

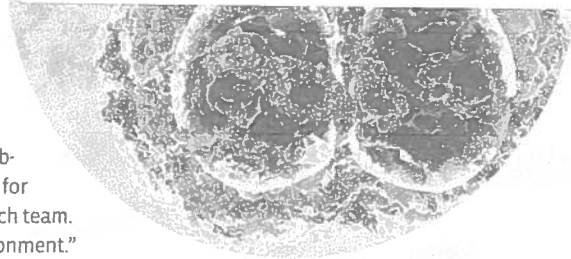
Exhibit B1  
Port Commission Special  
Meeting of April 6, 2010

## MRSA DIGGING IN AT BEACHES

**DANGEROUS ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANT BACTERIA** are gaining a foothold in the natural environment, suggests recent research from the UW School of Public Health. A team of researchers in the Department of Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences found methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) at five of 10 Washington state beaches sampled in 2008, they reported in the *Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy* in December.

"In the last few years, community-acquired MRSA has become a big problem, and this is in populations that are generally not considered high risk for Staph infection," explains Professor Marilyn Roberts, leader of the research team. "So we are really interested in looking at where MRSA can be in the environment."

No one had ever reported isolating MRSA from public marine beaches. Roberts is currently seeking funding to find out how MRSA colonizes beaches, how long it persists, and what activities pose the greatest level of MRSA-related risk for beachgoers. In the mean time, there's no need to stay away from the beach, Roberts says. —S.D.



## MICRO MICROSCOPE



**THE WORLD'S SMALLEST MICROSCOPE**, just one-tenth of an inch in diameter, is helping doctors at the UW Medical Center diagnose cancers of the digestive system. Attached to a flexible tube, it can be snaked down a patient's throat to enable doctors to examine suspicious cells inside the body and pinpoint exactly where they want to biopsy. The microscope is called the Cellvizio, and only 40 of them exist worldwide. —S.D.

PHOTO COURTESY LAZAR PARTNERS LTD



ILLUSTRATION BY LYDIA HESS

## BREAST CANCER DETECTION TEST

**AN INEXPENSIVE, NONINVASIVE TEST** can accurately detect breast cancer in younger women, and has the potential to spare thousands from unnecessary surgeries and biopsies, according to new research led by Constance Lehman, UW professor of radiology and director of imaging at the Seattle Cancer Care Alliance.

The research, presented at a recent meeting of the Radiological Society of America, consisted of two studies involving more than 2,600 women younger than 40 who had identified a lump in a breast. A technique called targeted ultrasound, which uses sound waves to create an image of the area of the breast where the lump is found, caught 100 percent of the cancers among the women.

Many breast lumps, especially in younger women like those studied here, aren't cancerous. Compared with mammography, ultrasound is better able to detect breast changes in younger women, whose breast tissue is frequently denser. Moreover, in many of the women studied, ultrasound was able to confirm that a lump was benign—suggesting that the technique could enable some women to avoid the pain and worry of surgery or biopsy. —S.D.