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Note on Global Infectious Diseases

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Editorial

Global infectious diseases, along with awareness that medication resistance, sanitation, economic and environmental influences have facilitated both re-emergence and elevated mortality, are new and re-emerging infectious diseases that were once unknown or believed to be fading. AIDS, TB, malaria, pneumonia, and cholera are major infectious diseases.

The first two decades of the New Millennium have faced a variety of threatening healthcare issues. Emerging viral outbreaks, including SARS in 2004, MERS-CoV in 2012, Ebola virus epidemic in West Africa in 2013-16 and most recently in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the latest SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, are the most troubling risks to humanity in the microbial environment. While evolving viral pandemic infections, due to their rapid dissemination, endanger nations, infectious diseases go beyond COVID-19.

Data from the Word Health Organisation for 2002 indicates that 26 percent of all deaths, almost 15 million in total, were the top three responsible infections related to HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria infectious diseases. Lower respiratory diseases and diarrheal ailments in infants accounted for a large proportion of these deaths.

Our understanding of the agents responsible for infections-bacteria, fungi, parasites, prions and viruses-has an interesting history that heralds the great developments in modern biology and demonstrates how an understanding of disease pathogenesis can lead to successful prophylactic and therapeutic interventions [1]. Before all public and healthcare attention was focused on COVID-19, tackling antimicrobial resistance was the main issue in infectious diseases and healthcare. Initiatives have been under taken on different fronts, including a One Health approach, public awareness, education, rapid diagnostics, sanitation and hygiene, epidemiology and surveillance, resources, and novel drugs. When "the dust" created by COVID-19 settles a little, we will face the same infective problems that we left behind [2].

JIDP's Editorial Board has both new, emerging and well-known experts in infectious diseases who ensure quick, high-level peer review. Rapid web publishing, Topic Proposals, and other advertising campaigns would further improve awareness and efficiency for JIDP. I look forward to putting JIDP among the main journals of infectious diseases, offering good assistance in the fight against infectious diseases.

Infectious Diseases and Pathology Journal accepts the Mycosis papers, reduced respiratory infections, measles,Cysticercosis, dengue fever, histoplasmosis, lassa fever, norovirus infection, tularemia, West Nile virus infection, cholera, cryptococcosis, diphtheria, ebola haemorrhagic fever, listeriosis, shige virus infection, ophthalmic infections, obstetric and gynaecological infectious diseases.

References

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