Special Issue

Kingella kingae: Virulence Factors, Clinical Disease, and Diagnostics

Message from the Guest Editors

During the three decades following the first description of Kingella kingae, the organism was considered an exceptional cause of human infection, usually associated with bacterial endocarditis in adult patients. The serendipitous discovery that inoculation of skeletal system exudates into blood culture vials enhanced the recovery of this fastidious organism led to the recognition that K. kingae was an important invasive pathogen of early childhood. The development and implementation of nucleic acid amplification tests further improved its laboratory detection and established K. kingae as the prime etiology of septic arthritis, osteomyelitis, intervertebral disk infections, and hematogenous tenosynovitis in children aged 6-48 months. This Special Issue of *Microorganisms* aims to present a collection of articles that provide a current update of the research in the K. kingae field. Manuscripts covering all aspects of research relating to K. kingae are welcome, including the bacterium's biology and its pathogenesis, epidemiology, clinical disease, and diagnostics.

Guest Editors

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (30 November 2021)



Microorganisms

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Impact Factor 4.2
CiteScore 7.7
Indexed in PubMed



mdpi.com/si/86267

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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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