



Editor Note: Journal of Bacteriology and Parasitology

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Editor Note

Bacteriology and parasitology is a branch of medical microbiology deals with the study of pathogenic bacteria and parasite like fungi which are responsible for causing diseases in human and their mode of transmission, diagnosis and prevention. Chiefly parasitology is a comprehensive biological discipline of host and parasite relationship and it could be perplexed to outline the scope of parasitology. The journal encompasses the basic immunological principles to control the bacterial and parasitic infections. In the previous volume 7 issue 5 had published 6-research articles which infer the study of toxoplasmosis, mechanical disruption of cell wall, schistosoma mansoni biomarker, AST of bacteruria and effects of benzimidazoles on Nematodes.

Toxoplasmosis is a common parasite found in contaminated food and cat feces which disseminates through animals and insects. *Toxoplasma gondii* is the causative agent among healthy humans and severe complications are posed to the pregnant women and immune compromised patients. Author Al-Garawi, carried out this study on Baghdad women who suffered recurrent spontaneous abortion in order to determine the overlays of toxoplasmosis infection with serum luteinizing hormone level. A legitimate research had carried out among three groups; their results could reveal a significant role of serum luteinizing hormone level in recurring spontaneous abortions in Baghdad [1].

DNA-based molecular diagnosis is a boon to the medical sciences to void the delay and uncertainty of many infectious diseases. In the past decades molecular diagnosis emerged as accurate, rapid and reliable technology for diagnostic industry. A short communication of Sahin, had described the method of using sand particles for disruption of cell walls of gram-positive bacteria and mycobacteria. First and foremost step in molecular diagnosis is pure DNA extraction or isolation, for obtaining it cell wall disruption is the very first step by using chemical or mechanical methods. This study overcomes the limitations of the chemical method of extraction even in case of gram-positive bacteria especially mycobacterium [2].

Diagnosis of *S. mansoni* infection by serological tests has got limitations of differentiating active and past infection. In view of the limitations the present study of Elsherif, was employed Surface Enhanced Laser Desorption/Ionization Time of Flight-Mass Spectrometry (SELDI TOF-MS) technique to assess serum and urine using proteomic-based biomarkers in patients with *S. mansoni* infection before and after therapeutic intervention. The results have shown only 4 peaks which signify the difference between pre- and post-treatment groups. The results of the study conclude that urinary proteomic testing may provide a non-invasive diagnostic test for *S. mansoni* [3].

Urinary tract infections (UTI) are one among the major causes of morbidity in HIV-infected individuals. Author Fenta's study tried to assess the prevalence of bacteriuria and their AST pattern among people living with HIV. A cross-sectional study was carried out among 297 participants Zewditu memorial hospital and Tikur anbessa specialized hospital, Ethiopia. The isolated bacteria were multidrug resistant and were resistant to the commonly prescribing antibiotics. This study recommends the need of regular monitor of bacteriuria and AST among HIV patients, in order to provide effective therapy, thus prevent the renal complications [4].

Researcher Sundar MB's paper tried to find out the prevalence of endoparasites in urban free ranging population of Bonnet macaques; since they have shifted their activities and existence towards human habitation. The results of the study states that general parasitic prevalence was identified in free ranging Bonnet macaques in study area. No statistical significant variations were observed among the three regions where it was sampled from [5].

The objective of the study conducted by researcher Whittaker, was to evaluate the interaction between nematodes and gut *enterobacteriaceae* to use benzimidazoles as a carbon source, as a result it could be useful to assess anthelmintic resistance-like mechanism for gastrointestinal nematodes. This is the first of its kind of research to reveal an occurrence in which commensal gut bacteria catabolize benzimidazoles and thus helping local nematodes to become benzimidazoles drug resistant [6].

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