Pathogenic Bacteria-Antibiotic Interactions and its Consequences

Prof. Iqbal Ahmad

LeAP Participant (August- September-2019) Department of Agric. Microbiology Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

Content

> Infectious Diseases and bacteria

> Development of chemotherapy to treat infectious disease.

> How antibiotic works against bacteria?

> Emergence and spread of MDR

>What next?

Infectious Diseases

- Exposure to Microbes: Contamination and Infection
- Contamination: The mere presence of microbes in or on the body
- Infection: When organism evades body's external defenses, multiplies, and become established in the body
- Disease: An abnormal state in which the body is not functioning normally
- Symptom: A change in body function that is felt by a patient as a result of disease
- Sign: A change in a body that can be measured or observed as a result of disease
- Syndrome: A specific group of signs and symptoms that accompany a disease

Relationships Between Microbes and Their Hosts

- Pathogenic Bacteria
- Opportunistic pathogens
- Normal Microflora
 - Normal microbiota that cause disease under certain circumstances
 - Conditions that provide opportunities for pathogens
 - Introduction of normal microbiota into unusual site in body
 - Immune suppression
 - Changes in the normal microbiota

Chemotherapy: Use of chemical agents to treat Diseases

Chemotherapeutic agent
Antibiotics
Antibacterial drugs

- •Paul Ehrlich and Sahachiro Hata developed Salvarsan (Arsphenamine) against syphilis in 1910: The concept of chemotherapy to treat microbial diseases was born.
- •Sulfa drugs (sulfanilamide) discovered in 1932 \rightarrow against Gram+ bacteria
- •Alexander Feleming 1928; Penicillin
- 1943- mass production of Penicillin by Companies
- 1948 to 1970 (Most antibiotics was discovered).
- •1980s: Fluorinated Quinolone was introduced.
- •2000: Linezolid introduced in to the Practice.

The Action of Antimicrobial

Drugshttps://www.google.com/search?q=mode+of+action+of+antibiotics&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved =0ahUKEwjY_fqDwKTkAhUj7nMBHfTBDMIQ_AUIESgB&biw=1280&bih=913



Antibiotic Resistance

Natural Resistance: Bacteria may be inherently resistant

DAcquired Resistance:

Mutations; (2) Acquisition of new genes Through mobile genetic (Plasmids or transposons carrying antibiotic resistance gene).

Plasmids: Autonomous ds circular DNA, self replication extra chromosomal replicon present in a bacterial cells) e.g. R-plasmids

Genetic methods of gene Exchange and dissemination antimicrobial resistance

- Conjugation: Celll to cell contact
- •Transformation: Uptake of naked DNA
- •Trasduction Transfer by bacterial viruses

Problematic Antibiotic resistance

- Worldwide problems with resistant pathogens including MRSA, VRE, Gram negative organisms, TB etc.
- Last line antibiotics (Carbapenems, fluoroquinolones, 3rd-gen cephalosporins) may no longer be effective against some common bacteria e.g. multiresistant *E. coli* infections.
- MDR bactera is now common in both Clinical, hospital and other environmental sources.

Measures to prevent the spread of drug-resistant bacteria

Better treatment strategies.
Antibiotic resistance surveillance
Better education of healthcare professionals
Antiobiotic use policy

What Next? Combating Drug-Resistant Bacteria

- New antibiotic development
- Mobilizing host defense mechanism: defensins, Vaccine development etc.
- •Use of probiotics
- Deloping Antipathogenic drugs: Antibiofilm, Anti virulence, anti Quorum sensing
- •Use of Combinational and integrated approaches.

New and Combinational Approaches:

References: Books, Journals .E resources.



Problems and Remedy

Springer

Edited by Iqbal Ahmad, and Farrukh Aqil

New Strategies Combating Bacterial Infection

WILEY-BLACKWELL



Iqbal Ahmad - Shamim Ahmad Kendra Rumbaugh Editors

Antibacterial Drug Discovery to combat MDR

Natural Compounds, Nanotechnology and Novel Synthetic Sources

2 Springer

Iqbal Ahmad, Farrukh Aqil and Mohammad Owais (Ed.)

Modern Phytomedicine

WILEY-VCH

Turning Medicinal Plants into Drugs

Kendra P. Rumbaugh Igbal Ahmad Editors

Springer Series on Biofilms

Antibiofilm Agents

From Diagnosis to Treatment and Prevention

Springer

