

Special Issue

The Role of the Virome in Health and Disease

Message from the Guest Editor

Viruses are the most abundant entities of the human microbiota. The aim of this Special Issue is to shed light on some of the yet-unanswered questions regarding the human virome. For example, it is known that intestinal phage populations are expanded during inflammatory states such as IBD. Yet, it remains unknown if this is characteristic of all inflammatory diseases and, most importantly, whether the expanded bacteriophages are causing the inflammation or are merely a consequence thereof. Moreover, there is evidence that transferring fecal bacteriophages from healthy donors can restore healthy intestinal microbiota in patients with recurrent *Clostridioides difficile* infection. These findings warrant a re-evaluation of the mode of action of fecal microbiota transplantation, traditionally thought to be mediated by transferred bacterial species, not phages.

Keywords include, but are not limited to:

- virome
- viromics
- fecal microbiota transplantation
- fecal virome transplantation
- fecal filtrate transplantation
- phage therapy
- phageome
- SARS-CoV-2
- dysbiosis
- metagenomics

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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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