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| Titolo                  | Global Antimicrobial Resistance Epidemic // Guillermo Tellez-Isaias, editor   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | London : , : IntechOpen, , 2022   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (264 pages)   |
| Disciplina              | 615.1   |
| Soggetti                | Pharmacology<br>Drugs   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Nota di contenuto       | 1. Introductory Chapter: The Antibiotic Resistance Epidemic -- 2. Honey as a Natural Product Worthy of Re-Consideration in Treating MRSA Wound Infections -- 3. Unlocking the Potential of Ghost Probiotics in Combating Antimicrobial Resistance -- 4. Managing Antimicrobial Resistance beyond the Hospital Antimicrobial Stewardship: The Role of One Health -- 5. Molecular Tools for the Study of Resistance to Disinfectants -- 6. Worldwide Colistin Use and Spread of Resistant-Enterobacteriaceae in Animal Production -- 7. Use of Humic Substances from Vermicompost in Poultry -- 8. Pyoverdine as an Important Virulence Factor in Pseudomonas aeruginosa Antibiotic Resistance -- 9. Machine Learning for Antimicrobial Resistance Research and Drug Development -- 10. Carriage of Beta-Lactamase and Antibiotic Resistance in Staphylococcus aureus -- 11. Alternatives to Antibiotics in Semen Extenders Used in Artificial Insemination -- 12. Quorum Sensing Inhibition Based Drugs to Conquer Antimicrobial Resistance -- 13. Acinetobacter baumannii: Emergence of a Superbug, Past, Present, and Future -- 14. Efflux Pumps among Urinary E. coli and K. pneumoniae Local Isolates in Hilla City, Iraq. |
| Sommario/riassunto      | Antibiotic resistance is a global health crisis. Misuse of antibiotics in humans, animals, food, and agriculture has compounded the situation. Bacterial infections have returned decades after medicines were first used. This book discusses antibiotic resistance and some of the organisms that pose immediate, serious, and alarming dangers. It   |

highlights the need for a broader, more comprehensive approach to fighting bacterial infections, which may involve non-compound techniques (other than standard antibacterial drugs) that target bacteria or the host, such as antibodies, probiotics, phytobiotics, and vaccinations.

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