## **Special Issue**

# The Molecular Epidemiology and Antimicrobial Resistance of MRSA

#### Message from the Guest Editor

Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is one of the leading causes of healthcare-associated MRSA (HA-MRSA) infections. MRSA is responsible for a variety of infections, ranging from simple skin and soft tissue infections to life-threatening bacteremia, pneumonia, and sepsis. Also of concern is the fact that MRSA exhibits resistance to nearly all \( \mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\text{\minity}\\ \athbb{\text{\minity}\\ \athbb{\text{\minity}\\\ \athbb{\text{\minity}\\ \athbb{\text{\minity\\\ \athbb{\text{\minity\\\ \athbb{\text{\minity\\\ \athbb{\text{\minity\\\ \athbb{\text{\minity\\\ \ath\\\ \ath\\\ \ath\\ \ath\\ \ath\\ \ath\\ \ath\\ \ath\\ \ath\\ \ath\\ \ath\\ \\ as to other antibiotic classes. Genomic analysis has revealed the distinct genetic origins, antimicrobial resistance determinants, and mobile genetic elements of several different MRSA clones and has also been used to monitor the spread of MRSA in healthcare and community settings. Hence, successful tracking of antibiotic resistance profile at the molecular level and knowledge of MRSA prevalence are important to direct treatment therapies. This Special Issue aims to present up-to-date research on the molecular epidemiology and antibiotic resistance of MRSA clinical isolates. Original research articles or reviews addressing the molecular epidemiology, evolution, and spread of MRSA, as well as surveillance and antibiotic resistance in MRSA are welcome.

#### **Guest Editor**

Prof. Dr. Jae-seok Kim College of Medicine, Hallym University, Chuncheon, Korea

#### Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (15 December 2024)



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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

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