Meta-Analysis of Risk Factors for Development of Liver Cirrhosis in Chronic Hepatitis B Patients

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Chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection and chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) are main reasons for the development of liver cirrhosis (LC) on a worldwide scale. Chronic HBV infection is a main reason for the development of LC in high-risk areas, for example, China and Africa, whereas chronic HCV infection is a main reason in developed countries. In China, the harm of ...

Leishmaniasis during the increased Syrian refugee traffic

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Especially in recent years, important population mobility occurs worldwide, including refugee crisis affecting especially Middle East and Europe. Consequently, like other infectious diseases have significance for public health, leishmaniasis is spreading globally. 350 million people in 88 countries, mostly in developing areas, are at risk of leishmaniasis. The disease ...
**Influenza outbreaks with a focus on closed psychiatric units: A review article**

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2018 is a year to remember as we passed 100 years from the most catastrophic event in recorded history: the 1918 influenza pandemic. After that, we encountered three more influenza pandemics in 1957, 1968 and 2009. In 2018, Influenza season has been worse than recent previous seasons. Influenza activity in this year is comparable to 2009 H1N1 pandemic taking a terribl ...

**Emergent of Colistin Resistant Enterobacteriaceae carrying the mcr-1 gene among clinical isolates from patients in an Argentine hospital: Clinical and microbiological aspects**

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Author(s): J Nievas*, D Torres, F Nicola, P Bonvehí, L Scocozza, W Alcalá, F Herrera, S Relloso and J Smayevsky

The recent emergence of multidrug-resistant (MDR) or extremely drug-resistant (XDR) Gram-negative bacteria has renewed interest in colistin (Polymyxins, a family of cationic polypeptide antibiotics) as a last-resort in the treatment of severe bacterial infections [1,2], despite being a drug with potential serious adverse events (mainly high risk of nephrotoxicity) [3, ...