



Soutenance de thèse

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Luminescent Surfaces to Kill or Detect Bacteria

The World Health Organization (WHO) recently reported that 'Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) represents a growing threat to global public health and security'. At least 50000 annual deaths, across Europe and the US alone, are due to antimicrobial-resistant infections. As proposed by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), four core actions are needed to prevent AMR: first, the prevention of infections and the spread of resistance; second, tracking and gathering data on antibiotic-resistant infections; third, improving antibiotic prescribing practices and use; and lastly, developing new drugs and diagnostic tests. In this work two different strategies will be investigated that follow two of the four core actions proposed by the CDC: first, by the development and characterization of a sensor for bacterial detection; secondly, by the study and characterization of new antibacterial materials as repelling films or killing bacteria surfaces, to prevent biofilm-associated infections.

Jeudi 25 juillet 2019 à 14 h
Amphithéâtre du bât 520 (3^{ème} étage)
Université Paris-Sud, 91405 Orsay Cedex

La soutenance sera suivie d'un pot auquel vous êtes chaleureusement conviés.