

Special Issue

Infectious Eye Diseases and Prevention Control

Message from the Guest Editor

Eye infections from are common and can be severe, potentially leading to vision loss, and in extreme cases, loss of the eye altogether. Depending on the specific site of involvement, ocular microbial infections may cause fungal keratitis, scleritis, or endophthalmitis among others. Therefore, efficient laboratory identification and antimicrobial treatment are undoubtedly critical to prevent vision loss from an eye infections. Unfortunately, substantial gaps exist, such as suboptimal diagnostics and limited antimicrobial choices, and new threats such as antimicrobial resistance are emerging. Considering the vision-threatening nature of eye infections, we hope to invite researchers to contribute to this Special Issue, focused on reducing the medical burden of eye infections. This will require updated knowledge from multifaceted approaches, including epidemiology, novel diagnostics, disease pathogenesis, and prognostic evaluation. Moreover, studies are welcome that adopt in vitro analysis and animal models to elucidate the mechanism of a specific eye infection, a novel diagnostic modality, or a new treatment for these infections.

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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