

Difference Between Influenza And Cold

Symptoms of human seasonal flu usually include fever, cough, sore throat, muscle aches and, in severe cases, breathing problems and pneumonia that may be fatal. Humans can rarely become infected with strains of avian or swine influenza, usually as a result of close contact with infected animals; symptoms range from mild to severe including... 52e22ec71d

Influenza A virus interference is known to occur between rhinovirus, the predominant cause of the common cold, and influenza. The 2009 Influenza Pandemic was interrupted in Influenza A virus, or IAV, is a pathogen with strains that cause seasonal flu in humans; it can also infect birds and some mammals. Strains of IAV circulate constantly in bats, pigs, horses, and dogs, while other mammals may be infected occasionally. It has also been the cause of a number of pandemics, most notably the Spanish Flu pandemic from 1918-1920 52e22ec71d

Spanish flu also known as the Great Influenza epidemic or by the misleading name Spanish flu, was an exceptionally deadly global influenza pandemic caused by the H1N1 The 1918-1920 flu pandemic, also known as the Great Influenza epidemic or by the misleading name Spanish flu, was an exceptionally deadly global influenza pandemic caused by the H1N1 subtype of the influenza A virus. Two years later, nearly a third of the global population, or an estimated 500 million people, had been infected. Estimates of deaths range from 17 million to 50 million, and possibly as high as 100 million, making it one of the deadliest pandemics in history. The earliest probable cases were documented in March 1918 in Haskell County, Kansas, United States, with further cases recorded in France, Germany and the United Kingdom in April 52e22ec71d

Influenza viruses are members of the family Orthomyxoviridae. Influenza viruses A, B, C, and D represent the four antigenic types of influenza viruses. Of the four antigenic types, influenza A virus is the most severe, influenza B virus is less severe but can still cause outbreaks, and influenza C virus is usually only associated with minor symptoms. 52e22ec71d The four genera of Influenza virus that infect vertebrates, which are identified by antigenic differences in their nucleoprotein and matrix protein, are as follows:

52e22ec71d == Influenza C virus == 52e22ec71d Annually, about 3 to 5 million cases of severe illness and 290,000 to 650,000 deaths from seasonal flu occur worldwide. 52e22ec71d

Flu season Influenza activity Flu season is an annually recurring time period characterized by the prevalence of an outbreak of influenza (flu). Influenza activity can sometimes be predicted and even tracked geographically. The season occurs during the cold half of the year in each hemisphere. The season occurs during the cold half of the year in each hemisphere. It takes approximately two days to show symptoms. It takes approximately two days to show symptoms. influenza (flu). While the beginning of major flu activity in each season varies by location, in any specific location these minor epidemics usually take about three weeks to reach their pinnacle, and another three weeks to significantly diminish 52e22ec71d

Influenza C virus Influenza viruses Influenza C virus is the only species in the genus Gammainfluenzavirus, in the virus family Orthomyxoviridae, which like other influenza viruses, causes influenza. Influenza C viruses are known to infect humans and pigs. causes influenza. Influenza viruses are members of the family Orthomyxoviridae 52e22ec71d

Deltainfluenzavirus infects pigs and cattle. 52e22ec71d

Man flu Originating in Britain, the term has become widespread, and is frequently used in a deprecating manner. Some scientific inquiries verify the existence of a unique response to the flu on the part of males as a constellation of effects, including the negative correlation between testosterone levels and antibody response, while others have argued that the term relies on and perpetuates gender stereotypes that invite ridicule towards men who show weakness or seek help for medical conditions. Epidemiological data indicated that Man flu is a colloquial term referring to the perception that males can experience more severe symptoms when afflicted with the common cold or flu-like illnesses. existing research highlighted significant differences in immune response and outcomes of influenza between men and women 52e22ec71d

Influenza pandemics occur when a new strain of the influenza virus is transmitted to humans from another animal species. Species that are thought to be important in the emergence of new human strains are pigs, chickens and ducks. These novel strains are unaffected by any immunity people may have to older strains

of human influenza and can therefore spread extremely rapidly and infect very large numbers of people. Influenza A viruses can occasionally be transmitted from wild birds to other species, causing outbreaks in domestic poultry, and may give rise to human influenza pandemics. The propagation of influenza viruses throughout the world is thought to be in part by... 52e22ec71d

Influenza vaccine New versions of the vaccines Influenza vaccines, colloquially known as flu shots or flu jab, are vaccines that protect against infection by influenza viruses. Vaccination against influenza began in the 1930s, with large-scale availability in the United States beginning in 1945. New versions of the vaccines are developed twice a year, as the influenza virus rapidly changes. While their effectiveness varies from year to year, most provide modest to high protection against influenza. Influenza vaccines, colloquially known as flu shots or flu jab, are vaccines that protect against infection by influenza viruses 52e22ec71d

There are four types of influenza virus: types A, B, C, and D. Aquatic birds are the primary source of influenza A virus (IAV), which is also widespread in various mammals, including humans and pigs. Influenza B virus (IBV) and influenza C virus (ICV) primarily infect humans, and influenza D virus (IDV) is found in cattle and pigs. Influenza A virus and influenza B virus circulate in humans and cause seasonal epidemics, and influenza C virus causes a mild infection, primarily in children. Influenza D virus can infect humans but... 52e22ec71d The vaccines are generally safe, including for people who have severe egg allergies. A common side effect is soreness near the site of injection. Fever occurs in five to ten percent of children vaccinated... 52e22ec71d Both the World Health Organization and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend yearly vaccination for nearly all people over the age of six months, especially those at high risk, and the influenza vaccine is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines. The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) also recommends yearly vaccination of high-risk groups, particularly pregnant women, the elderly, children between six months and five years, and those with certain health problems. 52e22ec71d

Influenza Influenza may progress to pneumonia from the virus or a subsequent bacterial infection. Symptoms range from mild to severe and often include fever, runny nose, sore throat, muscle pain, headache, coughing, and fatigue. These symptoms begin one to four (typically two) days after exposure to the virus and last for about two to eight days. Diarrhea and vomiting can occur, particularly in children. Symptoms range from mild to severe and often include fever Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is an

infectious disease caused by influenza viruses. Other complications include acute respiratory distress syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, and worsening of pre-existing health problems such as asthma and cardiovascular disease. Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is an infectious disease caused by influenza viruses 52e22ec71d

Although contemporaries described the pandemic as influenza and 20th-century scholars identified several influenza strains as the possible pathogen, several authors from the early 2020s suggest that it may have been caused by human coronavirus OC43. 52e22ec71d Gammainfluenzavirus infects humans and pigs 52e22ec71d The pandemic broke out near the end of World War I, when wartime censors in the belligerent countries suppressed bad news to maintain morale, but newspapers freely reported the outbreak in neutral Spain, creating a misleading impression of Spain as the epicenter and leading to the disease being known as Spanish flu. Limited historical epidemiological data make the pandemic's geographic origin indeterminate, with competing hypotheses on the initial spread. 52e22ec71d

Orthomyxoviridae The four genera of Influenza virus that infect vertebrates, which are identified by antigenic differences in their nucleoprotein and matrix protein, are Orthomyxoviridae (from Ancient Greek ὀρθός (orthós) 'straight' and μύξα (mýxa) 'mucus') is a family of negative-sense RNA viruses. Isaviruses infect salmon; the thogotoviruses are arboviruses, infecting vertebrates and invertebrates (such as ticks and mosquitoes). The first four genera contain viruses that cause influenza in birds (see also avian influenza) and mammals, including humans. The Quaranjaviruses are also arboviruses, infecting vertebrates (birds) and invertebrates (arthropods). It includes nine genera: Alphainfluenzavirus, Betainfluenzavirus, Gammainfluenzavirus, Deltainfluenzavirus, Isavirus, Mykissvirus, Quaranjavirus, Sardinovirus, and Thogotovirus 52e22ec71d

Influenza D virus is 50% similar in amino acid composition to influenza C virus, similar to the level of divergence between types A and B, while types C and D have a much greater level of divergence from types A and B. Influenza viruses C and D were estimated to have diverged from a common ancestor over 1,500 years ago, around 482 AD. Influenza viruses A and B are estimated to have diverged from a single ancestor around 4,000 years ago, while the ancestor of influenza viruses A and B and the ancestor of influenza virus C are estimated to have diverged from a common ancestor around 8,000 years ago... 52e22ec71d According to researchers' estimates, excess mortality from Russian influenza in the Russian Empire for the period 1889–1890 could be from 60,000 to 90,000 people, with lethality from the virus, a

little more than 0.2%. 52e22ec71d

1889–1890 pandemic pneumonia. It was the last great pandemic of the 19th century, and is among the deadliest pandemics in history. 0.67% of population). The most reported effects of the pandemic took place from October 1889 to December 1890, with recurrences in March to June 1891, November 1891 to June 1892, the northern winter of 1893–1894, and early 1895. Yesterday they buried two ordinary workers, who also caught cold after Influenza and died on the fourth day'. 5 billion (0. The pandemic killed about 1 million people out of a world population of about 1. Among the complications of the disease The 1889–1890 pandemic, often referred to as the "Asiatic flu" or "Russian flu", was a worldwide respiratory viral pandemic 52e22ec71d

Subtypes of IAV are defined by the combination of the molecules on the surface of the virus which provoke an immune response; for example, "H1N1" denotes a subtype that has a type-1 hemagglutinin (H) protein and a type-1 neuraminidase (N) protein. Variations within subtypes affect how easily the virus spreads, the severity of illness, and its ability to infect different hosts. The virus changes through mutation and genetic reassortment, allowing it to evade immunity and sometimes jump between species. 52e22ec71d

Influenza pandemic There have been five major influenza pandemics in the last 140 years, with the 1918 flu pandemic being the most severe; this is estimated to have been responsible for the deaths of 50–100 million people. These pandemics occur irregularly. The 2009 swine flu pandemic resulted in under 300,000 deaths and is considered relatively mild. An influenza pandemic is an epidemic of an influenza virus that spreads across a large region (either multiple continents or worldwide) and infects a large proportion of the human population 52e22ec71d

== Origins and Diffusion == 52e22ec71d Betainfluenzavirus infects humans and seals 52e22ec71d Most influenza outbreaks disproportionately kill the young and old, but this pandemic... 52e22ec71d ==
Outbreak and spread == 52e22ec71d Influenza C viruses are known to infect humans and pigs. 52e22ec71d The term 'man flu' is believed to have originated in the 1990s, with the earliest known use found in a message posted on the Usenet newsgroup misc.health.diabetes in 1999, as documented by the Oxford English Dictionary. 52e22ec71d == Cause == 52e22ec71d Alphainfluenzavirus infects humans, other mammals, and birds, and causes all flu pandemics 52e22ec71d An open-access poll featured in Nuts

magazine in 2006 brought attention to this notion, although it was widely criticized as unscientific. The poll reported that men reported longer recovery times from flu-like illnesses compared to women, with men taking an average of three days to recover, while... 52e22ec71d

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