

Brief Note on Viruses Infectious Diseases

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Abstract

A virus is also a microorganism that we cannot see with our naked eyes. These are very tiny organisms and are visible only under a microscope and they are made up of genetic material (DNA and RNA) and protein. Viruses infiltrate your body's cells and utilize the cells' components to help them proliferate (increase rapidly in number). During this procedure, infected cells are commonly injured or killed. Any illness or health condition produced by a virus is known as a viral ailment. Viruses, which are even smaller than bacteria, are responsible for a wide range of illnesses, from the common cold COVID to AIDS.

Keywords: AIDS; DNA; Contagious; COVID; Viruses

About the Study

A virus is not always contagious and is not always transferrable from person to person. However, some of them are contagious like flu, the common cold, HIV, and herpes are all instances of infectious viral illnesses. Viral infections spread in various ways, such as by the biting of an infected bug.

A virus can be transferred from one person to the next in different ways through saliva and air etc. Other viruses can be passed from person to person through sexual contact or sharing infected needles. Ticks and mosquitoes, for example, can function as "vectors," spreading a virus from one host to another. Contaminated food and water are two other possible sources of viral illness. The lungs, nose, and throat are all affected by respiratory virus infections. Inhaling virus-laden droplets is the most typical way for these infections to propagate. Examples include Rhinovirus, Seasonal influenza, Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV), SARS-COV-2. Viral skin infections can range in severity from mild to severe, and they frequently result in a rash. Skin infections that are caused by Viruses include Molluscum contagious (raised bumps, or lesions, on the upper layers of your skin), Herpes simplex virus-1 (HSV-1), and Varicella-Zoster Virus (VZV). One of the most prevalent causes of food poisoning is Viruses. Depending on which virus is implicated, the symptoms of these illnesses differ. A virus that is sexually transmitted propagates by coming into touch with body secretions. Some sexually transmitted diseases can also be passed from person to person through the bloodstream (blood-borne transmission). A virus that damages your digestive tract is known as a gastrointestinal viral illness. The

Virus that causes them is infectious, and they typically result in gastroenteritis, commonly known as stomach flu. The following are some of the most common symptoms of gastrointestinal viral infections: Viruses that affect the nose, lungs, and airway are known as respiratory viral infections. They spread by the inhalation of virus-laden droplets. Hand washing regularly, covering your nose and mouth while coughing or sneezing, and avoiding contact with infected individuals can help to prevent the spread of respiratory diseases. It also helps to avoid touching your nose, lips, or eyes, as well as cleaning hard surfaces.

Rhinovirus virus, along with 200 others, is the most prevalent cause of the common cold. Coughing, sneezing, headaches, and sore throat are common symptoms that last two weeks. Seasonal influenza is a disease that affects a large percentage of the world's population. Body pains and extreme tiredness are among the symptoms, which are more severe than a normal cold. The respiratory syncytial virus can cause upper respiratory infections (such as colds) as well as infections of the lower respiratory tract (pneumonia). It mostly affects elderly, as well as in toddlers and babies.

Many viral infections are self-resolving and do not necessitate therapy. Virus infections are sometimes treated only by symptom alleviation. Antiviral medicines are pharmaceuticals that work directly on Viruses. They work by blocking the generation of virus particles, the growth of viral DNA, or the entry of viral particles into host cells. Chickenpox, HIV, HSV-1, HSV-2, Hepatitis B, and influenza are all treated with different antiviral medicines.