Special Issue

Antimicrobial Resistance in Humans: The Final Frontier

Message from the Guest Editor

The development of resistance after the discovery of a given antimicrobial is inevitable. The process of resistance development and its dissemination in the healthcare environment and the community are accelerated by misuse of such antimicrobials. During the last two decades, some Gram-negative bacteria have acquired genes that confer resistance to carbapenems, further restricting our limited armamentarium. Another problematic is the fungi resistant to antifungals, some of which, such as the Candida auris, have the capacity to provoke nosocomial epidemics. Therefore, this Special Issue seeks submissions concerning the mechanisms and evolution of resistance, the epidemiology and surveillance of resistance in the clinical setting, clinical applications of existing and newer antimicrobials, and strategies to control the emergence and dissemination of resistance and improve the control of antimicrobials' use. **Keywords**: antimicrobial resistance; MRSA; VRE; carbapenemases; infection control; antifungalresistance

Guest Editor

Dr. Matthaios Papadimitriou Olivgeris

Department of Infectious Diseases, University Hospital of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (31 October 2022)



an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Impact Factor 4.6
CiteScore 8.7
Indexed in PubMed



mdpi.com/si/80429

Antibiotics
Editorial Office
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
antibiotics@mdpi.com

mdpi.com/journal/ antibiotics





an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Impact Factor 4.6 CiteScore 8.7 Indexed in PubMed



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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

There are very few fields that attract as much attention as scientific endeavor related to antibiotic discovery. use and preservation. The public, patients, scientists, clinicians, policy-makers, NGOs, governments, and supra-governmental organizations are all focusing intensively on it: all are concerned that we use our existing agents more effectively, and develop and evaluate new interventions in time to face emerging challenges for the benefit of present and future generations. We need every discipline to contribute and collaborate: molecular, microbiological, clinical, epidemiological, geographic, economic, social scientific and policy disciples are all key. Antibiotics is a nimble, inclusive and rigorous indexed journal as an enabling platform for all who can contribute to solving the greatest broad concerns of the modern world.

Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Dr. Nicholas Dixon

School of Chemistry and Molecular Bioscience, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW 2522, Australia

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