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Timeline Showing Highlights of Robert Koch's Work and the Ongoing Threat Posed by Tuberculosis. Since the Nobel Prize was awarded to Koch in 1905, several advances have been made against tuberculosis. By 1921, a viable attenuated vaccine had been developed by Albert Calmette and Camille Guérin; it protects against severe forms of tuberculosis in newborns but does not prevent pulmonary tuberculosis in adults. The first tuberculostatic drug was developed by Selman Waksman in 1943, and chemotherapy became possible. But because prolonged treatment with multiple drugs is required, compliance is often incomplete, leading to an increasing incidence of multidrug-resistant disease. In 1998, the genome of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* was sequenced, providing the blueprint for the development of an improved vaccine and new drugs.