



GEORGE G. ZHANEL, PHARM.D, PH.D

Dr. George Zhanel is a microbiologist and pharmacologist who received his PhD in the Department of Medical Microbiology/Infectious Diseases at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba and a Doctor of Clinical Pharmacy at the University of Minnesota. He is presently Professor in the Department of Medical Microbiology/Infectious Diseases, Faculty of Medicine at the University of Manitoba; Coordinator of Antibiotic Resistance in the Departments of Medicine and Clinical Microbiology, Health Sciences Centre; and Research Chair of the Canadian Antimicrobial Resistance Alliance (CARA). Dr. Zhanel is the founding and Chief Editor of the Canadian Antimicrobial Resistance Alliance (CARA) website (www.can-r.ca).

Dr. Zhanel has published over 650 papers, chapters and abstracts in the area of antimicrobial resistance. He has presented over 700 lectures as an invited speaker at international, national, and local meetings speaking on the topic of antimicrobial resistance in Canada, United States, Central America, Western and Eastern Europe, Australia, Africa, the Middle East and Far East. Dr. Zhanel has received or been nominated for 30 teaching awards and is a member of the Who's Who in Medical Sciences Education (WWMSE).

As Research Chair of CARA, Dr. Zhanel's antimicrobial resistance interests include understanding the prevalence and epidemiology of antimicrobial resistant infections, describing the clinical relevance of resistant infections, and identifying and developing molecular diagnostic methods to rapidly diagnose resistant infections. Dr. Zhanel's research interest also includes investigating the molecular mechanisms of resistance, assessing activity of investigational antimicrobials as well as discovering novel antimicrobials with activity against resistant pathogens, and studying pharmacodynamic modeling and Monte Carlo analyses to provide optimal treatment of antimicrobial resistant infections. Dr. Zhanel's research also includes assessing the medical and economic outcomes of antimicrobial resistant infections as well as studying the relationships between antimicrobial use and the development of antimicrobial resistant infections.