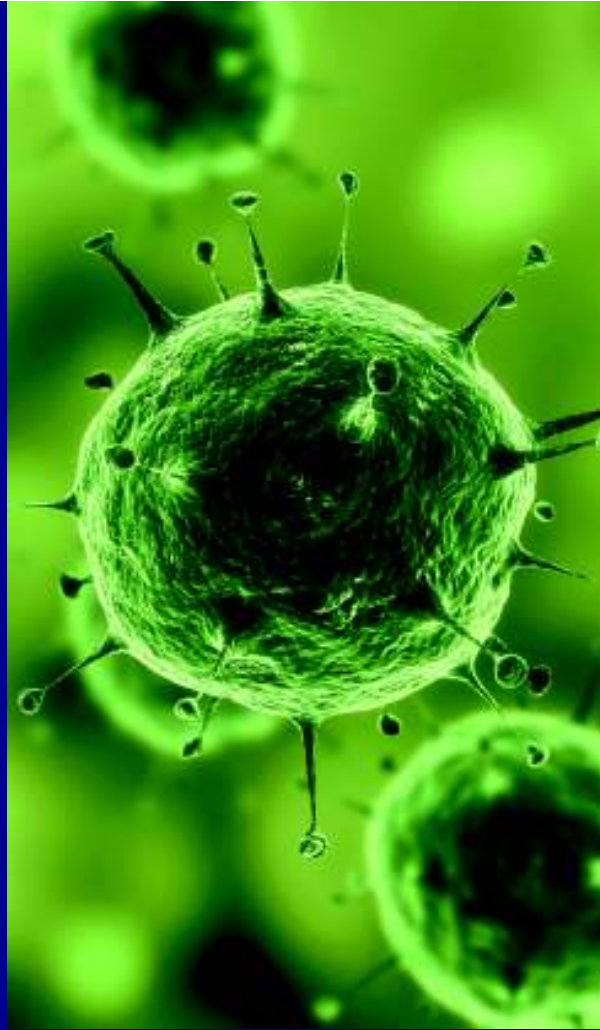


Influenza

Influenza is a viral, pandemic and respiratory disease with high morbidity particular and significant mortality rate amongst humans. WHO has counted that each outbreak of epidemic is costing between 10–60 million dollars to one million citizens and each year there are between 250,000 to 500,000 deaths caused by flu. Eight RNA segments of influenza A and B viruses and seven segments of the C viruses are independently encapsulated by viral nucleoprotein. The haemagglutinin is the most important protein of the influenza virus. All antigenic HA and NA subtypes of influenza A viruses are derived from birds. The pig trachea is the only known tissue that contains receptors for avian and human influenza viruses. Influenza occurs in two forms: pandemic and epidemic. Local symptoms such as pharyngitis, coughing, sneezing, discharge, are result from the direct action of the virus, or destruction of billions of cells of the respiratory epithelium. Systemic signs such as fever, malaise, myalgia, chilliness, headaches, occur because of induced and increased levels of cytokines by the virus. Vaccine is the best prevention against influenza. Immunity is achieved after two weeks of vaccination.



Velo P. Markovski

Influenza

Epidemics and pandemics



Velo P. Markovski

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Velo P. Markovski

INFLUENZA

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. History and pandemics	3
2.1. Sero-archeology	4
2.2. Flu pandemics before year 1700	5
2.3. Pandemics in the 18th and 19th centuries	5
2.4. The pandemic from 1918 till 1920	8
2.5. The pandemic from 1957-1958	10
2.6. The pandemic from 1968-1970	10
2.7. The pandemic from 1977-1978	10
3. The structure of influenza virus	12
3.1. Antigenic types and subtypes	13
3.2. Viral genome	14
3.3. Viral proteins	15
3.3.1. Polymerase proteins (PB1, PB2, PA)	15
3.3.2. Hemagglutinin	16
3.3.3. Neuraminidase	17
3.3.4. Nucleoprotein (NP)	17
3.3.5. Matrix protein (M1)	18
3.3.6. Non-structural proteins (NS1, NS2)	18
3.3.7. Other proteins (HE, M2, M3, NB, CM2- ion channels)	18
4. Input of the virus	20
4.1. RNA transcript and replication	21
5. Genetic reassortment	22

5.1. Antigenetic: „drift,, and „shift,,	24
6. Nomenclature	26
7. Pathogenesis	26
8. Immunology	30
8.1. Cytokine response	30
8.2. Specific antibodies	31
8.3. Cell-mediated immunity	34
9. The influenza in deferent kinds	36
9.1. Avian influenza	36
9.1.1. Distribution of bird flu	37
9.1.2. Cases of people suffering from bird flu	37
9.1.3. Measures taken by the WHO	38
9.2. Swine influenza	40
9.3. Influenza in horses	41
9.4. Influenza in other animals	42
9.4.1. Influenza in weasels	42
9.4.2. Influenza in wheals	42
9.4.3. Influenza in seals	42
9.4.4. Other animals	42
10. Pathoanatomic features	43
11. Epidemiology	44
11.1. Transmision and persistence of virus in nature	44
11.2. Epidemic forms	45
11.2.1 Pandemic	45
11.2.2. Interpandemic period	47
11.3. Mortality during epidemics and pandemics	51

12. Clinical findings	54
12.1 Uncomplicated influenza in adults	55
12.2. Differential diagnosis	57
12.3. Influenza in children	58
12.4. Influenza in risk groups	59
12.4.1. Influenza in elderly	59
12.4.2. Cardiomyopathies	59
12.4.3. Diabetes mellitus	60
12.4.4. Pregnant women	60
12.4.5. Neurological disorders	61
12.4.6. Immunosuppression	61
12.5. Complications of influenza	61
12.5.1. Respiratory complications	61
12.5.1.1. Acute bronchitis	62
12.5.1.2. Pneumonia	62
12.5.1.3. Other respiratory complications	65
12.5.2. Neurological complications	66
12.5.2.1. Patients with convulsions	68
12.5.2.2. Patients with influenza associated encephalitis and encephalopathy (IAEE)	68
12.5.2.3. Reye's syndrome	69
12.5.3. Cardiac involvement	69
12.5.4. Hemathological disorders	70
13. Diagnosis	71
13.1. Isolation of the virus	73
13.2. Detection of antigens	74

13.2.1. Immunofluorescence	75
13.2.2. Immunoassays	75
13.2.3. Ready quick diagnostic kits	75
13.2.4. Detection of viral RNA	76
13.3. Serological tests	77
13.3.1. Test of complement fixation	77
13.3.2. Inhibition of haemagglutination - HAI tests	77
13.3.3. Enzyme immunoassays	78
13.3.4. Reaction of neutralization	78
13.4. Electron microscopy	79
14. Therapy	80
14.1. Inhibitors of ion channel	80
14.1.1. Amantadine	80
14.1.2. Rimantadine	81
14.2. Neuraminidase inhibitors	82
14.2.1. Zanamivir	82
14.2.2. Oseltamivir	83
15. Prevention of influenza	85
15.1. Chemoprophylaxis	85
15.2. Vaccines	85
15.2.1. Composition of the vaccine	87
15.2.2. Types of vaccines	89
15.2.2.1. Vaccines produced on chicken egg	89
15.2.2.2. Vaccines produced on vero cells	92
15.2.3. Vaccination in Children	92
15.2.4. Side effects	93

15.2.4.1. Guillain-Baree syndrome	93
15.2.5 Global distribution of influenza vaccine, 2000-2003 year	94
16. Planning pandemic	96
16.1. Tasks in planning pandemic at international level (WHO)	97
17. References	98