

Editorial

The third issue of SLJID continues to highlight current issues of emerging infections with the need to enhance laboratory and public health responses in limited resource countries, including Sri Lanka.

The review of Leishmaniasis tells us of a well known parasitic pathogen, *Leishmania donovani* causing cutaneous leishmaniasis in Sri Lanka, rather than the established visceral disease, Kala-azar found in neighbouring India and other countries. The review demonstrates the need for locally based research very well and reminds us of the many aspects of the host-microbe relationship needing further investigation.

Antimicrobial resistance and surveillance are the theme of three research papers in this Issue. Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and Extended Spectrum β Lactamases (ESBL) are firmly established within the health care facilities of this country. The reported studies reminds us of the need for continuing surveillance, communication of results to stakeholders and the urgency of establishing mechanisms to curtail emergence and transmission of these microbes.

Contributions to this Issue highlight the need for reliable laboratory diagnosis which requires properly equipped and functioning microbiology laboratories accessible to clinicians throughout the country. One of the aims of the Journal is to encourage the publication of data to support this claim and we invite your contributions towards this end.

We hope that you will find the contents of this issue useful and thought provoking. We look forward to receiving your feedback and contributions for publication in our journal. Please visit the journal's submission and peer review website at <http://www.sljol.info/>

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