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Titolo	Ecology, Virulence and Detection of Pathogenic and Pandemic Vibrio Parahaemolyticus
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2016
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (132 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Microbiology (non-medical)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

Sommario/riassunto

Vibrio parahaemolyticus is a gram negative, halophilic bacterium that occurs in the coastal and estuarine environments worldwide and is implicated in several cases of seafood-born gastroenteritis around the globe. However, not all strains of V. parahaemolyticus are pathogenic. Clinical isolates of V. parahaemolyticus most often produce either the thermostable direct haemolysin (TDH) or TDH-related haemolysin (TRH) encoded by tdh and trh genes, respectively. A pandemic clone of O3:K6 which was first detected in Kolkata (India), has been responsible for many outbreaks in Asia and the USA. With the emergence of pandemic clone of V. parahaemolyticus, this organism has assumed significance. Although most of the V. parahaemolyticus outbreaks are invariably related to seafood consumption, pathogenic strains are rarely isolated from seafood. Virulent strains producing TDH or TRH and the pandemic clone, which is responsible for most of the outbreaks (that have occurred after 1996) have been rarely isolated from seafood and other environmental samples. This could be due to the occurrence of pathogenic strains in the estuarine environment at a lower level compared to non-pathogenic strains. Another reason can be that the pathogenic stains are more sensitive to dystropic conditions in the aquatic environment and rapidly become non-culturable. Similarity in growth kinetics between virulent and non-virulent strains also made the isolation of virulent strains from the aquatic environment difficult. Several studies were done to determine the factors responsible for an

	increased virulence and persistance of pandemic clone. However, none of those studies were conclusive. Several researchers have proposed various genetic markers for specific detection of pandemic clone of V. parahaemolyticus. But many of those genetic markers were found to be unreliable. Recently, seven genomic islands (VPaI-1 to VPaI-7) unique to pandemic clone were identified. This Research Topic is dedicated to improve our current understanding of ecology, pathogenesis and detection of pathogenic and pandemic clone of V. parahaemolyticus, and will also strive to identify areas of future development.

2.

Record Nr.	UNINA9910882999403321
Autore	Porter Dorothy <1953->
Titolo	Health Citizenship : : Essays in Social Medicine and Biomedical Politics / / Dorothy Porter
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berkeley : , : University of California, Medical Humanities Consortium, , 2011 ©2011
ISBN	0-9834639-3-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (314 pages)
Collana	Perspectives in medical humanities
Disciplina	362.1
Soggetti	Social medicine Public health Medical policy public health Medecine sociale Sante publique Politique sanitaire Public Health Health Policy Social Medicine Essays. Collected Work Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Public health -- Social medicine -- Biomedical identity.
Sommario/riassunto	The rights and responsibilities of health citizenship are increasingly at the forefront of public policy debates concerning disease prevention and health management. These debates have global implications for prosperity, equality, and stability in dramatically changing demographic, economic, political and ecological environments. This collection of essays are intended to lead the reader to an understanding of the history of public health, the rise of the modern state, the role of the social sciences in population health promotion, and the changing social contract of health citizenship in industrial and post-industrial societies --