Special Issue

Antibiotic Alternatives: Virulence Factors Produced by Pathogenic Bacteria

Message from the Guest Editor

The World Health Organization recently named antimicrobial resistance to be one of the ten largest global health issues. In the United States alone, more than 35,000 people die each year because of antibiotic resistant infections. As the number of antibiotic infections continues to increase, once easily treated infections have become medical emergencies. A promising alternative approach is to focus on mitigating the effect of bacterial virulence factors. A number of studies exist demonstrating the effectiveness of these anti-virulence approaches in vitro, but in vivo translation has been difficult for a number of reasons. This Special Issue seeks manuscript submissions that advance our understanding of the potential and limitations of antivirulence strategies in infectious disease. Submissions dealing with any aspect of antivirulence are welcome. Keywords: antibiotic resistance; antivirulence; virulence factor; pathogenic bacteria

Guest Editor

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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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