Special Issue

Bartonella and Bartonellosis: New Advances and Further Challenges

Message from the Guest Editors

The genus Bartonella is comprised of fastidious Gram-negative, slow-growing, and facultative intracellular bacteria belonging to the Alpha-2 subgroup of the class Proteobacteria, and the order Rhizobiales. These microorganisms are most often transmitted to humans through animal bites or scratches (cats, dogs, and other animals), by scratch inoculation of infected flea or body louse feces into the skin, and potentially, by bites of other vectors including ants, biting flies, keds, mites, spiders, and ticks. An infectious disease produced by bacteria of the genus Bartonella is called Bartonellosis and includes Carrion's disease, cat-scratch disease, chronic lymphadenopathy, trench fever, chronic bacteraemia, culture-negative endocarditis, bacilliary angiomatosis, bacilliary peliosis, vasculitis, and uveitis. In this Special Issue, I invite reviews or original research articles related to Bartonella and Bartonellosis with a special emphasis on pathogenic mechanisms, prevalence values and findings in diagnostic settings, and signs and symptoms of infection.

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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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