1. Rotaviruses

Ảnh có chứa Nghệ thuật phân dạng, tác phẩm nghệ thuật

Mô tả được tạo tự động

* Discovery Date: In 1943, Jacob Light and Horace Hodes proved that a filterable agent in the faeces of children with infectious diarrhoea also caused scours (livestock diarrhoea) in cattle. Three decades later, preserved samples of the agent were shown to be rotavirus. In the intervening years, a virus in mice was shown to be related to the virus causing scours. In 1973, Ruth Bishop and colleagues described related viruses found in children with gastroenteritis. In 1974, Thomas Henry Flewett suggested the name rotavirus after observing that, when viewed through an electron microscope, a rotavirus particle looks like a wheel (rota in Latin) the name was officially recognised by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses four years later.
* Data: Rotavirus, a member of the reovirus family, causes watery diarrhoea, vomiting and severe dehydration in young children. Rotavirus is common, accounting for 35–60% of acute severe diarrhoea in children < 5 years of age in countries without rotavirus vaccine, with the highest attributable percentage in infants. Rotavirus diarrhoea is ubiquitous and, unlike bacterial diarrhoea, is not more prevalent in settings with poor water, sanitation and hygiene. Rotavirus has a case-fatality rate (CFR) of approximately 2.5% among children in developing countries who present to health facilities.This CFR is higher in areas without good access to health care. In 2013, rotavirus caused an estimated 215 000 deaths worldwide. Rotavirus is highly communicable; it is shed in the stool at high concentration, and transmission is through faecal-oral route, either person-to-person or through fomites in the environment. The incubation period is one to three days. There is a spectrum of clinical disease with the typical presentation being acute, watery, non-bloody diarrhoea often accompanied by vomiting and fever. Rotavirus peaks in cool, dry seasons in temperate climates but exhibits less pronounced seasonality in tropical settings.
* Structure:Ảnh có chứa vòng tròn, ảnh chụp màn hình, biểu đồ, bản phác thảo

  Mô tả được tạo tự động
* How Rotaviruses infect a cell:

In previous electron microscopic studies of infected cell cultures, it has been demonstrated that rotavirus particles enter cells by both endocytosis and direct cell membrane penetration.(Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UEnxv-_3oUM>)

**KEY FACT**

**Rotavirus is present in an infected person's stool two days before symptoms appear and for up to 10 days after symptoms lessen. The virus spreads easily through hand-to-mouth contact throughout this time — even if the infected person doesn't have symptoms.**

**If you have rotavirus and you don't wash your hands after using the toilet — or your child has rotavirus and you don't wash your hands after changing your child's diaper or helping your child use the toilet — the virus can spread to anything you touch, including food, toys and utensils. If another person touches your unwashed hands or a contaminated object and then touches his or her mouth, an infection may follow. The virus can remain infectious on surfaces that haven't been disinfected for weeks or months.**

**It's possible to be infected with rotavirus more than once, even if you've been vaccinated. However, repeat infections are typically less severe.**