

Cold Virus Gestation Period

== Taxonomy == 5f44146073 == Clinical signs == 5f44146073

Coxsackie A virus Pediatric Coxsackie A virus (CAV) is a cytolytic Coxsackievirus of the Picornaviridae family, an enterovirus (a group containing the polioviruses, coxsackieviruses, and echoviruses). "Coxsackie Virus A16 Infection of Placenta with Massive Perivillous Fibrin Deposition Leading to Intrauterine Fetal Demise at 36 Weeks Gestation" 5f44146073

Risk factors include previous maternal infection, preterm delivery (< 37 weeks gestation) and premature rupture of membranes (breakage of the amniotic sac) which substantially increases the risk of neonatal sepsis by allowing passage for bacteria to enter the womb prior to the birth of the infant. Preterm or low birth weight neonates are more vulnerable to neonatal infection. While preterm neonates are at a particularly high risk, all neonates can develop infection. Maternal screening for intrapartum infections reduce the risk of neonatal infection. Pregnant women... 5f44146073 Common complications of pregnancy include anemia, gestational diabetes, infections, gestational hypertension, and pre-eclampsia. Presence of these types of complications can have implications on monitoring lab work, imaging, and medical management during pregnancy. 5f44146073 Chickenpox is an airborne disease that easily spreads via human-to-human transmission, typically through the coughs and sneezes of an infected person. The incubation period is 10–21 days, after which the characteristic rash appears. It may be spread from one to two days before the rash appears until all lesions have crusted over. It may also spread through contact with the blisters. Those with shingles may spread chickenpox to those who are not immune through contact with the blisters. The disease can usually be diagnosed based on the presenting... 5f44146073

Incubation period Latent period Infectious period Gestation period Prodrome Quarantine Window period, the time between infection Incubation period (also known as the latent period or latency period) is the time elapsed between exposure to a pathogenic organism, a chemical, or radiation, and when symptoms and signs are first apparent. a profile for incubation period (Q193566). In a typical infectious disease, the incubation period signifies the period taken by the multiplying organism to reach a threshold necessary to produce symptoms in the host 5f44146073

While latent or latency period may be synonymous, a distinction is sometimes made whereby the latent period is defined as the time from infection to infectiousness. Which period is shorter depends on the disease. A person may carry a disease, such as Streptococcus in the throat, without exhibiting any symptoms. Depending on the disease, the person may or may not be contagious during the incubation period. 5f44146073 A complete genome analysis of Coxsackie virus A2, A4, A5, and A10 strains isolated from individuals with hand-foot-mouth disease showed that natural recombination is frequent in the virus's evolution. Its strains in China were related to strains in Mongolia, Taiwan, likely to those that circulated in Europe, and form a distinct lineage from strains imported from Japan and South... 5f44146073 B. brevicauda is a red-toothed shrew, one of three or four species (depending on the authority) in the genus Blarina. It was formerly considered to be a sister subspecies of the southern short-tailed shrew (B. carolinensis). The species has been divided into 11 subspecies based on morphological characteristics, which are grouped into two semispecies: B. b. brevicauda and B. b. talpoides; these groupings were mirrored by a molecular systematics study of the mitochondrial cytochrome b sequence. The two groups of subspecies are thought to have been kept isolated from each other by Pleistocene glaciers. 5f44146073 In 2016, complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium resulted in 230,600 deaths globally, down from 377,000 deaths in 1990. The most... 5f44146073 Coxsackie A virus is a subgroup of enterovirus A, which are small, non-enveloped, positive-sense, single-stranded RNA viruses. Its protective, icosahedral capsid has an external portion that contains sixty copies of viral proteins (VP1,-2,-3) and an internal portion surrounding the RNA genome containing sixty copies of VP4 viral proteins. This capsid mediates cell entry and elicits the humoral immune responses. Enteroviruses have a depression encircling each fivefold axis (canyon), which is their binding site for immunoglobulin-like receptors. This binding can trigger viral expansion and release of its genome. 5f44146073 During latency, an infection is subclinical (also called asymptomatic). With respect to viral infections, in incubation the virus is replicating. This is in contrast to viral latency, a form of dormancy in which the virus does not replicate. An example of latency is HIV infection. HIV may at first have no symptoms and show no signs of AIDS, despite HIV replicating in the lymphatic system and rapidly accumulating... 5f44146073 RSV can cause outbreaks in both community and hospital settings. Following initial infection via the eyes or nasal passages, the virus infects the epithelial cells of the upper and lower airways, causing inflammation, cell damage, and airway obstruction. A variety of methods are available for detecting and diagnosing RSV, including antigen testing, molecular testing, and viral... 5f44146073 == Viral structure and genome == 5f44146073

Respiratory syncytial virus Its name is derived from the large, multinucleated cells known as syncytia that form when infected cells fuse. Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), also called human respiratory syncytial virus (hRSV) and human orthopneumovirus, is a virus that causes infections of Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), also called human respiratory syncytial virus (hRSV) and human orthopneumovirus, is a virus that causes infections of the respiratory tract. It is a negative-sense,

single-stranded RNA virus 5f44146073

Bluetongue disease bluetongue virus (BTV), a nonenveloped, double-stranded RNA virus belonging to the genus Orbivirus within the family Sedoreoviridae. Culicoides imicola, C. variipennis). The virus is mainly transmitted by biting midges, specifically Culicoides species (e. It is caused by bluetongue virus (BTV), a nonenveloped, double-stranded RNA virus belonging to the genus Orbivirus within the family Sedoreoviridae. oxystoma, and C. Bluetongue outbreaks have had a significant economic impact, with estimated annual global losses reaching around US\$3 billion. g. The virus is mainly Bluetongue (BT) disease is a noncontagious, arthropod-borne viral disease affecting ruminants, primarily sheep and other domestic or wild ruminants, including cattle, yaks, goats, buffalo, deer, dromedaries, and antelope. At present, there are more than 28 recognized serotypes of BTV. BTV has a widespread geographical distribution, encompassing numerous continents and regions, including Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and various tropical and subtropical regions 5f44146073

Chickenpox highly contagious, vaccine-preventable disease caused by varicella zoster virus (VZV), a member of the herpesvirus family. The disease is usually more severe in adults than in children. The disease results in a characteristic Chickenpox, also known as varicella (VARR-iss-EL-ə), is a highly contagious, vaccine-preventable disease caused by varicella zoster virus (VZV), a member of the herpesvirus family. Complications may occasionally include pneumonia, inflammation of the brain, and bacterial skin infections. It then spreads to the rest of the body. The rash and other symptoms, such as fever, tiredness, and headaches, usually last five to seven days. It usually starts on the chest, back, and face. The disease results in a characteristic skin rash that forms small, itchy blisters, which eventually scab over 5f44146073

Caspian seal Normally, pregnancy rates are 40 to 70%, but are currently. shallow and frozen to give birth in secluded areas on ice sheets after a gestation period of 11 months 5f44146073

Severe complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium are present in 1.6% of mothers in the US, and in 1.5% of mothers in Canada. In the immediate postpartum period (puerperium), 87% to 94% of women report at least one health problem. Long-term health problems (persisting after six months postpartum) are reported by 31% of women. 5f44146073

Complications of pregnancy Complications that occur primarily during childbirth are termed obstetric labor complications, and problems that occur primarily after childbirth are termed puerperal disorders. Common complications of pregnancy include anemia, gestational diabetes, infections, gestational hypertension, and pre-eclampsia. Presence of these types Complications of pregnancy are health problems that are related to or arise during pregnancy. While some complications improve or are fully resolved after pregnancy, some may lead to lasting effects, morbidity, or in the most severe cases, maternal or fetal mortality 5f44146073

Neonatal infection Chronic infection with hepatitis C virus may influence pregnancy outcomes, such as increased rates of small for gestational age, intrauterine death, low birthweight Neonatal infections are infections of the neonate (newborn) acquired during prenatal development or within the first four weeks of life. Neonatal infections may present soon after delivery, or take several weeks to show symptoms. Neonatal infections may be contracted by mother to child transmission, in the birth canal during childbirth, or after birth. Some neonatal infections such as HIV, hepatitis B, and malaria do not become apparent until much later. Signs and symptoms of infection may include respiratory distress, temperature instability, irritability, poor feeding, failure to thrive, persistent crying and skin rashes 5f44146073

Northern short-tailed shrew The specific epithet, brevicauda, is a combination of the Latin brevis and cauda, meaning "short tail". It is notable in that it is one of the few venomous mammals. the newly-discovered Camp Hill virus that is not known to cause disease but which is distantly related to Nipah virus. [unreliable source.] "Researchers The northern short-tailed shrew (Blarina brevicauda) is the largest shrew in the genus Blarina, and occurs in the northeastern region of North America. It is a semifossorial, highly active, and voracious insectivore and is present in a variety of habitats like broadleaved and pine forests among shrubs and hedges as well as grassy river banks 5f44146073

RSV is a common cause of respiratory hospitalization in infants, and reinfection remains common in later life, though often with less severity. It is a notable pathogen in all age groups. Infection rates are typically higher during the cold winter months. Infections can cause bronchiolitis in infants, common colds in adults, and more serious respiratory illnesses, such as pneumonia, in older individuals and those with immunocompromise resulting from, e.g., cardiopulmonary disease. 5f44146073

Wood mouse results in the destruction of the cell performing the action. The gestation period of wood mice is of 23–27 days and each female produces on average four 5f44146073

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