Editorial Highlights on Medical Microbiology

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Editorial Note

Journal of Medical Microbiology and Diagnosis commemorates its decade long service to the scientific community by consistently publishing peer-reviewed articles and tracking the progress and significant advancements in the field of Microbiology. Ever since its inception in the year 2012, in addition to regular issue releases on a quarterly basis, this transdisciplinary journal is also releasing special issues and conference proceedings from time to time, thus comprehensively covering a wide range of topics and emerging challenges in Bacteriology, Clinical and Medical Diagnostics, Parasitology, Bacterial Infections. The journal focuses on application oriented research on Bacteriology, Clinical and Medical Diagnostics, Parasitology, Bacterial Infections. In this issue some of the recent and impactful research articles that were published by the journal will be discussed.

The frequency of fungal infections is considerably increased worldwide. This increasing is directly associated with the growing numbers of immune-compromised patients, the prolonged use of broad-spectrum antibiotics, and to the large use of invasive device [1]. These opportunistic mycoses are commonly caused by the genus Candida spp and Candida albicans is undoubtedly the most frequently reported species in clinical diagnostic laboratories. It has been known for some time that C. albicans represents a ‘complex’ of genetically two different strains: C. albicans and C. dubliniensis. However, early work showed that species of the ‘C. albicans complex’ were more genotypically heterogeneous and can be divided into three groups of strains. In 1993, “C. africana” was described as a new biovariant of C. albicans. Discrimination between species of the ‘C. albicans complex’ needs the application of accurate and reliable tests demanding DNA analysis, such as DNA amplification by PCR with specific primers and DNA sequencing.

In Tunisia, the global epidemiology of candidiasis is still unclear and useful formulations and biological samples. As DNA amplification by PCR with specific primers and DNA sequencing.

References


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