Special Issue

Tracing Back Multidrug-Resistant Bacteria in Fresh Produce Production

Message from the Guest Editor

Antibiotics used in human and veterinary medicine are rapidly losing their effectiveness owing to an increase in antibiotic-resistant bacteria and antibiotic resistance mechanisms, including multidrug resistance, worldwide. Antibiotic resistance genes are not limited to bacteria hosted by humans and animals but are also present in bacteria in food and its production environment, i.e., in relation to fresh produce and herbs, surface and irrigation water, and soil and organic fertilizers used in agriculture. While an important source of food, the abovementioned plant products consumed in their raw state may also be carriers of multidrug-resistant bacteria. Unlike cooked products, these bacteria are not killed during preparation. This is why preventive measures to minimize the spread of multidrug-resistant bacteria from the environment to agriculture and food and the consumer in the first place are important.

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.

Editor-in-Chief

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