Record Nr. UNINA9910455741003321 Reemergence of established pathogens in the 21st century [[electronic **Titolo** resource] /] / edited by I.W. Fong and Karl Drlica Pubbl/distr/stampa New York, : Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, c2003 **ISBN** 0-306-48411-0 Edizione [1st ed. 2003.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (384 p.) Collana Emerging infectious diseases of the 21st century Altri autori (Persone) Fongl. W (Ignatius W.) DrlicaKarl Disciplina 616.9 Soggetti Drug resistance in microorganisms Communicable diseases - Epidemiology Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto The Changing Spectrum of Bacterial Infections -- Severe Invasive Group a Streptococcal Infections -- Bartonella Infections Resurgence in the New Century -- Resistant Bacteria and Resurgence -- Antibioticressistant Streptococcus pneumoniae: Implications for Management in the 21st Century -- MRSA in the 21st Century: Emerging Challenges --Vancomycin-resistant Enterococci -- Multi-resistant Enterobacteriaceae in Hospital Practice -- Multidrug-resistant Tuberculosis (MDRTB) --Controlling Antibiotic Resistance: Strategies Based on the Mutant Selection Window -- Resistant Parasitic Infections -- Drug-resistant Malaria. In the closing decade of the last century, we saw warnings that Sommario/riassunto infectious diseases will require much more attention from patients and physicians in the 21 st century. Recently d- covered diseases such as AIDS pose a major threat to the population at large, and to that threat has been added the re-emergence of established pathogens, microbes that were re- ily treatable in the past. Since infectious diseases already play a major role in the burden of illness and mortality, health care providers and planners are worried. A large proportion of the problem is man-made, arising mainly from the unnecessary overuse of

antimicrobials in hospital and community settings and from the

agricultural misuse of the agents in animal feed. A consequence has been a dramatic increase in resi- ant strains of bacteria that were considered conquerable several decades ago. Community infections caused by multi-resistant pneumococci serve as an example. These organisms were readily treated with penicillin, but now the spread of penicillin-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae from continent to continent is becoming a worldwide problem. This is a major concern because pneumococcal infections are common in the community, being the le- ing cause of pneumonia, sinusitis, and meningitis. Resistant bacteria in hospitals are also becoming more prevalent. We have become accustomed to hearing about methicill- resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), but now we have to be concerned about multidrug-resistant coliform bacteria and pseudomonads.