Vaccine developments against multi-resistant drug organisms: The role of Bacteriophages

Elufisan Temidayo Oluyomi
Instituto Politecnico Nacional Mexico

Multiple resistance to antimicrobial agents by infectious agents is still a major venom ravaging the health-care delivery sectors. Microbial resistance to drugs accounts for a large proportion of mortality, increased Hospital stay and has been projected to become the leading cause of death by the year 2050 if not curtailed. Different measures have been considered for limiting the wide spread of microbial resistant among which are development of new drug (an approach which has remained stagnant since the last decade), modification of existing drugs, synergistic drug use. Advocacy for the appropriate use of antimicrobial agents, phage therapy among many others. Recently the use of vaccine has been advocated and some vaccines have been developed for this purpose which has proved effective in this regard. Phage therapy and Vaccines have been effective for multi-resistance organisms, the success of this two mechanisms can be combine so as to enhance almost absolute eradication of microbial resistant cases. Phages have been employed as Vaccine vehicles, the modern trend in Biotechnology makes the role of phages more important as tool for vaccine production and delivery. Recombinant DNA technology will make Phages useful agents for the synthesis of new vaccines and vaccine delivery. This review take a look at the role of Phages as an agent for vaccine development dissemination and delivery in the combat against multi-resistant organisms.

Biography
Elufisan Temidayo Oluyomi is currently undergoing a PhD programme at the Instituto Politecnico Nacional Mexico. He is Research Scientist at the National Centre for Technology Management, Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, Nigeria. He has published over 10 journal articles in reputable Journals.

ptemidayo@gmail.com

Notes: