

Special Issue

Advances in Acanthamoeba

Message from the Guest Editor

Acanthamoeba spp. are the most widespread free-living amoebae worldwide, frequently found in both natural and human-made environments. The role of Acanthamoeba as an opportunistic pathogen in humans and other animals is established: the amoeba preferentially attacks the cornea causing amoebic keratitis (AK) with loss of vision, but it can also enter the body of the host by other routes, leading to disseminated infections, which can result in fatal granulomatous amoebic encephalitis (GAE). Like most free-living amoebae, Acanthamoeba also carries other microbes, some of which are potentially pathogenic, thus facilitating their environmental spread. Over the past twenty years, many studies have been conducted to clarify evolutionary relationships within Acanthamoeba, improve diagnosis and epidemiology, elucidate pathogenic mechanisms, develop environmental monitoring strategies, as well as examine various approaches for treatment. This Special Issue aims to bring together relevant original articles and review papers reporting on recent advances in various topics of Acanthamoeba research.

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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