Bovine Herpes Virus

 [Author Name]

[Institutional Affiliation(s)]

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**1st Article**

Wulf M along with his fellow researchers reviewed the occurrence of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus MRSA, especially in slaughterhouses. The author, with the help of previous research, explained how the use of high-pressure antibiotics resulted in making the MRSA multi-resistant. The author focused on the slaughterhouses and farms in Netherland and Germany to determine the capacity of the spread of MRSA. According to the author, the inter-human spread capacity of MRSA ST398 is limited. However, it has been observed that the community and hospital-acquired MRSA ST398 infections among humans, harbor the genes encoding production of Panton-Valentine Leukocidin. This results in the ability of MRSA ST398 to pick up additional virulence factors. The author also proposed several interventions to reduce the spread of MRSA (Wulf & Voss, 2008). According to the author, there is an immense need to develop a systematic plan to use infection control medicines and vaccines.

As microbiology is the study of a wide range of microscopic organisms, so this research is directly linked to this field as the whole research is about MRSA, which is a bacteria. Furthermore, microbiologists can study the patterns by which the MRSA is becoming multi-resistant, and they can also help to provide an insight into treating the infections caused by the MRSA.

**2nd Article**

The article provided an insight into the occurrence of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus MRSA, especially in slaughterhouses. In livestock, due to proximity, it is necessary to provide infection control medications to pigs. However, due to these medications, the MRSA is becoming more resistant to antibiotics and other medicines. The research in the article can be applied in the field of microbiology. A microbiologist can develop a systematic plan to use infection control medicines and vaccines in a way that it can effectively reduce the chances of infection. Findings of the article helped a lot in understanding the importance of hygiene. Maintaining personal hygiene, washing the meat before using it, and cleaning your house to minimize the chances of being infected, can be an effective approach.

**References**

Wulf, M., & Voss, A. (2008). MRSA in livestock animals—an epidemic waiting to happen?. *Clinical Microbiology and Infection*, *14*(6), 519-521.