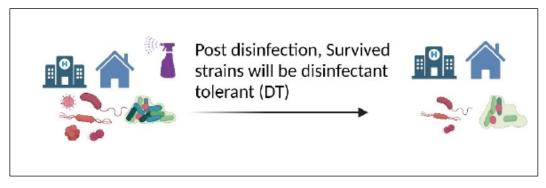
## Risk Assesement of increased disinfection practice and its role in mediating the spread of antibiotic resistance

## Graphical Abstract/ Lavout



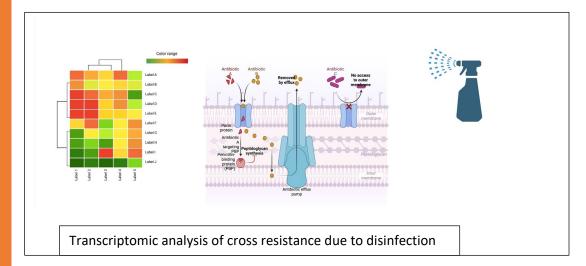
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## **Project Description**

Increased use of disinfectant solutions may pose public health risks by spreading antibiotic resistance. Disinfectants are referred to as antimicrobial products comprised of chemicals like - chlorine, iodine, alcohols, and benzalkonium chloride. The widespread use of disinfectants following the COVID situation may lead to a concentration gradient in humans, livestock, hospitals and the environment. There is a severe concern that the widespread use of disinfectants in clinical settings may lead to the selection of disinfectant-tolerant strains (DTS). Disinfectants can trigger stress in bacteria which can lead to adaptive changes by gene mutations and thus possible consequences on cross-resistance towards antibiotics, biofilm formation and pathogenicity. To our concern, it will be worrying if ESKAPE pathogens become disinfectant tolerant, with decreased susceptibility to antibiotics and enhanced pathogenicity. These pathogens are known for hospital related infections, antibiotic resistance, and high mortality rate. Considering the overuse of disinfectants, this study will give a fundamental overview of disinfectant tolerance and its genetic link with antibiotic resistance. In addition, this study will clarify the global impact of disinfectants on bacterial gene regulations and processes. The results from this study are critical for protecting public health risks by slowing down of spread of antibiotic resistance by controlling disinfection. practices.

## Products/ Instruments/ Results/ Outreach Activities



Name of the Funding Agency Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)

Name of the Scheme Start-up Research Grant (SRG)

Sanctioned Amount (in Rupees) Rs. 27,00,000

**Duration of the Project (years)** 

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