

Enterovirus diseases

Enteroviruses

- They occur worldwide, causing diseases very **often** .
- together with **rinoviruses** and **aphtoviruses**, they belong to the RNA family **Picornaviridae**.
- Divided into:
 1. Polioviruses,
 2. Coxsackie,
 3. ECHO viruses.
 4. EV 68 – 71^[1]

Source of infection and symptoms

- Human, transmission mainly by the **fecal-oral route**;
- often in **summer**;
- most often infected – preschool children;
- place of multiplication – nasopharyngeal mucosa, tonsils or small intestine → nodules→ primary viremia→ into various organs, multiply→ secondary viremia;
- the most prominent pathogenic property – **neurotropicity** (mainly polioviruses);
- **myotropicity** (coxsackie) – myositis, **dermotropicity**;
- the infection can be stopped at various levels by immunity – often at the site of the first multiplication,
- long-term immunity develops after infection;
- clinical manifestations are very varied, **about 90 % are inapparent**;
- the same serotype may cause completely different symptoms in different individuals (**ECHO9** may cause serous meningitis in one fever, serous meningitis in another, and rash in another);
- EV 70 is one of the causes of acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis^[2]
- EV 71 is one of the causative agents of aseptic **meningitis, encephalitis, polyneuritis and respiratory diseases**^[3]

Links

related articles

- Enteroviral exanthems

Source

- ws:Onemocnění vyvolaná enteroviry

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.