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Introduction

E. kistolytica is a Gram-negative, rod-shaped bacterium that is a member of the family Enterobacteriaceae. It is a facultative anaerobe and is commonly found in the environment, particularly in soil and water. The bacterium is known for its ability to form spores, which allows it to survive in harsh conditions for extended periods. *E. kistolytica* is a significant pathogen, causing various infections in humans and animals. It is primarily associated with respiratory and gastrointestinal tract infections. The bacterium is also known to cause outbreaks in both developed and developing countries. The epidemiology of *E. kistolytica* is complex, with multiple transmission routes, including direct contact, contact with contaminated surfaces, and contact with contaminated water and food. The bacterium is also known to be a zoonotic pathogen, with several outbreaks linked to consumption of contaminated animal products. The clinical presentation of *E. kistolytica* infection is non-specific, with symptoms ranging from mild respiratory and gastrointestinal symptoms to severe sepsis and meningitis. The diagnosis of *E. kistolytica* infection is typically made through culture and identification of the bacterium in clinical specimens. The treatment of *E. kistolytica* infection is primarily supportive, with antibiotics used to treat severe cases. The prognosis of *E. kistolytica* infection is generally good, with most patients recovering fully. However, the bacterium is known to cause outbreaks, particularly in developing countries, where access to clean water and sanitation is limited. The burden of disease caused by *E. kistolytica* is significant, particularly in low-income countries. The global health impact of *E. kistolytica* is a major public health concern, and it is essential to develop effective strategies for its control and prevention. This review article discusses the epidemiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment of *E. kistolytica* infection, as well as the global health impact of this bacterium. The article also discusses the role of environmental health in the control and prevention of *E. kistolytica* infection, and the need for a One Health approach to address this complex public health problem.

I. General introduction. 11. Description of the whole life history of *Entamoeba histolytica* in cultures. Parasitology 20357.

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