

Special Issue

HIV Infections: Diagnosis and Drug Uses

Message from the Guest Editor

Since its discovery in 1981, HIV-1 infection remain a global health concern. Low CD4 T cell numbers result from the immune system being infected by the human immunodeficiency virus. This raises the possibility of getting sick, including with TB infections and some cancers. Blood, breast milk, semen, and vaginal secretions are among the bodily fluids by which HIV-1 is spread. Furthermore, it can be transferred to foetuses throughout pregnancy and delivery. Since the discovery of antiretroviral drugs, the prevalence of HIV-1 infection has declined, which has also resulted in a reduction in the number of AIDS-related deaths. HIV-1 infection has no known treatment, and the virus could not be eradicated from viral reservoirs with the medications available today. ART prevents the virus from spreading throughout the body. The requirement that ART be taken daily for the remainder of a person's life presents another difficulty.

This Special Issue on microorganisms aims to provide an overview of the state of the science on HIV-1 infection prevention, diagnosis, and antiretroviral medication through a selection of papers.

Guest Editor

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About the Journal

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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