Special Issue

Advances in Vector-Borne Diseases

Message from the Guest Editor

Vector-borne diseases (such as dengue, chikungunya, Zika, yellow fever, malaria, leishmaniosis, Chagas disease, sleeping sickness, bubonic plague, Rift Valley fever, Japanese encephalitis, West Nile fever, louseborne relapsing fever) are caused by either viruses. bacteria, or parasites that are transmitted to humans via vectors—mostly bloodsucking arthropods. According to the WHO, the proportion of vector-borne diseases of all infectious diseases is 17%. Every year, 700,000 deaths worldwide are attributable to vector-borne diseases. Vector-borne diseases thus pose a substantial challenge to public health. In order to develop effective prevention strategies, it is crucial to thoroughly assess the epidemiological situation of vector-borne diseases. investigate developments in disease and vector occurrence, gain further knowledge about the respective diseases and determine the effectiveness of preventive measures. For this purpose, we invite authors to submit original research articles, review articles, and short communications related to various aspects of vector-borne diseases, especially with regard to epidemiology, surveillance, diagnostics, therapy, and prevention.

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

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"Microorganism" merges the idea of the very small with the idea of the evolving reproducing organism is a unifying principle for the discipline of microbiology. Our journal recognizes the broadly diverse yet connected nature of microorganisms and provides an advanced publishing forum for original articles from scientists involved in high-quality basic and applied research on any prokaryotic or eukaryotic microorganism, and for research on the ecology, genomics and evolution of microbial communities as well as that exploring cultured microorganisms in the laboratory.

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