Special Issue

Next-Generation Interventions for *Clostridioides difficile* Infections to Minimize Microbiota Disturbance, Increase Efficacy, and Decrease Recurrence

Message from the Guest Editors

Clostridioides difficile is the major cause of communityand healthcare-associated infections, ranging from mild diarrhea to pseudomembranous colitis or toxic megacolon. Among patients with C. difficile infection (CDI), oral vancomycin or fidaxomicin has been suggested for either mild-moderate or severe CDI. Nevertheless, oral anti-C. difficile antibiotics, such as vancomycin, markedly disrupt the intestinal microbiota and lead to prolonged loss of colonization resistance to CDI. Therefore, we welcome the submission of interdisciplinary work and collaborative research. Original research articles, literature review, or metaanalyses that are relevant to treat CDIs are greatly encouraged. Keywords: Clostridioides difficile infection; Vancomycin; Fidaxomicin; Probiotics; Fecal microbiota transplantation; Microbiota; Metabolome; Recurrence

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (30 June 2022)



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Impact Factor 4.6
CiteScore 8.7
Indexed in PubMed



mdpi.com/si/98332

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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.

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