

Special Issue

Intestinal Dysbiosis

Message from the Guest Editor

The human gut flora is a highly diverse ecosystem of trillions of bacteria that live in our digestive tract and is often referred to as the microbiota or gut flora but is colloquially categorized into "good" or "bad" bacteria. When the balance between good and bad bacteria is "off balance," it is called a dysbiosis. Dysbiosis is associated with multiple systemic diseases. For example, an imbalance of intestinal flora can cause irritable bowel syndrome. Imbalances in the gut microbiota contribute to the development or progression of a range of rheumatic diseases; including rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, etc.; by affecting the balance between pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory immune responses. Gut flora interacts bidirectionally with the nervous system via the flora-gut-brain axis. At present, the research on gut microbiota is still in its infancy, and there are relatively few studies on causality and mechanisms. This Special Issue welcomes original research articles and review articles related to recent discoveries concerning interactions between intestinal dysbiosis and diseases.

Guest Editor

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

"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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