

Special Issue

HIV Co-infections

Message from the Guest Editors

Various other associated opportunistic infections, including bacterial, viral, parasitic, and fungal infections, were secondarily reported to cause morbidity and mortality in HIV-infected patients. Outside of opportunistic infections, some HIV co-infections are highly prevalent due to overlapping transmission routes. This is the case of hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) co-infections. Finally, some HIV co-infections are frequent due to overlapping distribution; for example, this is the case with malaria, which is common in sub-Saharan Africa. The profile of infections' evolution and pathogenesis may be different in HIV-infected patients. In co-infections, the presence of one pathogen impacts the natural history of the other. Understanding the complex interaction between HIV, these co-infections, and the host immune response is essential to improve their management.

The objective of this Special Issue of *Microorganisms* is to present the latest research regarding various HIV co-infections. This includes research regarding pathogenesis, technical procedures for establishing diagnosis, and therapeutic advances.

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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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