Bacterial resistance genetic markers (fluoroquinolone, aminoglycoside, macrolide)

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Bacterial resistance is a natural biological phenomenon, defined as an ability to multiply the presence of high temperatures of antimicrobials reached in therapeutic doses. Currently, there has been a large increase in the number of deaths related to hospital infections, being closely linked to resistant microorganisms. Knowledge of the genes responsible for the expre ...

Abstract View  Full Article View  DOI: 10.17352/jcmbt.000036

Microorganisms isolated from blood cultures in pediatrics clinic

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Because of high mortality and morbidity, identification of microorganisms causing sepsis is important for the treatment of the patient. Blood culture is the most valuable test for diagnosis and treatment. The aim of this study was to evaluate microorganisms isolated from blood cultures retrospectively. ...

Abstract View  Full Article View  DOI: 10.17352/jcmbt.000035

Towards a fast detection of microbial resistance to antibiotics
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The antimicrobial resistance is the ability of bacteria and fungi to proliferate even in presence of antibiotic or antimycotic drugs [1]. In the last twenty years we have been witnessing a colossal increase in the antimicrobial resistance mainly due to the abuse and misuse of these compounds [2]. Although nowadays the use of antibiotics and antimycotics is more strict ...

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COVID-19 and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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The novel coronavirus disease originated from the Hubei Province of China in December 2019 [1]. The spread of infection is continuous across the world. Previously different human corona viruses like HCoV-229E, HCoV-OC43, HCoV-NL63 and HCoVHKU1 of animal origin (BAT) were known to cause respiratory illnesses in humans. ...

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