

NEW AGENTS AND DRUG-RESISTANT BACTERIA IMPLICATED IN HUMAN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Sofia Constantiniu, Oana-Irina Constantiniu

Center of Public Health, Iași

Humanity is confronting today with the always increase threat of the reappearance, the recrudescence of the infectious diseases. The question ceased to be "when will infectious diseases be wiped out?" became "where will the next deadly new plague appear?" (J.Nash, 1994). AIDS sweped the hope in the humanity's victory against infectious diseases, but HIV is not

only new scourge. Among new pathogenes we mention: V.cholerae 0:139, recently emerged in India and Bangladesh, causing a major outbreak of cholera with more 200000 cases; enterohemorrhagic E.coli 0157:H7 group-etiological agent of the large epidemics in U.S.A.; lethal infections with Marburg and Ebola viruses in South Africa; the junin, Machupa and Sabia viruses in South America; the Cryptosporidium parasite with oocysts surviving long time in the environment (also in chlorined water). Pathogenic agents endure modifications which permit the selection of the varieties with high virulence and toxigenecity. Drug-resistant bacteria appear as a consequence of the extraordinary ability of microbes to adapt "it is a fact of life ...written into evolution". The selection of the drug-resistant strains of gonococcus, streptococcus, staphilococcus, tuberculous mycobacteria, malaria protozoon is a very dangerous problem concerning the therapeutic possibilities and the cost of the treatment. The considerable increase of some diseases such as diphteria, pertussis, Lyme disease, Legionella infection, dangue, hantaviruses infection is alarming. In present we attend at the evolution of some large outbreaks: cholera (pandemia with El Tor vibrios), V.parahaemoliticus in Japan; influenza, diseases caused by sexual transmission viruses.