Special Issue

Antibiotic and Resistance Gene Pollution in the Environment

Message from the Guest Editor

The excessive use of antibiotics in human and animal health, as well as in agriculture, has led to the release of large quantities of these drugs into the environment. As a result, antibiotics and their associated resistance genes can be found in various environmental compartments, including soil, water, and air, which pose serious risks to human and environmental health. Due to the significant implications for the effectiveness of antibiotics in treating infections and public health, efforts are urgently being made to mitigate pollution from antibiotics and their resistance genes. Additionally, research is being conducted to develop new methods to monitor and remove antibiotics and their resistance genes from the environment. Pollution from antibiotics and their resistance genes in the environment is a growing concern worldwide, which threatens human health, compromises ecosystems, and jeopardizes the effectiveness of antibiotics. In this Special Issue, we focus on addressing this concern, providing a comprehensive understanding of the risk of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and their resistance genes to environmental health.

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (31 July 2025)

Microorganisms

an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Impact Factor 4.2
CiteScore 7.7
Indexed in PubMed

mdpi.com/si/193453

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"Microorganism" merges the idea of the very small with the idea of the evolving reproducing organism is a unifying principle for the discipline of microbiology. Our journal recognizes the broadly diverse yet connected nature of microorganisms and provides an advanced publishing forum for original articles from scientists involved in high-quality basic and applied research on any prokaryotic or eukaryotic microorganism, and for research on the ecology, genomics and evolution of microbial communities as well as that exploring cultured microorganisms in the laboratory.

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