

Special Issue

Advances in Microbiology of Eye Infections

Message from the Guest Editor

Despite advances in the medical field, four out of the ten leading causes of death worldwide are due to infectious diseases. Ocular infections are one of the most common diseases, and include keratitis, conjunctivitis, blepharitis, endophthalmitis, and cornea ulcer. These infections can be caused by etiological agents such as bacteria, fungi, virus, and parasites, or the combination of more than one infectious agent.

Microorganisms interact in the human body and form an ecological niche, and variations in microbiological communities occur over time. Interactions can be antagonistic, mutualistic, or synergistic, thus directly affecting microbial growth, and interactions between prokaryotes and eukaryotes are specifically abundant in nature.

Submissions should provide detailed, in-depth knowledge about infectious agents of choice, their pathogenicity mechanisms, the development of treatment strategies in order to understand the infectious agents, and the diseases where they are involved, as well as their virulence mechanisms, interactions with microorganisms, and translational analysis in ocular infections.

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

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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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manuscripts are peer-reviewed and a first decision is provided to authors approximately 20 days after submission; acceptance to publication is undertaken in 2.9 days (median values for papers published in this journal in the second half of 2025).