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Titolo	Insight into Influenza Viruses of Animals and Humans // by Sanjay Kapoor, Kuldeep Dhama
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Properties of Influenza Viruses -- Replication Cycle of Influenza Viruses -- Evolution of Influenza Viruses -- Epidemiology of Influenza Viruses -- Role of Migratory Birds in Spreading Influenza Viruses -- Clinical Features of Influenza Viruses -- Pathogenesis and Pathogenicity of Influenza Viruses -- Public Health Importance and Pandemic Potentials/Threat of Influenza Viruses -- Diagnosis of Influenza Viruses -- Prevention and Control of Influenza Viruses -- Conclusions and Future Perspectives.
Sommario/riassunto	This book provides salient information on all aspects of influenza/flu viruses affecting animals and humans. It specifically reviews the properties and replication of influenza viruses; their evolution and

emergence; epidemiology; role of migratory birds in disease transmission; clinical signs in humans, animals, and poultry; pathogenesis and pathogenicity; public health importance and potential threats; diagnosis; prevention and control measures; and pandemic preparedness. Influenza/flu viruses evolve continuously and jump species causing epidemics as well as pandemics in both human and animals. During the past 150 years, various strains of influenza virus like the Spanish flu, Asian flu, Hong Kong flu, bird flu, and swine flu were responsible for high mortality in humans as well as birds. High mutation rates, antigenic shifts, drifts, reassortment phenomena, and the development of antiviral drug resistance all contribute to ineffective chemotherapy and vaccines against influenza viruses. Due to their devastating nature, high zoonotic implications, and high mortality in humans and poultry, they have a severe impact on the socioeconomic status of countries. Disease awareness, rapid and accurate diagnosis, surveillance, strict biosecurity, timely adoption of appropriate preventive and control measures, and pandemic preparedness are crucial to help in decreasing virus transmission, thus reducing clinical cases, deaths, and pandemic threats.
