

# Scope of Infectious Disease Prognosis

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## Description

Infectious Diseases: Research and Treatment is an international, open access, peer-reviewed journal which considers manuscripts on all aspects of infectious and sexually transmitted diseases in humans. It covers research, prevention, immunization, diagnosis, management and treatment. Bacterial, viral and fungal infections are of interest. Relevant pathophysiology, genetics and epidemiology are also included. Recognizing the importance of the broader research context, the journal integrates research from various areas of biology and its applications in human health. The journal welcomes a wide range of article types, including original research, methodologies, case reports, reviews, perspectives, editorials and commentaries. Original research manuscripts may include laboratory, animal or human/clinical studies – all phases. All articles are listed on PubMed and are freely available via PubMed Central.

Biomarkers enable early diagnosis, guide molecularly targeted therapy and monitor the activity and therapeutic responses across a variety of diseases. Despite intensified interest and research, however, the overall rate of development of novel biomarkers has been falling. Moreover, no solution is yet available that efficiently retrieves and processes biomarker information pertaining to infectious diseases..

Infectious Disease Biomarker Database (IDBD) is one of the first efforts to build an easily accessible and comprehensive literature-derived database covering known infectious disease biomarkers. IDBD is a community annotation database, utilizing collaborative Web 2.0 features, providing a convenient user interface to input and revise data online. It allows users to link infectious diseases or pathogens to protein, gene or carbohydrate biomarkers through the use of search tools. It supports various types of data searches and application tools to analyze sequence and structure features of potential and validated biomarkers

## Response to Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases remain among the leading causes of death and disability worldwide. About 15 million (>25%) of 57 million annual deaths are estimated to be related directly to infectious diseases. Newly emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases constitute an urgent and ongoing threat to public health throughout the world. The discovery of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has led to renewed appreciation of the consequences of the emergence of infectious diseases. Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) emerged in southern China in 2002 and has had a profound impact on public health. Influenza viruses possess evolutionary agility and the capacity to jump between fowl, farm animal and human species. Just as troubling are chronic infections, which create persistent social and economic havoc. Recent studies have shown that the burden of morbidity and mortality associated with certain infectious diseases falls primarily on infants and young children, with long-term social and economic consequences.

The efficacy of biomarkers to infectious diseases lies in their capability to provide early detection, establish highly specific diagnosis, determine accurate prognosis, direct molecular-based therapy and monitor disease progression. They are increasingly important in both therapeutic and diagnostic processes, with high potential to guide preventive interventions. Vast resources have been devoted to identifying and developing biomarkers that can help determine the treatments for patients. Furthermore, there is growing consensus that multiple markers will be required for most diagnoses, while single markers may serve in only selected cases. Despite intensified interest and research, however, the rate of development of novel biomarkers has been falling, suggesting that a resource that leverages existing data is overdue.