

Special Issue

Recent Research on Antimicrobial Stewardship

Message from the Guest Editors

Antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) is now the topic of major interest within the scope of infectious diseases. In fact, the World Health Organisation considers antimicrobial resistance one of the top ten sanitary threats and the United Nations forecasts up to 10 million deaths by 2050 caused by this alone. Antibiotic resistance is not limited to old beta-lactams and fluoroquinolones only; now, it also involves newer antibiotics, thus limiting greatly treatment options for multi-drug resistant pathogens, especially those of the ESKAPE group (*E. faecium*, *S. aureus*, *K. pneumoniae*, *A. baumannii*, *P. aeruginosa* and Enterobacteriaceae, the six bacteria at highest risk of developing resistance). Antimicrobial resistance can be prevented and stopped only via coordinated action involving several actors. Within health systems, antimicrobial stewardship research should provide a solid basis to understand the mechanisms at the origin of resistance and a platform from which to launch programs that aim at improving health according to the One Health principles.

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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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