



Antimicrobial Resistance: Role of Medicinal Plants in Tackling Future Health Crisis

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Editorial

In 2014, Lord Jim O'Neill and his group appointed by the United Kingdom government published a review on antimicrobial resistance issue and estimated that antimicrobial resistance (AMR) could cause 10 million deaths a year by 2050 [1]. In their review the group believed that undervalue of the possible influence of failing to tackle drug resistance issue and the antibiotics no longer effective to treat microbial infection will increased death rate dramatically by the year 2050 de Kraker et al. [2]. One of the best option to tackle the antimicrobial resistance issue are through the bioengineering of existing antibiotics by using medicinal plants for the prevention and better treatment of resistance microbial infectious. Furthermore, medicinal plants derived phytochemicals have made significant contributions for the novel drug development by modern pharmaceutical manufactures by providing natural blueprint for the new drugs.

Therefore, scientist are encourage to give more consideration in the field of drug development, particularly the development of anti-infectious agents through bioengineering of existing antibiotics for the prevention and better treatment of resistance infectious diseases by using various medicinal plants to neutralize the microbial ability to destroy the existing antibiotic's antimicrobial activity. Bioengineering of existing antibiotics by using natural medicinal plant will possibly shed light on the future dark age of medicine. Moreover, according to World Health Organization (WHO) medicinal plants used in traditional medicine are one of the definite alternative resources to attain well-being of the world's population. In recent years, the medicinal plants have gained more appreciation from researchers in western science. Furthermore, medicinal plants are easily available and affordable by the researcher from third world countries for bioengineering of existing antibiotics. Hence, world scientist population should considered traditional medicinal plants for bioengineering of existing antibiotics and their roles in tackling future health crisis by antimicrobial resistance issue.

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