Special Issue

From Pathogenicity of Free-Living Amoebae to Applications in Medical-Related Sciences

Message from the Guest Editor

Naealeria fowleri, a free-living amoeba, causes acute amoebic meningoencephalitis (PAM), and Acanthamoeba spp. cause chronic encephalitis and keratitis. They are mainly transmitted by swimming in unsterilized water or, especially in the case of A. castellanii, through contaminated contact lenses. There are not many reports of patients worldwide: fewer than 10 cases per year for *N. fowleri* and only 2 cases of chronic encephalitis due to Acanthamoeba have been reported based on a Pubmed search. It is very difficult to expect significant research advancement with only about 100 researchers worldwide studying free-living amoeba, but collecting results and opinions on pathogenicity studies, infection prevention, experimental animal applications, and patient reports through this Special Issue is considered necessary. We welcome submissions that provide new perspectives and data on pathogenicity, prevention, experimental applications, and clinical cases to advance research in this critical field.

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