Special Issue

Marine Vibrios: Antibiotic Resistance and Application

Message from the Guest Editors

The genus Vibrio comprises Gram-negative bacteria that are halophilic, mesothermal, and acid-intolerant. Several vibrios are major pathogens that not only threaten fish and the aquaculture industry but also pose a significant health risk to humans. Cephalosporin, tetracycline, fluoroquinolone, or combinations of medications are currently the most popular treatments for vibrio infections. However, several studies have shown that vibrios have developed drug resistance to these current treatment options. As global drug resistance spreads, future marine vibrio bacteria may develop drug resistance to the above antibiotics, posing a greater threat to human health. Until now, drug resistance research has mainly concentrated on medical care or domestic research in different countries, and research collaboration on drug resistance in the seawater environment has not yet been completed. To deal with a potential future crisis of marine vibrio resistance, scientists from various fields around the world must work together to overcome this dilemma.

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (31 December 2022)

Microorganisms

an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Impact Factor 4.2
CiteScore 7.7
Indexed in PubMed

mdpi.com/si/85877

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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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