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RESEARCH ARTICLE

MULTIPLE-PIPELINE TO MINIMISE ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

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ABSTRACT

Background:

Antibiotic resistance is becoming a global issue, mainly because of abuse or excessive antibiotic using in developing countries of Asia, which has aroused more attention and criticism.

Methods:

All data was collected from publically published official reports or via searching antibiotic resistance-related articles in PubMed. Based on the evidence and expertise, some valuable suggestion was proposed.

Results:

Antibiotic resistance is not only resulting from smart bacteria gene mutation, but also resulting from excessive using of antibiotic on agriculture aspect and clinical practice.

Conclusions:

Multiple-pipeline efforts to cut off unfair profit links and regular application indication in both infection and agriculature, may minimize antibiotic resistance at the maximum extent.

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INTRODUCTION

Antibiotic resistance, mainly because of abuse of antibiotic and lack of stringent supervision in the agricultural sector and medical field, results in millions of deaths every year in the world. How to minimise its risk of life threat may be an everlasting topic in 21 century (Lee, 2016; Walsh, 2016 and cooke, 2016). Nowadays, the definite mechanism of antibiotic resistance is still unclear. Gene-editing or gene-modifying tools in microbes will be able to make some gene points evolved to become increasingly, fully, resistant to previously effective antibiotics, which also bring enormous medical cost in low- and middle-income countries. In addition, chasing grey profits in each links and lack of detection about antibiotic residue in animal and fowl products should be rooted out based on surveillance data from networking platform. Infection disease can be preventive, but not by antibiotic. Antibiotic using is just a remedy measures. It's time to dredge multiple-pipeline for primary care settings and to block the loopholes of agricultural sector as quickly as possible.

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