Special Issue

Antibiotic Tolerance in Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Message from the Guest Editors

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is an opportunistic pathogen commonly associated with chronic and refractory infections due to its ability to form biofilms. Antibiotic tolerance, which is regarded as the ability of bacteria to survive, but not grow, in the presence of antibiotics, has attracted attention as a cause of chronic infectious diseases. Antibiotic tolerance is a physiological condition that appears with a certain probability without any gene mutations. In biofilms, increasing the population of persister cells, which are dormant and nondividing, contributes to antibiotic tolerance. The elucidation of the molecular mechanisms responsible for antibiotic tolerance could lead to the discovery of potential targets for new antimicrobial agents. The main objective of this Special Issue is to attract original research and review articles covering concepts and investigations regarding antibiotic tolerance. We hope that this Special Issue will also highlight new therapeutic strategies for P. aeruginosa chronic infections.

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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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