Prevalence of HBV, HCV, HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Their Complications

Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

As it is well known, HIV, with testing and treatment, has a viral suppression of 95%–95%–95%, respectively; therefore, reducing viral hepatitis is essential as a primary global threat.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that more than 1 million Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) are acquired daily. Every year, there are about 357 million new STDs. Furthermore, STDs increase the risk of HIV infection up to three-fold or more. The availability of quick diagnostic tests, POCTs, test-and-treat strategies, and interventional programs on targeted subpopulations seem to be the future for blood-borne viruses and STDs.

This Special Issue aims to include papers on HBV, HCV, HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and their complications in order to propose new diagnostics, therapeutical, and control strategies in this field.

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