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Bacteriophage Therapy against Infectious Diseases

Guest Editors:

Prof. Dr. Pan Tao

Dr. Yu-Wei Lin

Dr. Jinxin Zhao

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Message from the Guest Editors

Bacteriophages (phages) are natural bacterial predators and their therapeutic use has several advantages over antibiotic therapy, including host-specificity, self-amplification, and low toxicity in humans. First applied in the late 1910s and then forgotten in the 1940s with the advent of antibiotics, phage therapy has been used to treat bacterial infections in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. However, the looming threat of AMR has led to a renewed global interest in phage therapy. Phages are unaffected by antibiotic resistance and are highly effective against Gram-negative superbugs. Recent studies have also demonstrated that phage therapy is effective against bacterial infections in mice and patients; in some cases, more effective than antibiotics in preventing the infection mortality.

This Special Issue aims to publish original research and review articles focusing on the application of phages against infectious diseases, with special interest in phage therapy, phage pharmacokinetics/pharmacodymaics, phage–host–pathogen interactions, phage–antibiotic combination therapies and phage delivery systems.