Special Issue

Acanthamoeba spp. as Factors for Severe Infectious Diseases in Humans

Message from the Guest Editors

Different strains of *Acanthamoeba spp.*, widely distributed in natural and man-made environments are able to enter human body from different sources causing pathogenic effects. They are etiological agents of a rare, usually fatal granulomatous amoebic encephalitis developing in immunocompromised individuals. Pathogenic Acanthamoeba strains cause the vision-threatening corneal disease, this rare disease can result in loss of visual acuity and even blindness; successful treatment has not yet been fully established. In the last decades, incidents of AK are detected with increasing frequency especially in contact lenses wears. There are challenges in AK management: suitable clinical and laboratory diagnosis, in vivo / in vitro and molecular techniques, epidemiology aspects, chemotherapy, pathogenesis mechanisms, potential role of concomitant infections and endosymbiotic microorganisms as secondary diseases factors, an association with oral cavity microbiota, influence of various risk factors. In this special issue we would like to present up-to-date data and advanced research desirable for the prevention of health threat caused by Acanthamoeba spp infections.

Guest Editors

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

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"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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