Clinical Psychiatry
ISSN: 2471-9854

Open access Commentary

Specific Approaches to the Problem of Antibiotic Resistance and Prevention Measures

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DESCRIPTION

Antimicrobial resistance is increasing globally, and it is associated with increased morbidity and mortality in clinical and community settings. The spread of antibiotic resistance to different environmental niches, as well as the development of superbugs, has complicated effective control strategies. For the control and prevention of antimicrobial resistance, international, national, and local approaches have been recommended. The major recommended approaches are rational use of antimicrobials, regulation of antibiotic over-the-counter availability, improved hand hygiene, and improved infection prevention and control. The need is for a thorough understanding of resistance mechanisms as well as innovation in new drugs and vaccines. Combating antimicrobial resistance necessitates a multidisciplinary, collaborative regulatory approach.The goal was to identify and prioritise the research areas most relevant to antibiotic resistance evolution. The working group was part of a nationwide consultation of experts in the field of bacterial resistance, and it was coordinated with two other groups dealing with (1) the use and surveillance of antibiotic resistance, and (2) the control and prevention of antibiotic resistance. A large group of French microbiologists and clinicians who specialise in infectious diseases met on January 13, 1999, to discuss the proposals. The expert panel emphasised that the determinants of antimicrobial resistance evolution, as well as the possibility of reversing this evolution, are not completely known or understood.It emphasised the importance of efforts to anticipate the emergence of new resistances, analyse the consequences of bacterial resistance, develop rapid tests for antibiotic susceptibility, and develop new antibiotics. Investigations should address the ecological disequilibrium caused by the relationship between bacterial general and antibiotic-resistance mechanisms, and they should consider the problem's various dimensions (genetic, cellular, and clinical). Investigations should address the ecological disequilibrium caused by the relationship between bacterial general and antibiotic-resistance mechanisms, and they should use a multidisciplinary approach to account for the various dimensions of the problem (genetic, cellular, clinical, epidemiological, ecological, and even sociological).ical, epidemiological, ecological, and even sociological) by employing a multidisciplinary approach. Antibiotic resistance is a major global concern. It can cause severe illnesses that are difficult to treat. Standard antibiotics for disease treatment may no longer be effective in these cases. Other medicines may also be ineffective. As a result, antibiotic resistance is on the rise. When bacteria become resistant to the original antibiotic, it is no longer able to kill them. These germs can multiply and spread. They can cause infections that are difficult to treat. They can sometimes pass on the resistance to other bacteria they come into contact with. When you use an antibiotic, there is a chance that some of the bacteria will become resistant. Staphylococcus aureus (or "staph"), for example, is a type of bacteria that can cause illness.MRSA is no longer susceptible to the antibiotic methicillin (and closely related medicines). The more antibiotics that are used, the more likely it is that resistance will develop. Antibiotics are sometimes given to people who do not require them. Antibiotics, for example, are ineffective against viruses. Viruses, like bacteria, are tiny organisms that can infiltrate your body and cause infection. A virus is what causes a cold or the flu.In these cases, taking an antibiotic does not cure the disease. It may actually increase the likelihood of antibiotic resistance. Taking an antibiotic in its entirety also increases the risk. If you stop taking it too soon, you may not be able to kill all of the bacteria. The remaining germs could develop resistance. Resistant bacteria spread similarly to non-resistant bacteria. Someone infected with the bacteria may come into contact with an object. Germs can enter your body when you touch the same object. This is frequently accomplished through a cut on your skin. When a person sneezes or

Received:	02-March-2022	**Manuscript No:**	IPCP-22- 13124
Editor assigned:	04-March-2022	**PreQC No:**	IPCP-22- 13124 (PQ)
Reviewed:	18-March-2022	**QC No:**	IPCP-22- 13124
Revised:	23-March-2022	**Manuscript No:**	IPCP-22- 13124(R)
Published:	30-March-2022	**DOI:**	10.35841/2471-9854-8.3.132

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Citation Bungau S (2022) Specific Approaches to the Problem of Antibiotic Resistance and Prevention Measures. Clin Psychiatry Vol.8.3:132

coughs, some infections can spread through the air. Others can be transmitted by sharing food with an infected person. Sexual contact is another way for these infections to spread.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author's declared that they have no conflict of interest