Special Issue

Trichomonas vaginalis and Trichomoniasis: Biomarkers and Possible Pharmacological Alternatives

Message from the Guest Editors

The sexually transmitted infection caused by *Trichomonas vaginalis*, known as trichomoniasis, affects more than 370 million people worldwide. The virulence mechanisms of this parasite in the presence of cations in the urogenital tract, as well as its resistance to the drug treatments of choice, allow this microorganism to survive in the human urogenital tract. This infection can cause vaginitis, cervicitis, abortion and preterm birth in females and urethritis, prostatitis or infertility in males. The mechanism of regulation of the genetic expression and the immunological response of this parasite in the host might be useful for the search for biomarkers for the diagnosis and treatment of this infection. The detection of molecules relevant to this infection during resistant trichomoniasis is highly important and detection methods include biomarkers of treatment and diagnosis of trichomoniasis. The aim of this Special Issue of *Microorganisms* is to present a collection of articles addressing topics with the most relevant research about the diagnosis and treatment of this infection, as well as the description of key molecules that can serve as biomarkers.

Guest Editors

Dr. María Elizbeth Alvarez-Sánchez

Dr. Julio César Torres-Romero

Dr. Elisa Elvira Figueroa-Angulo

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Microorganisms
Editorial Office
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
microorganisms@mdpi.com

mdpi.com/journal/microorganisms

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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.

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Nico Jehmlich
Department of Molecular Toxicology, UFZ-Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, 04318 Leipzig, Germany

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