULTS OF A SYSTEMATIC OF IN-HOUSE CONTROL IN VERIFICATION STUDIES OF ELISA DIAGNOSTICS OF HIV INFECTION

B. I. Shevelev, A. Ya. Olshansky, T. V. Preobrazhenskaya – Moscow City Center «AIDS» (MCC), Moscow, Russia

S 5.5. ATLAS OF IMMUNOREACTIVITY PROFILES OF HIV-POSITIVE SERA collected IN THE TERRITORY OF former USSR: the update on 1998

N.G.¹ Yaroslavl'tseva, M.Yu. Shchelkanov¹, A. N. Yudin¹, M. N. Papuashvili², S. V. Verevchkin³, A. A. Nabatov³, A. P. Kozlov³, V.Ph. Eremin⁴, P. G. Rytik⁴, L. P. Titov⁴, A.Ya. Olshansky⁵, V. A. Golikov⁵, S. A. Chaplinskis⁶, E. V. Karamov¹ --¹ D. I. Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology, Moscow, Russia; ² Institute of Immunology, Moscow, Russia; ³ Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St. Petersburg, Russia; ⁴ Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Minsk, Belarus; ⁵ Moscow Clinical Hospital N 2, Moscow, Russia; ⁶ Lithuanian AIDS Center, Vilnius, Lithuania

S 7.1. MUTATION IN THE E7 GENE OF HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS TYPE THAT INFLUENCE THE BIOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR OF CELLS

M. Laassri¹, S. Vinocurova², V. Zhurbitskaya¹, N. Kisseljova¹ – ¹Institute of Carcinogenesis, Cancer Research Center, Moscow, 115478, Russia; ²Institute of Biomedical Chemistry, Moscow, Russia

S 7.2. MECHANISMS OF the ANTI-TUMOR EFFECT OF SUBALIN, a PROBIOTIC that stimulates the PRODUCTION OF HUMAN ALPHA-2 INTERFERON

*N. V. Tcherdyntseva, N. V. Litvjakov, V. A. Belyavskaya, * I. V. Sorokulova **, E. S. Smoljaninov – Cancer Research Institute of Tomsk Scientific Center of Russian Acad. Med. Sciences, Tomsk, Russia; * Research Design and Technology Institute of Biologically Active Substances, Berdsk, Russia; **Institute of Microbiology and Virology of Ukraine National Academy of Sciences*

S 7.3. MPMV SPECIFIC SEQUENCES IN MIXED CULTURES.

*K. V. Ilyin, A. S. Ostashkin, J. G. Kzhyshkowska, V. A. Morozov
Oncological Scientific Center, RAMS, Moscow*

S 7.4. IDENTIFICATION OF PAPILLOMA VIRUSES IN BIOPSY SAMPLES OF PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL DYSPLASIA BY PCR, IN SITU HYBRIDIZATION AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPY.

** A. A. Manykin, F. V. Lisytcin, **L. E. Zavalishina, G. A. Frank, ***E. V. Efremova, **** M. Raygoza-Anaya – *D. I. Ivanovsky Institute of Virology, RAMN, Moscow; **P. A. Herzen Research Oncological Institute, Moscow; ***Central Clinical Hospital RF, Moscow; ****Instituto Regional de Investigacion en Salud Publica, Guadalajara.*

S 7.5. BINDING OF GLYCYRRHIZIC ACID TO CYTOPLASMIC PROTEINS OF BREAST CANCER CELLS

T. N. Ilyicheva, T. R. Pronyaeva, Yu. E. Narov, A. G. Pokrovsky – Research Institute of Molecular Biology, "Vektor" State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology Novosibirsk Region, Koltsovo, Russia; Novosibirsk Oncological Hospital, Novosibirsk, Russia

S 9.1. ANALYSIS OF CYTOKINE PRODUCTION IN CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC BRONCHOPULMONARY PATHOLOGY

A. L. Osipenko V. P. Alferov A. S. Simbirtsev N. V. Pigareva – Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals; Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, St. Petersburg, Russia

S 9.2. HOMOLOGY AT THE R REGION OF MO-MULV GENOMIC RNA IS NOT SUFFICIENT FOR MINUS-STRAND DNA TRANSFER DURING REVERSE TRANSCRIPTION

A. B. Lobanova, S. A. Haritonchik, I. K. Fomin – Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Immunology, Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Minsk, Republic of Belarus

S 9.3. SERUM LEVELS OF CYTOKINES IN PATIENTS WITH SUBACUTE AND CHRONIC HEPATITIS B

A. S. Lyubimov, N. M. Kalinina, A. T. Zhurkin – Department of Infectious Diseases of Adult, St. Petersburg Pediatrics Medical Academy; Laboratory of Clinical Immunology, All-Russian Center for Extreme and Radiation Medicine, St. Petersburg, Russia

S 9.4. CHANGES OF IMMUNE STATUS IN CHILDREN WITH STENOSING LARYNGOTRACHEITIS ASSOCIATED WITH VIRAL RESPIRATORY INFECTION

N. B. Babina, N. V. Pigareva, A. S. Simbirtsev and V. P. Alfeyorov – Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals, St Petersburg, Russia

A. P. Kozlov

ACTIVE PREVENTIVE INTERVENTION: THE STRATEGY TO CONTROL HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC AT THE NEW STAGE OF ITS DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA

Association against HIV/AIDS, Biomedical Center, Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals

The possibility of HIV penetration into Russia was seriously disputed some ten years ago. Prostitution, drug addiction, and homosexuality were admitted to exist only at the level of criminal and administrative legislation. The AIDS problem seemed to be something very distant.

The detection of first cases of HIV infection in Moscow and Leningrad in 1986–1987 and the registration of the first death of AIDS in Leningrad in 1988 have played an important role in the correct evaluation of the danger of HIV/AIDS epidemic and in making appropriate decisions. Tribute should be paid to those governmental officials who made the decisions, to the experts who guided them properly, and to those enthusiasts who applied their efforts and knowledge to the creation of the new service. Their names are well known. Important contributions were made by academicians E. I. Chazov, V. M. Zhdanov, P. V. Petrov, V. I. Pokrovsky, O. G. Andzhaparidze, L. S. Sandakhchiyev, and A. A. Krayevsky, public health managers A. I. Kondrusev and M. I. Narkevich, and Yu. T. Kalinin, one of home biotechnology leaders, as well as by their colleagues I. Z. Zaitsev, V. V. Zverev, M. M. Garayev, V. D. Gol'tsov, E. V. Karamov, V. V. Pokrovsky, A. G. Pokrovsky, I. G. Sidorovich, and many others.

Since then, inexpensive test kits and instruments for HIV detection have been developed and ELISA assay has been introduced into practical health service. About 80 specialized AIDS centers and several hundred diagnostic laboratories have been set up. Low HIV infection rate in the Russian population has been proved. Russian HIV isolates have been characterized and subtyped. Home AZT has been synthesized. New type relations with HIV-infected people have been established in Russia. The new Federal Law, imperfect as it is, against the spread of HIV infection in Russia has been adopted. First non-governmental organizations for dealing with AIDS have been founded. First conferences on the HIV/AIDS problem, including our conferences in St. Petersburg [1–8], have been held.

International conference "Medical Biotechnology, Immunization, and AIDS" organized in collaboration with the International Organization of Comparative Virology took place in 1991 [1]. International conference "AIDS, Cancer and Human Retroviruses" was organized in 1992 [2] and the 2nd International Conference under the same title was held in 1993 [3]. A representative meeting "Concept of National Policy in the HIV/AIDS Problem" was held in 1994 [4]. The 3rd International Conference "AIDS, Cancer, and Related Problems" was organized in 1995 [5]. The 4th International Conference under the same title was held in 1996. The 5th, anniversary, Conference "AIDS, Cancer, and Related Problems" took place in 1997 as a part of St. Petersburg Biomedical Congress. The conferences have gained a significant authority in Russia and abroad. Prominent scientists and public figures contributed to their work. They were greeted by the President of the Russian Federation and by heads of UNAIDS and International AIDS Society (IAS).

At each of the conferences burning issues were addressed. Thus, at the first three of them [1–3], the questions of HIV prevalence in Russia and the external control of HIV laboratory diagnostics were raised. Both have been answered, in principle. It has been shown that the quality of laboratory diagnostics in Russia is high enough to believe that the small number of registered cases of seropositivity reflects the actual low level of HIV prevalence. The meeting "Concept of National Policy in the HIV/AIDS Problem" was held on the eve of the second hearing of the relevant Federal Law draft, and formulations worked out at the meeting were adopted in the final version of the Law. At the conference held in 1995 [3] the necessity to begin the development of an HIV vaccine was discussed for the first time in Russia and the project proposed by Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals and several other organizations was considered. New methods of HIV/AIDS control among drug addicts were considered at the satellite symposium "Harm Reduction: a Pragmatic Public Health Response to AIDS and Injection Drug Use" held in 1996 as a part of our conferences that had become annual by that time [6]. The symposium had been planned long before outbursts of HIV infection among drug addicts happened in Ukraine, which confirmed that our evaluation of the

situation was correct. Principal directions of the work on the development of an HIV vaccine, results of first home projects of needle exchange, amendments to legislation concerning AIDS and narcotic drugs, proposals for programs of sexual education of schoolchildren, and other issues were discussed in 1997 [7].

A businesslike and creative climate has been set at the conferences. Scientists, medical doctors, and public figures and activists, all being members of the same audience, discuss problems of mutual importance from different standpoints. Scientific snobbery, which too often hampers understanding among representatives of different professions, is completely absent. The conferences have turned into a powerful mechanism of dealing with the most difficult problems related to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The conferences have made the basis for organizing the Association against HIV/AIDS. Currently, it unites representatives of several dozen organizations of Russia, CIS and Baltic states, and countries abroad. Also, the first Russian professional periodical on HIV/AIDS, "Russian Journal of HIV/AIDS and Related Problems", was founded in 1997.

The many years' experience of running conferences on HIV/AIDS and related problems makes it possible to draw some conclusions about the development of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Russia, to define existing problems, and to outline ways of their solution.

THE NEW STAGE OF HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC IN RUSSIA NECESSITATES RESTRUCTURING THE WAYS OF ADMINISTERING THE PROBLEM

The first decade of controlling HIV/AIDS in Russia was rather successful. Blood banks, hospitals, prisons, and the army were protected. Risk groups were dealt with via anonymous rooms. According to non-governmental organizations working with HIV-infected people, a significant part of registered HIV-infected subjects change their behavior so as not to transmit the infection to their partners. Therefore, we may think that not only a lag in HIV penetration into Russian population and not only cultural peculiarities of Russia, but, also, timely professional measures contributed to a slower development of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Russia vs. other affected countries. It may be said that there was a sort of competition between the epidemic and the introduction of new technologies, and we have won the first round of the competition due to the enthusiasm of its participants on our side and an adequate governmental support.

Unfortunately, nowadays the situation takes the course that may let the epidemic win the next round. Social and economic crisis has lead to an enormous increase in the incidence of infectious disease, STD included, and in narcotic drug abuse, while the financial support of science and medicine was decreasing. Basing on all that and on the fact of HIV-1 subtype "B" penetration into homosexual community, which had been revealed in our and other laboratories, we made the prognosis that the prospects for the development of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Russia are gloomy, unless urgent preventive measures are undertaken. The prognosis was made public as early as in 1994 in our reports and papers [10, 11]. Unfortunately, this prognosis has been confirmed by the recent outburst of HIV epidemic in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia, which marked the beginning of a radically new stage in the development of HIV/AIDS epidemic in this country.

It is well known that IDUs make a risk group most vulnerable to HIV infection. However, for a long time attempts to detect HIV infection in this group were unsuccessful in Russia and other states of the former USSR. Well aware of the danger that HIV penetration into this risk group will give start to the next, explosive, stage of HIV epidemic in Russia, we all the time have been trying to draw the attention of narcologists and other professionals to that possibility. As early as at the conference held in 1992 [2] approaches to needle exchange and syringe decontamination were already discussed. Long before outbursts of HIV infection in IDUs were registered in Ukraine, we, in collaboration with the Lindesmith Center of the Open Society Institute, commenced to organize a symposium to be held as a part of our conferences with the agenda of discussing the possibility to prevent HIV infection in drug addicts. The symposium was held and was a success. For the first time in Russia, approaches were discussed that protected some countries, e.g. Australia, from HIV/AIDS epidemic among drug addicts. So, we can see that it is possible not only to predict the development of events but, also, to respond to their possible unfavorable course in an adequate and rational way. The proceedings of the symposium were published and became a handbook for specialists in HIV/AIDS and narcotic drugs in Russia [9].

At the same time, a surprising carelessness and placidity has long been being observed in this country. One may ask: where were the scientists that had to be responsible for the scientific and methodological support to dealing with the problem? How come that we have found ourselves late and unprepared for the explosive development of HIV epidemic in drug addicts? Where was Russian

Center for AIDS Prevention and Control and why did it fail to design appropriate methodological guidelines and manuals?

In our opinion, all this means that the new stage of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Russia necessitates restructuring the ways of administering the problem.

In Russia, the HIV/AIDS problem is still considered largely a medical one, and its social, basic, biotechnological, and other facets are underestimated so as the role to be played by non-governmental (public) organizations. To reduce the problem to its purely medical aspect is an unforgivable simplification, which may have far-reaching negative consequences for the country. The Ministry of Health virtually alone confronts a social scale problem. Clearly, other ministries and departments have to be involved, too.

Our position is that the political authorities of the country should coordinate the problem, i.e., settle its general organizational issues, provide financial support, and work out the legislation.

We hold that the professional management of the problem should be organized so that medical specialists deal with its medical aspects, epidemiologists with its epidemiological aspects, the Russian Academy of Sciences with basic research, and biotechnology with HIV vaccine development. Each of the directions should have its own leader. The Ministry of Science and Technology should take a more important part in managing the scientific aspects of the problem. It has already proved its leadership by launching the Russian HIV Vaccine Project. Organizations that deal with AIDS should get the governmental financial support and be not totally dependent on international sponsors.

The need to democratize relations in the community of professionals and activists dealing with the HIV/AIDS problem is in the air. Elements of the civil society should be boosted to achieve such a state of affairs that public opinion is able to influence decision-making in the field.

State Duma has recently adopted a resolution proclaiming the expedience to institute the HIV/AIDS Interdepartmental Committee. This seems a right step. Parliamentary hearing of the HIV/AIDS problem is planned for June, 1998. Appropriate recommendations have to be worked out at the 6th Conference "AIDS, Cancer, and Related Problems" to be held in May, 1998.

THE STRATEGY OF ACTIVE PREVENTIVE INTERVENTION

Much depends on what strategy is chosen for fighting against HIV/AIDS epidemic. The issues of strategy were always in the focus of our conferences and were dealt with in our earlier papers [12–15]. The practice has confirmed the validity of our principal arguments, i.e., the necessity of an efficient surveillance system basing on a far-reaching screening, the possibility of preventive intervention limiting the spread of HIV among drug addicts, and the necessity to develop an anti-HIV vaccine. We believe that it is most important for the strategy to be active, i.e., we must go ahead of events rather than follow them. Under the pressure of the new stage of the epidemic we ought to sum up the experience that has been gained by the international community as well as by ourselves. This experience confirms that a strategy of fighting epidemic should be the strategy of active preventive intervention. In our view, the strategy should include the following:

It is necessary to co-ordinate efforts and develop new attitudes toward drug addiction with respect to the increased risk for drug addicts to be infected with HIV. In USA, Holland, Australia, and Germany the important experience has been accumulated of running needle exchange programs involving IDUs. This experience has to be thoroughly studied and adopted to the extent of its applicability here. With account to the economic crisis it may be more appropriate to disinfect used syringes with bleach rather than to dispose them as is being done in some programs adopted in the USA. Legislation should be amended so that needle or syringe exchange will be not illegal when appropriately licensed and conducted under control. At the same time, the applicability of the so called "harm reduction" philosophy, which implies the priority of measures aimed at reducing harm from non-medical drug use, in this country have to be checked critically. Respective questions have to be considered at the level of the Inter-Parliament Assembly of CIS States and by their governments.

Safe behavior must be taught to everybody, the youth in the first place. However, a great care must be taken in designing programs of sexual education. We believe that chastity and innocence is no less important for protecting young people from diseases than mastering methods of safe sex. Therefore, the questions of when to start educating our children in sex, what should be told them about it, and who may speak to them about it deserve a consideration in the State Duma. An end must be put to such a state of affairs when casual people, often strangers to our culture, educate our children in sex.

It is necessary to actively screen risk groups for HIV infection and, also, to perform the screening basing on specific indications. The screening should be coupled with epidemiological investigations, when required, and associated with consultations, treatment, and social measures meant to change the behavior of HIV-infected subjects so as to limit further spread of the infection. A considerable body of experience has been gained in Russia in this field.

Rendering help to HIV-infected people should be judged as a most significant aspect of strategy adopted to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Due to advances in basic science the development of efficient drug cocktails for treating HIV-infection and AIDS may become possible in the nearest future. The treatment may stop further spread of HIV by infected people. HIV-infected citizens of Russia should receive the most potent treatment available. No matter how costly it may be, the final result, which is the control over HIV spread, justifies any expenses.

All people concerned should have access to all information and means (condoms, sterile syringes etc.) that help to prevent HIV spread. Behavioral studies should be conducted with the view of changing behavior, sexual behavior included, so as to limit HIV spread. All means should be executed that reduce the possibility of HIV transfer from mother to child and infecting medical personnel by contaminated syringes. An aggressive company against the epidemic of venereal diseases should be started.

Finally, a vaccine against HIV should be developed and put into practice.

In designing the national strategy of fighting against HIV/AIDS, national and cultural peculiarities of Russia should never be dismissed. We have already seen consequences of this sort amnesia in unfortunate results of economic reforms. Such pretermission is unallowable when it comes to fighting HIV because its consequences may be disastrous. That is the consideration that determined our position taken in the course of the preparation of the Law entitled "On Preventing the Spread of the Disease Caused by Human Immunodeficiency Virus in Russian Federation". This position was unequivocally reflected in the Proceedings of the Conference "Concept of National Policy in the HIV/AIDS Problem" [4].

When considering the experience gained abroad with respect to making use of it here we should not forget that, in most of experienced countries, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has advanced much further than it has in Russia. Therefore, our goals may be significantly different. The peculiarities of our goals should be clearly defined and appropriate measures taken, for example, with regard to the increasing popularity of sexual tours to our country as a one less affected by HIV.

We believe that, in dealing with the HIV/AIDS problem, the time of demonstrations is over. The priority now belongs to the serious and scrupulous professional work and hard struggle for every percent of the increase in the efficacy of the strategy adopted. No one of approaches discussed has the potential to solve such a complicated problem when implemented *per se*. Only a reasonable combination of all possible means ranging from behavioral and social measures to those derived from the advances of basic science gives the hope to be a success eventually.

The final victory over the epidemic is achievable only by means of high biotechnology (means of vaccination and combined therapy) applied in conjunction with behavioral changes and social approaches like syringe exchange programs and sexual education.

RUSSIAN HIV VACCINE PROJECT

The role of science in solving the HIV/AIDS problem is impossible to overestimate. We radically disagree with the opinion that science may be sacrificed for the sake of other means and approaches. We are against the trend of making the mere word "science" be taken as an invective. We believe that it is science that will have the last word on the solution of the HIV/AIDS problem in the long run, particularly with respect to developing HIV vaccine and medicine.

The very possibility of HIV vaccine creation was seriously doubted until recently. Insurmountable difficulties were thought to be associated with an extraordinary variability of HIV and its abilities to affect the immune system and integrate its DNA into host genome.

The discovery of natural immunity against HIV (both cellular and humoral) in HIV-infected long-term survivors and, also, in individuals who remain seronegative despite a strong exposure to HIV, withdraw principal objections against the development of HIV vaccine.

An impressive success was achieved using the model of simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV). A vaccine based on an attenuated SIV strain was found to elicit a strong immune response in the macaques. Vaccinated monkeys remain healthy for several years after being infected with large

doses of virulent SIV strains, whereas control animals infected with similar doses of virulent SIV died.

Natural factors of resistance to HIV infection have recently been discovered. They appeared to be chemokines, polypeptides that participate in the control of inflammatory reactions. Chemokines block receptors that participate in HIV penetration into the cell. The discovery of this mechanism opens new avenues in the development of both, medical preparations and HIV vaccine.

Among vaccines being developed, HIV vaccine is the most difficult to create. The difficulties may be evaluated in the following way [16]:

Numerical values from 1 to 5 are assigned to several factors: acute vs. persisting infection; no or great antigenic variation; whether or not natural immunity occurs; the availability of an adequate and inexpensive animal model; and whether the infectious agent is cultivable. The higher is the score, the greater are the challenges. For HIV vaccine the score is 14, whereas it is 9–11, 7, and 6 for herpes, measles, and polio vaccines, respectively.

Despite all the difficulties, the development of HIV vaccine is on the go. First attempts to create a HIV vaccine were focussed on gp120 and gp160 glycoproteins of HIV membrane which contain the main neutralization domain, V3 loop. Recombinant HIV membrane proteins were obtained, purified, and used for immunization. Such vaccines elicited insignificant and short-term immune responses displaying no cross-reactivity and cell-mediated reactions. New generation vaccines are designed to make use of the entire immune potential including humoral and cellular immunity and immune responses in the mucous membranes.

Vaccines employing various vectors are being studied. The vectors include canarypox virus, adenoviruses, attenuated polioviruses, *Salmonella sp.*, *Shigella sp.*, etc. Live vectors endow vaccines with the ability to induce T-lymphocyte-mediated responses, and vectors that proliferate in the mucous membranes (adenoviruses, *Shigella sp.*) help to induce the mucous immune response.

Some vaccines are based on the so-called “naked DNA”, i.e., the pure genetic material of HIV in its DNA form. Recent studies in animals show that DNA vaccines are capable of inducing a strong cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-mediated response, which is believed to be necessary for protecting the organism against HIV infection. DNA vaccines are relatively more resistant to heat and are less expensive than traditional vaccines. Therefore, they are promising for being used in developing countries.

Because of simplicity and availability of short amino acid chains vaccines based on synthetic peptides are being thoroughly studied. It is possible to combine different B- and T-cellular epitopes in a single vaccine to stimulate both humoral and cellular immunity. Multivalent vaccines are being developed on the basis of synthetic peptides containing multiple epitopes of various HIV subtypes. In principle, such vaccines are capable of overcoming difficulties associated with HIV diversity.

Combinations of various antigens as well as of various strategies are widely used in the development of new generation vaccines. Different live vectors are combined with recombinant proteins and pseudovirion structures and/or peptides, the components being administered simultaneously or in a series. Vectors carrying *env*, *gag*, and *pol* genes simultaneously are being developed. New strategies to enhance the penetration of antigens into the mucous membranes employ biodegradable microspheres and liposomes capable of delivering target antigens to particular tissue sites and creating an antigen “depot” in tissues thus providing for its long-term presentation to immunocompetent cells.

All the above directions are more or less represented in Russia, and in some of them (studying HIV genetic variability and designing original antigens, adjuvants, and vehicles) we hold leading positions. However, the possibility to create an HIV vaccine was rejected until recently, and so no efforts were focussed on this goal. Clearly, task-oriented efforts, not scattered attempts of small research teams, may in principle result in the creation of a specific HIV vaccine needed in a particular country with a specific pattern of HIV variability. We cannot rely on an “uncle from overseas” because they are focussed on the B-subtype over there.

Now that it has recently become difficult to reject the possibility to develop an HIV vaccine, its opponents in our country put forward the argument that it is too expensive for Russia in its present economic state. This argument is beneath criticism for the reason that WE CANNOT BUT AFFORD THAT.

The dispute of whether to create an HIV vaccine or not was terminated by politicians. At the meeting of eight industrial countries, Russia included, that occurred in Denver in June 1997 (G-8) the necessity to develop an HIV vaccine and the need for the international cooperation for the sake of succeeding in this endeavor were confirmed (Paragraph 33 of the Final Communiqué).

In Russia, national science was at its best in dealing with the HIV/AIDS problem in the eighties. It was the major force that provided for the successful control of HIV/AIDS epidemic at its early stage. Russian science has to show itself nowadays when the development of an HIV vaccine is believed to be almost the only means to prevent the catastrophic spread of the epidemic.

In 1997, in accordance with G8 guidelines, the program "New Generation Vaccines and Future Medical Diagnostic Systems" was launched. It is headed by academician R. V. Petrov, Vice-President of Russian Academy of Sciences, and funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology of Russian Federation. A branch of the program is dedicated to the development of an HIV vaccine (coordinator: A. P. Kozlov). The Russian HIV vaccine project should find its place in the joint effort of the international community aimed at the solution of this problem.

Within the framework of the project the infrastructure should be built that will unite the main lines of activity aimed at the creation of an HIV vaccine. The lines include studying the genetic variability of Russian HIV isolates and their structural and biological characteristics, defining immune characteristics associated with resistance to HIV, designing candidate antigens, adjuvants, and means for their delivery, and performing laboratory and clinical trials of candidate vaccines. All that must be consolidated by one common goal and aimed at the achievement of its final result.

Involved in the project are, among others, Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals (St. Petersburg), "Vector" Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology (Novosibirsk), Institute of Immunology (Moscow).

Within the framework of the project, research work was carried out in 1997 aimed at designing candidate immunizing agents to be used in an HIV vaccine. Computer-assisted design methods were employed to construct artificial immunizing agents with the potential to stimulate T- and B-cell-mediated immune responses to HIV infection. Chemical synthesis of peptides of major HIV-1 subtypes present in Russia was done. The technology of manufacturing microcapsule-embedded vaccine preparations was developed. A molecular inductor of the specific CTL-response has been designed, which consists of an HIV-1 protein and the associated lethal factor of anthrax toxin. Attenuated recombinant strains of poxvirus and several DNA vaccines have been engineered.

Experimental animals (mice and macaques) were immunized with candidate immunizing agents. The results obtained suggest that the agents are capable of eliciting humoral and cellular immune responses including neutralizing antibody production. Several non-B subtypes of HIV-1 strains have been isolated in Russia. A bank of HIV-infected sera is being collected. Novel means for differential diagnostics are being designed.

In 1998, these activities will go on. In addition, the work will start aimed at defining criteria and developing an infrastructure for performing clinical trials of candidate HIV vaccines.

GLOBAL APPROACH AND NATIONAL PECULIARITIES

At the 11th WHO Session the Soviet Union made the suggestion to launch the program of smallpox eradication. The suggestion was accepted in 1959. It took 20 years to achieve this goal. Late academician V. Zhdanov played an important role in developing and implementing the program.

In 1987 USSR Minister of Health Ye. Chazov forwarded a letter to WHO Director General. In the letter, which was written by acad. V. Zhdanov, major principles of WHO Global Program on AIDS were formulated. In particular, the letter read the following: "In our view, the strategy of fighting AIDS should be active. For this, organizational approaches similar to those used in the campaign of smallpox eradication are required but they have to be more powerful and efficient... The program of AIDS vaccine development should be taken as a high priority..."

The WHO Global Program on AIDS has played an important role the mobilization of efforts aimed at preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS epidemic in the world. Much was done for the program by its directors Dr. J. Mann and Dr. M. Merson.

In 1996, the Joint UN Program on AIDS (UNAIDS) was launched which meant an increased organization and coordination in dealing with the HIV/AIDS problem at the international level. However, despite the evident need for a unified approach to the HIV/AIDS problem, peculiarities of policy in this sphere, which are specific for different countries and regions, should be considered too. First of all, different countries are differently affected by HIV/AIDS. Even in countries with a similar stage of HIV/AIDS epidemic development, approaches to the epidemic must be different since technological levels, infrastructure, traditions etc. are different in these countries. Approaches applicable in rich and poor countries will always be different. Some means of treating HIV infection, i.e. gene therapy, will be available only in a few countries for quite a long. Even countries

with the low level of HIV infection must differently plan their policy depending on conditions they are in (for instance, Russia in crisis and China where economics is on the rise). Thus, national peculiarities should be considered along with general approaches and global coordination of efforts against HIV/AIDS.

May a coordinated regional policy be appropriate? Probably, it may if features exist that are common for the whole region.

Until recently, the situation in regard to HIV/AIDS was similar in former USSR countries and was characterized by the low number of HIV infected people.

Former USSR countries exist in the common epidemiological space, which is caused by nominal borders and a multitude of traditional links. In these countries there is much in common in people's mentality, public health infrastructure, traditions, and history. Extensive economic relations still exist. Social and economic crisis in most former USSR countries is in progress and determines similar course of events in many spheres. In particular, the regularities of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia are much the same.

Bilateral and multilateral agreements have been concluded, common political bodies have been created and the experience of joint solution of problems has been gained since the disintegration of the USSR.

There is also experience of the joint work in the sphere of dealing with HIV/AIDS. One of the examples is the Baltic Anti-AIDS Union which was organized by us in collaborations with our colleagues from Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland in early nineties. Many meetings and conferences were held in Vilnius, Riga, Tallinn, Helsinki and St. Petersburg, many bilateral contacts were kept, and many joint projects were launched. Undoubtedly, the Baltic Union has played an important role in the control of HIV/AIDS epidemic in the region.

We have gained an experience in the coordination of efforts with CIS countries within the format of our annual AIDS conferences in St. Petersburg, which are attended by representatives of all former USSR countries. Problems common for all of them are discussed at the conferences. At present, one of the most important problems is the prevention of HIV infection among IDUs.

We are happy to note that executive and legislative authorities do pay attention to recommendations worked out at our conferences. They were many times considered by the Social Policy and Human Rights Committee of the Interparliamentary Assembly and by the Council of the Assembly. At present, a draft of the Agreement of CIS countries on cooperation in the solution of problems related to HIV infection is in preparation. In accordance with the respective resolution of the Council of Interparliamentary Assembly, a model law "On Prevention of HIV Infection in CIS Countries" is currently being worked out.

HIV/AIDS AND XXI CENTURY INFECTIONS

Important as it is, the HIV/AIDS problem is not unique and isolated. Beginning from the sixties when the mankind was ready to celebrate the victory over infectious diseases, we unexpectedly were confronted by a number of new diseases and their causative agents. These include South American and African hemorrhagic fevers and respective infectious agents, i.e., Machupo, Marburg, Lassa, and Ebola viruses (1962–1976); Lyme disease and legionnaires' disease (1975–1976, USA); human leukemia viruses (1979 – 1980; by the way, they are closely related to HIV); a new strain of staphylococci causing the toxic shock syndrome (1979, USA); a new type of hantavirus causing fatal acute respiratory diseases (1993, USA), and others.

Long-known diseases with altered, more aggressive, properties started to recur. The outburst of tuberculosis resistant to antibiotics that occurred in New York in 1992 – 1993 may be an example. A new type of a cholera vibrio combining the properties of high virulence and environmental stability has evolved (1992–1993, Madras, India). This microorganism appears to be capable of travelling as a "passenger" in blue-green alga cells. From this result its ability to penetrate into new regions (Peru, 1991) and its association with the environmental pollution and global climatic changes. Here, in Russia, polio outbreak provoked by the war in Chechnya is an example. A new term has appeared in the world scientific literature: "emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases (EREIDs)". With all this in consideration, the emergence of the HIV/AIDS pandemic (1970 - 1980) does not seem an unfortunate accident but, rather, a manifestation of general trends predicted by some scientists.

On 8–11 December, 1996, our Association in collaboration with American colleagues, Biomedical center, and Research Institute of Pure Biochemicals conducted a workshop for American and Russian experts to discuss the problem of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, HIV

infection and AIDS included. This was the first meeting held in Russia to be dedicated to that theme. An outcome of the meeting was the preparation of several joint Russian-American projects. This work will be continued at the forthcoming 6th Conference "AIDS, Cancer, and Related Problems".

The second decade of HIV/AIDS problem in Russia will expand into the XXI century. The forthcoming millennium has many new ordeals in store for us. In this sense, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is a model we may use to develop techniques and approaches that will form the foundation of the XXI century medicine. In line with our great predecessors, I. I. Mechnikov, D. I. Ivanovsky, S. P. Botkin, N. F. Gamaleya, and E. N. Pavlovsky, we ought to be up to tasks to be fulfilled, meet the challenge of HIV/AIDS epidemic and protect the health of the nation in the forthcoming XXI century.

CONCLUSION

We believe that still there is a real possibility to avoid the development of a large-scale HIV/AIDS epidemic in Russia. This belief is based not only on the low rate of the infection, which is certainly important, but, also, on the existence of an adequate infrastructure, on the high educational level of specialists and the population in large, the presence of political will, and on the experience of controlling epidemics in the past. Despite social and economic crisis, which promotes the spread of the epidemic, we have to build up preponderance on the side of its antagonists. To achieve this, the strategy of active preventive intervention should be implemented which is based on the introduction of modern high biomedical technologies in combination with social and behavioral interventions.

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КОММЕРЧЕСКОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ

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ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ ДЛЯ ЛАБОРАТОРИИ ПЦР

N	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ	ЕД.УП.	КАТ.N	КОЛ.	ЦЕНА	СТ-ТЬ
N	DESCRIPTION	P.Q-Y	CAT.N	Q-TY	U.PRICE	TOTAL PRICE

**МЕДИЦИНСКОЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ
 ДЛЯ ПЦР-ЛАБОРАТОРИИ (ДНК и РНК)**

1	PCR-ExpressChassis с интегральным автоматическим температурным датчиком(позволяет работать со сменными блоками)	1	B-PX-02-220/1	1	5 630,00	5 630,00
2	Блок для PCR-Express 0,5 млx48 пробирок или 0,3 мл x 96 пробирок	1	HB-PX-BO5	1	2 236,00	
3	Силиконовая прокладка		HBTD5FOAM	3	18,00	54,00
4	Резиновые крышечки для планшет, стрипы		HBTR3MTSRS	2	43,00	86,00
5	Центрифуга Micro-Max - Ventilated 15000 об/мин, 24x1,5 мл	1	3591	1	2 113,00	2 113,00
6	Ротор 24x1,5 мл MICROTUB ROTOR	1	851	1	600,00	
7	Источник питания 10-250V 10-500 mA для электрофореза	1	EC250-90	1	552,00	552,00
8	Камера для электрофореза	1	EC350	1	399,00	399,00
9	Система анализа изображения на основе персонального компьютера	1	UVT-1	1	13 585,00	13 585,00
10	Встряхиватель пробирок вортекс Touch vortex	1	0995 PV624	1	540,00	540,00
11	Воздушный термостат для пробирок 28x1,5 мл	1	BT 1-EPP	1	1 000,00	1 000,00
12	Hybaid Ribolaser cell distrapted for RNA extraction	1	HB6000120	1	3 767,00	3 767,00
13	Ribolaser matrix plant and animal tissue	100 preps	RY62111	1	203,00	203,00
14	1-КАН ПИПЕТКА ЦИФР. 0.5-10 мкл	1	720000GN	1	135,00	135,00
15	1-КАН ПИПЕТКА ЦИФР. 5-50 мкл	1	720020GN	1	130,00	130,00
16	1-КАН ПИПЕТКА ЦИФР.100-1000 мкл	1	720060GN	1	130,00	130,00
17	Наконечник 1-КАН 10 мкл с фильтром, стерильн.	10*96	783202	10	20,00	200,00
18	Нконечник 1-КАН 100 мкл с фильтром, стерильн	10*96	783203	10	20,00	200,00
19	Нконечник 1-КАН 300 мкл с фильтром, стерильн	10*96	783207	10	20,00	
20	Наконечник 1-КАН 1000 мкл с фильтром, стерил	10*96	783208	5	20,00	100,00
21	Микропробирки 1,5 мл с крышкой	1000	32575	1	25,00	25,00
22	Пробирка ПЦР 0,6 мл, PP	1000	6530	1	32,00	32,00
23	Ламинарный шкаф с верт. потоком рабочая поверхность 895x 690x720 мм	1	KV-85	1	5 618,00	5 618,00
24	УФ - лампа, 15 W сандартная для всех моделей	1		1	270,00	270,00

ВСЕГО: 34 769,00

ДОСТАВКА СИП МОСКВА 600,00

В СУММУ ДОГОВОРА ВХОДИТ ГАРАНТИЙНОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ - 1 ГОД И ОБУЧЕНИЕ В МОСКВЕ

Позиция 2 может быть нескольких вариантов:

Блок PCR-Exspress 96x0,2 мл или 1x96 - луночный планшет

Блок PCR-Express In Situ - для работы на стеклах (на 4 стекла)

ИТОГО:		USD	#REF!
SELLER: LABMETOD Oy		BUYER:	
ПРОДАВЕЦ: Helsinki Finland		ПОКУПАТ.:	
15.05.98			

Hybaid COMERCIA

КОММЕРЧЕСКОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ
ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ ДЛЯ ЛАБОРАТОРИИ ПЦР

BETWEEN: ООО "ЛабМетод ЛТД" Москва
МЕЖДУ: ул. Маршала Тимошенко, 19А.
AND: тел./факс 141-98-75 415-09-75
И: моб. 721-05-58

N	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ	ЕД.УП.	KAT.N	КОЛ.	ЦЕНА	СТ-ТЬ
N	DESCRIPTION	P.Q-Y	CAT.N	Q-TY	U.PRICE	TOTAL PRICE

РАСХОДНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ:

ПРАЙМЕРЫ С БИОТИНОВОЙ МЕТКОЙ - КОНЕЧНЫЙ РЕЗУЛЬТАТ ОПРЕДЕЛЯЕТСЯ ПО ЭЛЕКТРОФОРЕЗУ

1	HIV - 1 LTR SK 31	100	S5018	5	335,00	1 675,00
2	HIV - 1 ENV SK 70	100	S5019	5	335,00	1 675,00
3	HIV - 1 GAG SK 102	100	S5020	5	335,00	1 675,00
4	HIV - 1 GAG SK 19	100	S5021	5	335,00	1 675,00
5	HIV - 1 POL P3/4	100	S5022	5	335,00	1 675,00
6	HIV - 1/2 GAG SK102	100	S5023	5	220,00	1 100,00
7	Хламидия trachomatis	100	S5122	5	335,00	1 675,00
8	Хламидия пневмония	100	S4466	5	335,00	1 675,00
9	Вирус простого герпеса 1/2	50	S1317	5	335,00	1 675,00
10	Цитомегаловирус,, hCMV pp 150 Gene	100	S5002	5	335,00	1 675,00
11	Папилома- вирус 16	100	S5009	3	335,00	1 005,00
12	Папилома - вирус 18	100	S5010	3	335,00	1 005,00
13	Микобактериум туберкулез IS6110	100	S000A	3	415,00	1 245,00
14	Микобактериум туберкулез HSP65	35	S000B	3	335,00	1 005,00
15	Микобактериум пара- туберкулез	100	S5027	5	335,00	1 675,00
16	Микоплазма пневмония	100	S5016	5	335,00	1 675,00
17	Герпес 1/2	50	S1317	5	335,00	1 675,00
18	Токсоплазмоз B1 GENE (NESTED)	100	S5013	5	335,00	1 675,00
19	Токсоплазмоз B1 GENE TX2/4 (ONE-STE	100	S1557	5	335,00	1 675,00

ТЕСТЫ, ГОТОВЫЕ ДЛЯ АМПЛИФИКАЦИИ И ДАЛЬНЕЙШЕМУ КОНТРОЛЮ РЕЗУЛЬТАТА НА РИДЕРЕ

20	GEN-ETI-K HIV-1 SK 19	96 tests	S0008	5	915,00	4 575,00
21	GEN-ETI-K HBV core	96 tests	S0003	3	915,00	2 745,00
22	GEN-ETI-K HCMV	96 tests	S0004	3	915,00	2 745,00

PAGE N. 2		USD	38 875,00
SELLER: LABMETOD Oy ПРОДАВЕЦ: Helsinki Finland		BUYER: ПОКУПАТ.:	

DESCRIPTION	PACK	CODE	PRICE USD 1998
READY-TO-RUN APPLICATIONS			
GEN-ETI-K HBV core	96 tests	S0003	915,00
GEN-ETI-K HBV-HCMV	96 tests	S0004	915,00
GEN-ETI-K CF508	96 tests	S0005	915,00
GEN-ETI-K HDV	96 tests	S0006	915,00
GEN-ETI-K HIV-1 SK19	96 tests	S0008	915,00
READY-TO-RUN GEN-ETI-K APPLICATIONS CONSIST OF _____ (SEE BELOW) WITH THE RELEVANT PROBE PRE-COATED ON MICROPLATE STRIPS, PRIMERS (_____) FOR AMPLIFICATION AND THE POSITIVE CONTROL (ssDNA COMPLEMENTARY TO THE PROBE SEQUENCE).			
PROBE / PRIMER SETS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY			
HEPATITIS C VIRUS (Nested PCR)	100 tests	S000C	415,00
HEPATITIS C VIRUS PLUS (ONE STEP PCR)	100 tests	S00C1	415,00
HCV GENOTYPING (1, 2 & 3)	20 tests	S000E	335,00
HCV GENOTYPING (4, 5 & 6)	35 tests	S000G	165,00
HEPATITIS G VIRUS 5' UTR	100 tests	SHGV5	415,00
HTLV - I/II	50 tests	S0697	335,00
HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS 6, 11, 16, 18, 33	20 tests	S000F	335,00
EPSTEIN BARR VIRUS	100 tests	S0692	335,00
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS IS6110	100 tests	S000A	415,00
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS HSP65	35 tests	S000B	335,00
TOXOPLASMA GONDII p30	100 tests	S0996	335,00
BORDETELLA PERTUSSIS	100 tests	S0667	335,00
BCR / ABL (PHILADELPHIA CHROMOSOME)	35 tests	S0683	335,00
PROBE / PRIMER SETS ON REQUEST			
HBV CORE	100 tests	S5040	335,00
HBV PRE-CORE	35 tests	S0674	335,00
HDV	100 tests	S5000	335,00
HEV	100 tests	S5029	335,00
HIV-1 LTR SK31	100 tests	S5018	335,00
HIV-1 ENV SK70	100 tests	S5019	335,00
HIV-1 GAG SK102	100 tests	S5020	335,00
HIV-1 GAG SK19	100 tests	S5021	335,00
HIV-1 POL P3/4	100 tests	S5022	335,00
HIV-1/2 GAG SK102	100 tests	S5023	335,00
hCMV - IE	100 tests	S5001	335,00
hCMV pp150 Gene	100 tests	S5002	335,00
hCMV MIE Gene	100 tests	S5003	335,00
hCMV LA Gene	100 tests	S5004	335,00
EBV NA EBNA1 (BamH1 region)	100 tests	S5005	335,00
PAPILLOMA VIRUS (GENERIC PROBE)	100 tests	S5008	335,00
PAPILLOMA VIRUS 16	100 tests	S5009	335,00
PAPILLOMA VIRUS 18	100 tests	S5010	335,00
PAPILLOMA VIRUS 31	100 tests	S5011	335,00
HERPES VIRUS 1/2	50 tests	S1317	335,00
HSV (GENERIC PROBE)	100 tests	S5006	335,00
VARICELLA ZOSTER VIRUS	100 tests	S5007	335,00
RHINOVIRUS	100 tests	S5012	335,00
PARVOVIRUS B19	100 tests	S5015	335,00
ENTEROVIRUS	100 tests	S5017	335,00
JC VIRUS	100 tests	S1510	335,00
JC/BK	50 tests	S5033	335,00
TOXOPLASMA B1 GENE (NESTED)	100 tests	S5013	335,00
TOXOPLASMA B1 GENE TX2/4 (ONE-STEP)	100 tests	S1557	335,00
TOXOPLASMA B1 GENE TX1/3 (ONE-STEP)	100 tests	S5014	335,00
RUBELLAVIRUS	100 tests	S5032	335,00
CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIAE	100 tests	S4466	335,00
CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS	100 tests	S5122	335,00

LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES	100 tests	S5093	335,00
MYCOBACTERIUM AVIUM / PARATUBERCULOSI	100 tests	S5027	335,00
MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	100 tests	S5016	335,00
BORRELIA OSPA	50 tests	S5025	335,00
BORRELIA FL/DD	50 tests	S5026	335,00
HELICOBACTER PYLORI, UREASE	100 tests	S5039	335,00
BCL-2 (14;18)	100 tests	S5024	335,00
K-RAS ONCOGENE	25 tests	S5028	335,00
FACTOR V	50 tests	S5096	335,00
FACTOR VII	50 tests	S5041	335,00
SPINAL MUSCULAR ATROPHY (SMA)	50 tests	S5107	335,00
BETA-GLOBIN GENE	100 tests	S5119	335,00
BETA-THALASSAEMIA	6 tests	S5121	335,00
INTERLEUKIN 4	100 tests	S5031	335,00
ALL PROBE / PRIMER SETS CONTAIN A BIOTINYLATED PROBE TO BE COATED ON THE STRIPS OF THE GEN-ETI-K GENERIC KIT, PRIMERS (SHIPPED IN DRY ICE) FOR AMPLIFICATION AND THE POSITIVE CONTROL (ssDNA COMPLEMEN TO THE PROBE SEQUENCE).			
GEN-ETI-K GENERIC KIT, WHEN PURCHASED SEPARATELY	S0001	625,00	
NEITHER PROBES NOR PRIMERS ARE INCLUDED.			
GENERIC KIT INCLUDES STREPTAVIDIN COATED STRIPS, HYBRIDISATION BUFFER, anti-dsDNA mAb, SAMPLE DILUENT, HRP CONJUGATED PROTEIN-A, HRP CONJUGATE DILUENT, NEGATIVE CONTROL, WASH BUFFER, CHROMOGEN / SUBSTRATE AND STOP SOLUTION.			

 **ЛабМетод**

121359, Москва, ул. Маршала Тимошенко 19,
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факс. 141-98-75