

Highlights & Achievements of Neuroinfectious Diseases: Open Access

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Editorial Note

Journal of Neuroinfectious Diseases is a peer reviewed journal which provides comprehensive and advanced neurosciences articles. Neuroinfectious Diseases is a medical specialty journal which facilitates scientific research on neurophysiology, prognosis, diagnosis & treatment of neurological infections that are caused by bacteria or viral infection which affects the nervous system.

In the year 2019, the journal mainly focused on the highlights of Rare diseases caused by infectious agents rather than genetic or environmental factors. Some of the diseases are: Acanthamoeba keratitis, Progressive vaccinia, Rat-bite fever, etc.

In 2020 journal would be mainly covering the topics such as Neuropathies, Brain Infection, Fungal Infection, Infectious Disease in Children, Neuro-HIV and Bacterial Infection, Neuro-Infections Induced Autoimmune Disorders, Neurocystercosis, Neurocysticercosis, Neuroepidemiology, Neuroinfectious Agents, Neurosyphilis, Neurovirology, Rare Infectious Disease, Toxoplasmosis, Viral Infection.

Neurovirology classification mainly includes the term which is an interdisciplinary field which represents a melding of clinical neuroscience, virology, immunology, and molecular biology. The main focus of the field is to study viruses capable of infecting the nervous system. Bacteria Induced Neuropathies includes Peripheral neuropathy is not generally associated with antibiotics. The drug most often associated with peripheral neuropathy is isoniazid (INH), which is used for tuberculosis. Neurocysticercosis is the term of accidental ingestion of eggs of *Taenia solium* (ie, pork tapeworm), usually due to contamination of food by people with taeniasis. In developing countries, neurocysticercosis is the most common parasitic disease of the nervous system and is the main cause of acquired epilepsy. Toxoplasmosis is a term of parasitic disease caused by the protozoan *Toxoplasma gondii*. The parasite infects most genera of warm-blooded animals, including humans, but the primary host is the felid. Neuroepidemiology is a term includes a branch of epidemiology involving the study of neurological disease distribution and determinants of frequency in human populations. Brain Infection is the term of an abscess of the brain is usually the result of a bacterial or fungal infection. The infection will cause your brain to swell from the collection of pus and dead cells that form. A brain abscess can form when fungi, viruses, or bacteria reach the brain through a wound to the head or infection elsewhere in the body. Neurosyphilis is a term where there is an infection of the brain or spinal cord caused by the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*. It usually occurs in people who have had chronic, untreated syphilis, usually about 10 to 20 years after first infection and develops in about 25%–40% of persons who are not treated. Neuro-HIV and Bacterial Infection is classified among the lentiviruses, a family of viruses characterized in part by their tendency to cause chronic neurologic disease in their animal hosts. It is not surprising, then, that neurologic complications of HIV infection are common and not confined to opportunistic infections. Viral Infection is also one of the classifications where Viruses are capsules with genetic material inside. They are very tiny, much smaller than bacteria. Viruses cause familiar infectious diseases such as the common cold, flu and warts. They also cause severe illnesses such as HIV/AIDS, smallpox and hemorrhagic fevers.

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On the platform of this Editorial we would like to acknowledge the eminent editors and reviewers for continuously supporting with the proper peer review process and possible comments as an editor.