Special Issue

Antimicrobial Resistance and Outbreaks Due to Multidrug-resistant Bacteria in Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients

Message from the Guest Editor

During the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, antibiotics have been extensively used for the management of hospitalized patients infected with SARS-CoV-2. Unintended consequences of antimicrobial overuse include, among others, the increment of bacterial resistance and the circulation of multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs). On the other hand, the management of hospitalized SARS-CoV-2 patients increases the risk of outbreak due to MDROs for several reasons, including the increased number of patients, increased length of hospital stay, extensive antibiotic use, lack of infection prevention and control measures and interruption of antimicrobial stewardship programs. In this Special Issue of *Microorganisms* we would like to review the latest knowledge about AMR rates and in-hospital outbreaks in the COVID-19 setting, with particular regard toward the infection prevention and control (IPC) strategies adopted and the antimicrobial stewardship programs implemented. Keywords: COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; antimicrobial resistance; infection prevention and control; antimicrobial stewardship; outbreak; healthcare-associated infections

Guest Editor

Prof. Dr. Antonella d'Arminio Monforte

1. Icona Foundation, 20142 Milan, Italy
2. Clinic of Infectious Diseases, ASST Santi Paolo e Carlo, Department of Health Sciences, University of Milan, 20142 Milan, Italy

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Microorganisms
Editorial Office
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
microorganisms@mdpi.com

mdpi.com/journal/microorganisms

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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.

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Nico Jehmlich
Department of Molecular Toxicology, UFZ-Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, 04318 Leipzig, Germany

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