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WNV infection; Conclusions; Acknowledgments; References; Chapter 7. Monkeypox Virus Infections; Introduction; Description of the agent; Epidemiology of MPV infections; Clinical features; Laboratory diagnosis; Prevention of MPV infections; Treatment of MPV infections; Conclusions; References; Chapter 8. Hantaviruses in the Old and New World; Introduction; Historical background; Hantaviruses, their rodent hosts, and routes of transmission; The many clinical faces of HTV infections: HFRS-HPS and NE-HPS, and their pathogenesis Laboratory diagnosis and differential diagnosis What to treat and not to treat; References; Chapter 9. Nipah and Hendra Viruses; Introduction; Classification, structure, and virology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis and clinical characteristics; Clinical manifestations; Laboratory diagnosis; Treatment, prevention, and control; Ecologic aspects and future considerations; Acknowledgments; References; Chapter 10. Japanese Encephalitis Virus: The Geographic Distribution, Incidence, and Spread of a Virus with a Propensity to Emerge in New Areas; Introduction; Japanese encephalitis virus Clinical description and disease associations Laboratory diagnosis; Ecology: vertebrate hosts and vectors; Geographic range, incidence, and seasonality; Virus spread; Prevention; Future spread of JEV; Acknowledgements; References; Chapter 11. Dengue and the Dengue Viruses; Introduction; The virus and the vectors; Dengue virus genome and replication; Mosquito vectors and virus transmission cycles; Epidemic patterns of dengue; Clinical features; Laboratory diagnosis; Pathogenesis and pathology; Treatment; Control and prevention; Conclusions; References Chapter 12. Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Virus

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Sommario/riassunto

Infectious diseases are an ever present threat to humans. In recent years, the threat of these emerging viruses has been greater than ever before in human history, due in large part to global travel by larger numbers of people, and to a lesser extent to disruptions in the interface between developed and undeveloped areas. The emergence of new deadly viruses in human populations during recent decades has confirmed this risk. They remain the third leading cause of deaths in the US and the second world-wide. Emerging Viruses in Human Populations provides a comprehensive review of v

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