Ending Tuberculosis Epidemic: Current Status and Future Prospects

Guest Editor:

Dr. Sangeeta Tiwari
Department of Biological Sciences, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968, USA

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Message from the Guest Editor

Mycobacterium tuberculosis, a causative agent of tuberculosis (TB), causes millions of deaths around the world. Bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG), an attenuated strain o f *Mycobacterium bovis,* is currently the only approved vaccine for TB prevention, and has been since 1921. BCG confers protection to neonates against childhood TB as well as disseminated TB but does not protect against adult pulmonary TB.

As we move forward, there is an acute need for the development of preventative or therapeutic vaccine strategies, adjunctive host-directed therapeutic (HDT) approaches and chemotherapeutics for TB treatment in order to end the global TB epidemic by 2035, to achieve the goals of the WHO End TB strategy. This Special Issue, on "Ending TB Epidemic: Current Status and Future Prospects", invites submissions on TB-preventive vaccines, therapeutic vaccines and strategies, adjunctive host-directed therapies to control TB, chemotherapeutics to sterilize TB, Mtb virulence and pathogenesis, epidemiology, reported cases, clinical trials and policy research, as well as other relevant approaches.

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