Global Health
The New Global Health Interface...

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• 6 Theme pages
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Helping to keep you up-to-date with current public health issues
Focus on: Antimicrobial resistance and public support

News

Galvanising public support to stop drug-resistant infections

Despite the attention given at G7 and G20 meetings, global action to address drug-resistant infections is not happening at the scale and urgency needed. Public support is needed to galvanise political action just as it has for climate change and for tackling plastic waste. But do the public...

Articles

Development of Helicobacter pylori treatment: how do we manage antimicrobial resistance?

Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) antimicrobial resistance is an urgent global issue. In 2017, the World Health Organization designated clarithromycin-resistant H. pylori as a high priority bacterium for antibacterial research and development. In addition to clarithromycin, resistance to macrolides...

The successful uptake and sustainability of rapid infectious disease and antimicrobial resistance point-of-care testing requires a complex 'mix-and-match' implementation package. The emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance is one of the major global issues currently threatening the health and well-being of nations, with effective guidelines and intervention strategies urgently required. Such guidelines and interventions should ideally be targeted at individuals...

CRISPR tracking reveals global spreading of antimicrobial resistance genes by Staphylococcus of canine origin.

The close contact between pets and their owners is a potential source for microorganisms and genetic material exchange. Staphylococci species considered as harmless inhabitants of animal and human microbiota can act as reservoirs of antimicrobial resistance genes to more virulent species...

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AWA2019

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QIE Animal Health

CABI book chapters

Trends in human health.

Human health has changed throughout history as environmental conditions have changed. Causes of ill health and vulnerability to disease factors continue to interact in a complex and place-specific manner. This chapter reviews available published data on past and recent global trends in neonatal...
Galvanising public support to stop drug-resistant infections

Author(s): Wandie Norris, Source: Wellcome, Date: 12 November 2010

Despite the attention given at G7 and G20 meetings, global action to address drug-resistant infections is not happening at the scale and urgency needed. Public support is needed to galvanise political action just as it has for climate change and for tackling plastic waste.

But do the public make the link between antimicrobial resistance (AMR), antibiotics and drug-resistant infections?

[It's World Antibiotic Awareness Week 19-25 November and I have just noticed Public Health England's “Keep antibiotics working” campaign on TV!]

Sending out a clear message to motivate people

Research has shown that public support depends on how you “frame” an issue and therefore explain and present it to an audience.

Welcome set out to find the best way to “frame” the problem of AMR so as to communicate it effectively and gainfully “in order to persuade the public and policy makers of the case for action on antimicrobial resistance”. Their new report, Reframing resistance presents the results of their research and recommendations. Accompanying it is a concise practical toolkit to guide experts and practitioners in framing public communications.

Further reading

Antimicrobial overuse and misuse in the community in Greece and link to antimicrobial resistance using methicillin-resistant S. aureus as an example.

Antimicrobial resistance patterns of urine culture specimens from 27 nursing homes: impact of a two-year antimicrobial stewardship intervention.

Blue light disinfection in hospital infection control: advantages, drawbacks, and pitfalls.

Global emergence of colistin-resistant Escherichia coli in food chains and associated food safety implications: a review.

Quick fix for cars, productivity, hygiene and inequality: reframing the entrenched problem of antibiotic overuse.

Short antimicrobial peptides.

Soil biota, antimicrobial resistance and planetary health.

Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in Europe: annual report of the European...
Trends in human health.
Human health has changed throughout history as environmental conditions have changed. Causes of ill health and vulnerability to these risk factors combine and intersect in a complex and place-specific manner. This chapter reviews available published data on past and recent global trends in neonatal...

Probiotics and dental caries: a recent outlook on conventional therapy.
In the oral cavity several hundred species of microbe reside harmoniously. However, sometimes microorganisms that can cause inflammation and infection and induce demineralization of dental enamel can flourish. Such infection can destroy the dentin and the connective tissue of the tooth. Remedies...

The antibiotic crisis.
This chapter explores important correlates of the current antibiotic crisis, where infectious diseases in general still account for a substantial share of mortality worldwide, antimicrobial drug resistance is prevalent, and current efforts for discovering new antimicrobial compounds are minimal....

CAB Reviews – CABI's e-Journal
Hand washing - its role in preventing water, foodborne and healthcare-associated diseases.
The rise in indices of infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance is a cause for concern and calls for multiple approaches for control to be considered. The most exposed parts of the body, such as hands, skin, head and the face are a leading source of these pathogens. Hands in particular are...

Salmonellosis as a neglected emerging zoonotic threat in Africa: situation in South Africa.
Typhoidal and non-typhoidal salmonellosis have emerged as prominent causes of bloodstream infection in Africa with high fatalities up to 47%. The transmission routes of typhoidal and reservoir hosts of non-typhoidal Salmonella are not fully understood in Africa. Diverse challenges with in-country...

Of rats and pathogens: pathogens transmitted by urban rats with an emphasis on hantaviruses.
Rat (hantavirus) pathogen and host: Eco-biology and Riftia virus ecology.
Development of *Helicobacter pylori* treatment: how do we manage antimicrobial resistance?

Author(s): Suzuki S., Fuku M., Miyaoka C., Inoue H., Gotoda T.
Author Affiliation: Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Department of Medicine, Nihon University School of Medicine, Tokyo 1018399, Japan.
Author Email: suzuki.m@nihon-u.ac.jp

Abstract: *Helicobacter pylori* infection (H. pylori) antimicrobial resistance is an urgent global issue. In 2017, the World Health Organization designated clarithromycin-resistant *H. pylori* as a high priority bacterium for antibiotic research and development. In addition to clarithromycin, resistance to metronidazole and fluoroquinolones has also increased. Research to identify new classes of antibiotics is ongoing. One such antibiotic is bismuth, which has shown promising results in the treatment of *H. pylori* infections. A randomized controlled trial showed that bismuth treatment was effective in eradicating the bacteria. The treatment regimen involves the use of bismuth-based drugs in combination with other antimicrobials. This approach, known as the 'quadruple therapy,' has been shown to be effective in eradicating *H. pylori* in areas of high clarithromycin and metronidazole resistance. The effectiveness of this treatment regimen has led to its widespread use in clinical practice. Further research is needed to develop alternative treatments and to improve the current regimen.
1. Soil biota, antimicrobial resistance and planetary health.

The concept of planetary health acknowledges the links between ecosystems, biodiversity and human health and well-being. Soil, the critical component of the interconnected ecosystem, is the most biodiverse habitat on Earth, and soil microorganisms play a major role in human health and well-being.

Author(s): Zhu YongShu, Zhang Yi, Zou Dong, Gilling, N., Penney, I., Oh YongShi, Seo, A., RenWang, G.
Publisher: Pergamon Press, Oxford, UK
Journal article: Environment International, 2010 Vol.131 pp.105059 ref 60

Abstract

2. The successful uptake and sustainability of rapid infectious disease and antimicrobial resistance point-of-care testing requires a complex ‘mix-and-match’ implementation package.

The emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance is one of the major global issues currently threatening the health and wealth of nations, with effective guidelines and intervention strategies urgently required. Such guidelines and interventions should ideally be targeted at individuals...

Author(s): Huang, J.P., Mistakidis, K., Lut, S., Bellum A van, Rieker K, Briel A van den Harnanm S, Pen, L.H., Simonson G., Werner, G., Glenon, V.D., Lim, D., Staj, I., van, Mohn-Glaub, I., Bächmann, T.
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International News Feed

World Antibiotic Awareness Week begins next week! Join the #OIE and use the photo frames to show how you use #AntiMicrobials responsibly and prudently. Frame 🐶: bit.ly/2qNJbzy Frame 🐶: bit.ly/33QNCIA 🐶 #WAAW2019 #AntiMicrobialResistance #AMP