Special Issue

Microbial Dysbiosis and Approaches to Restore Microbial Homeostasis

Message from the Guest Editor

Microbial dysbiosis is characterized by an imbalance of microbial species and a reduction in microbial diversity relative to the normal state of homeostasis. Dysbiosis results in a decrease of beneficial bacteria (commensal) and correspondingly an increase in bacteria that may be harmful (pathogens). The main factors influencing the composition of a microbiome that may cause dysbiosis include pharmaceuticals, specifically antibiotics, nutrition as well as psychological and physical stress. In this Special Issue, papers focused on the human microbiome and dysbiosis as manifested in the gastrointestinal tract, the oral cavity and the skin and approaches to restore microbial homeostasis including innovative biomaterials, natural products and chemical and biological methods as well as novel technologies to characterize microbiomes during dysbiosis and homeostasis are of interest.

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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