Title of thematic issue: Epidemiology and Control of Leishmaniasis

Guest Editors: Ahmed Tabbabi

Aims & Scope: Leishmaniasis is an important complex of protozoal vector-borne diseases that affects both humans and animals. It is transmitted by sand flies and caused by obligate intracellular protozoa of the genus Leishmania. It can be caused by many species of Leishmania. A few of these organisms are primarily maintained in humans, but most of the latter organisms are zoonotic.

Leishmaniasis is currently considered the third most important vector-borne parasitic disease after sleeping sickness and chagas disease. In this context, it is important to note that the morbidity due to the disease is often confused and underestimated by clinicians and scientists. Several reasons may explain this underestimation of the true health burden of leishmaniasis. First, reporting of the disease is only mandatory in 32 of the 88 countries affected by leishmaniasis. Globally, the World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that 2 million new cases occur yearly (75% for cutaneous leishmaniasis and 25% for visceral leishmaniasis) and that 12 million people are infected globally. Second, because leishmaniasis is a disease of poverty, it is typically kept hidden by the affected individuals and their families due to its low mortality rates. Finally, other factors including mainly economic troubles and civil war have participated hugely in the spread and the underestimate of leishmaniasis. Defeating leishmaniasis will require many action with special attention to programme management, case detection and management, disease surveillance, control of reservoir hosts, integrated vector control, environmental operational research, capacity-building, community participation and health education, cross-border cooperation, intersectoral collaboration, partnership action and monitoring and evaluation.

The aim with this Special Issue entitled "Epidemiology and Control of Leishmaniasis" is to offer an Open Access related to the current status and potential of the disease around the world, to improve the knowledge of readers about the importance of fighting against this neglected tropical disease in endemic and non-endemic countries. This special issue is open to any subject area related to Leishmaniasis with a focus on epidemiology and control.

Keywords: Leishmaniasis, vectors, epidemiology, prevention and control, new technologies and progress in controlling.

Subtopics:

The subtopics to be covered within this issue are listed below:

Schedule:

- Manuscript submission deadline: April, 30th, 2020
- Peer Review Due: June, 2020
- Revision Due: July, 2020
- Announcement of acceptance by the Guest Editors: July 30th, 2020
- Final manuscripts due: August, 2020

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