

New pathogenic types/species of classical infections: A new problem for researching

There are many present problematic infections that are present global public health problems. The best examples are tuberculosis, malaria and dengue. The researches on those important infections are still required and there are many ongoing researches on those classical problems. Nevertheless, despite many diseases are considered classical, there are still many new facets on those classical diseases. An important consideration is on the occurrence of new pathogenic types/species of classical infections. The best examples of the new problems are the new species of malaria and new serotype of dengue. Focusing on malaria, the fifth and sixth species of malaria have just been documented for a few years. The new species is called *Plasmodium knowlesi*, which was firstly detected in tropical Asia.¹ This new malaria is still transmitted by mosquito, but it poses different pathway.² This new malaria also poses high neurological complications.³ Furthermore, in 2014, the newest sixth malarial species is already exists. It is called *Plasmodium cynomolgi*. Nevertheless, it is only one case report.⁴ Focusing on dengue, the fifth serotype has just also been documented.⁵ It is an actual important acute hemorrhagic disease to be focused.⁶ Details on those new faces of classical infections can be a very interesting issue for further researching. New experimentation for clarification of pathophysiology and developing for new diagnostic tools and therapeutic agents should be focused.

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Conflicts of interest

Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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