

Special Issue

COVID-19 Diagnostics in Clinical Applications, Long-Term Effect and Pandemic Controls

Message from the Guest Editor

Due to the unprecedented public health crises generated by the COVID-19 pandemic, researchers throughout the world rushed to develop tools to detect both its etiological agent, SARS-CoV-2, and humans' antibody response against it. For this Special Issue, we particularly focus our attention on the long-term effects of COVID-19 on our organism, in particular at the pulmonary level. In the mildest forms, healing is complete in about 7–10 days without consequences. In more serious cases, however, lung healing is slower, taking up to 3–6 weeks, and long-term effects can persist. In some people, especially elderly males with previous illnesses, for whom hospitalization in intensive care or a long period of ventilatory support was necessary, a 20% increase in the development of pulmonary fibrosis, a serious alteration, has been documented, as well as irreversible lung function. Furthermore, in people who have had more severe forms of COVID-19 pneumonia, there has been a continuation of respiratory failure which has required continued oxygen therapy.

Guest Editor

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

"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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