

VIRAL GASTROENTERITIS

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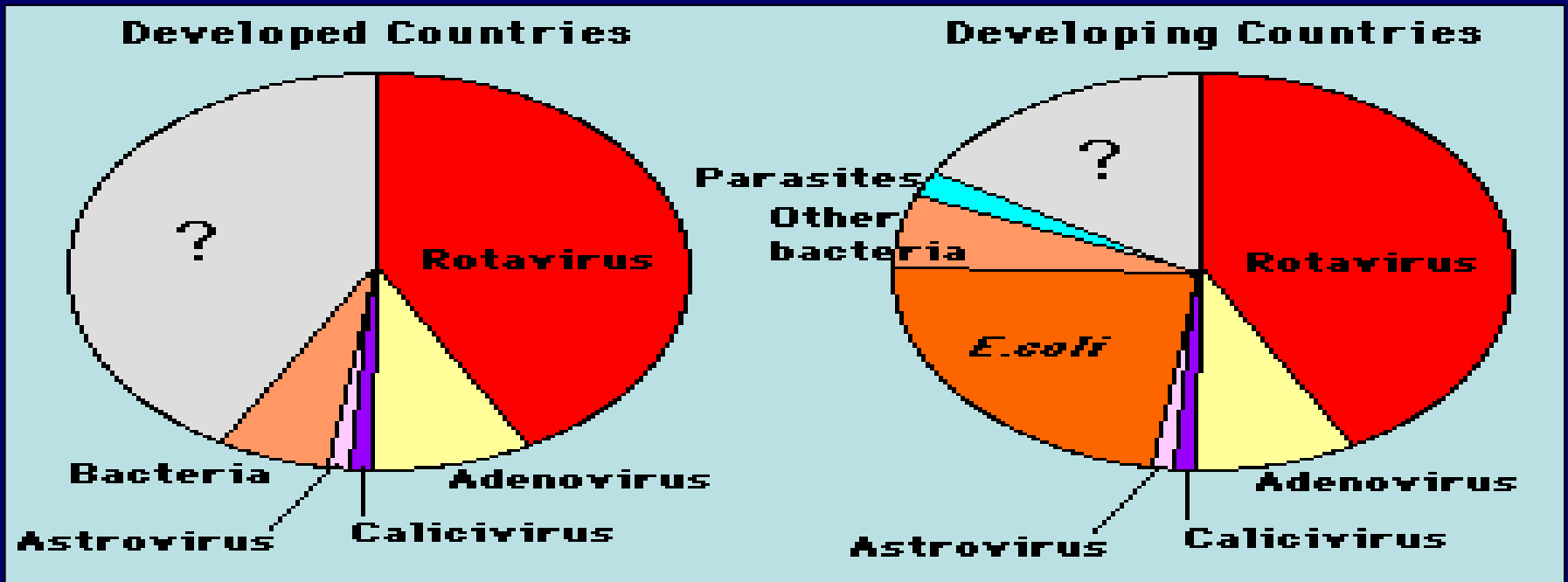
Objectives

- Def. of GE
- Viral etiology of GE (Structures)
- Epidemiology
- Clinical Features
- Lab diagnosis
- Treatment & Prevention (Vaccine)

Gastroenteritis

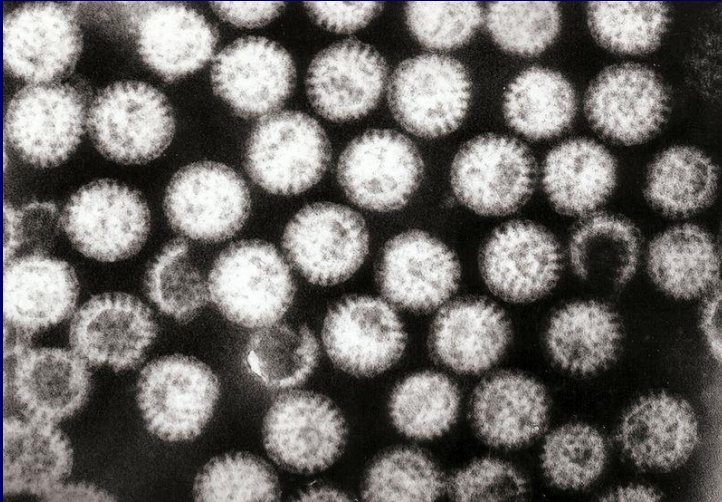
- It is inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract which involves both stomach and small intestine leading to acute diarrhea and vomiting.
- **Viral etiology include:**
 - Rotavirus.
 - Adenovirus serotype 40, & 41.
 - Caliciviruses (Norovirus).
 - Astrovirus.

Viruses associated with gastroenteritis

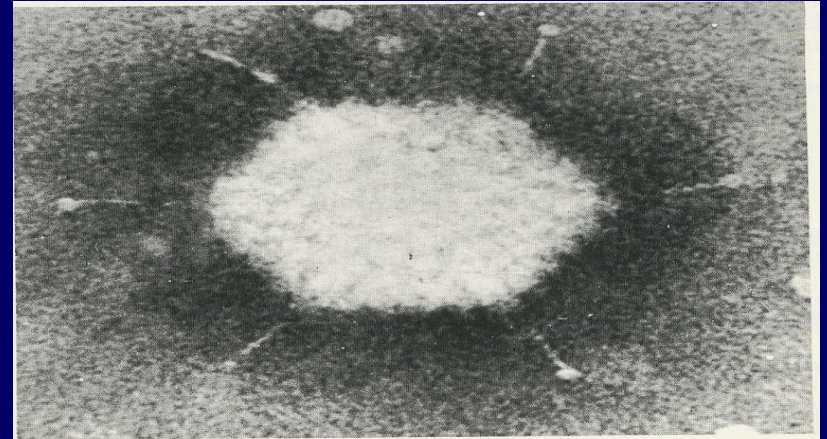


- Etiologic agents in severe diarrheal illnesses requiring hygiene and rehydration of infants & young children.
- Other viruses;
 - Coronaviruses, Toroviruses, and Enteroviruses

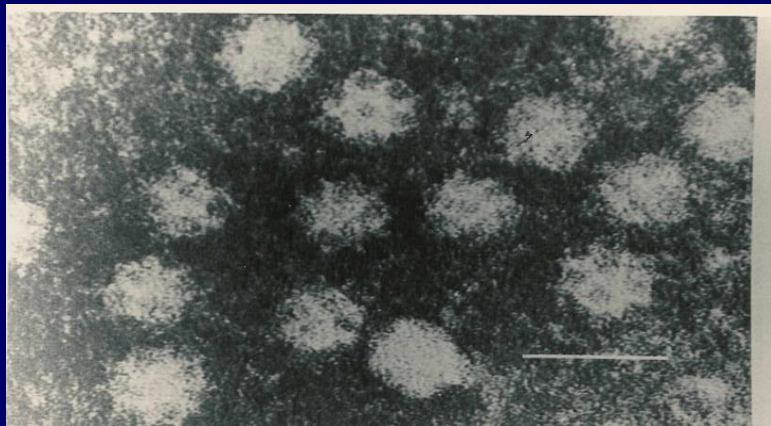
Electron micrographs of VGE



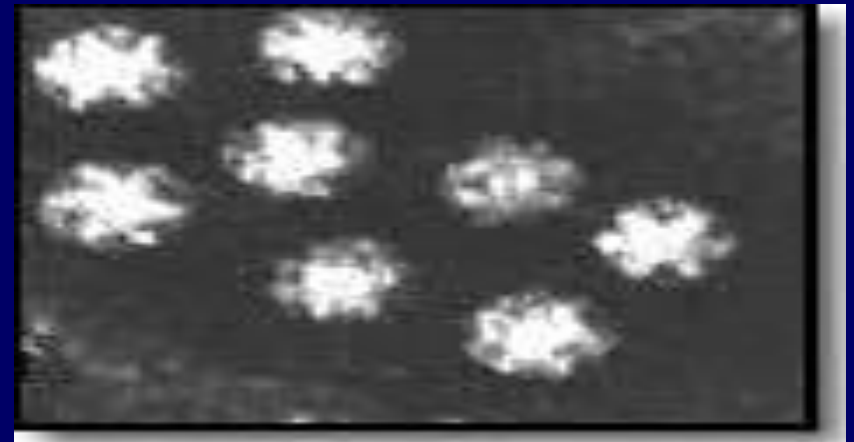
Rotavirus



Adenovirus



Caliciviruses



Astrovirus

VIRAL GASTROENTERITIS

<u>Virus</u>	<u>Genome</u>	<u>Important Morphological features</u>
• Rotavirus	dsRNA 11 Segments	Double-Shelled With Wheel-Like Structure.
▪ Adenovirus 40,41 types	dsDNA	Classical Icosahedral capsid with fibers.
▪ Calicivirus	ssRNA(+)	Cup-Like depression on its surface .
▪ Astrovirus	ssRNA(+)	5 or 6-Pointed Star on its surface .

Epidemiology



Distribution: Worldwide



in poor hygiene, over crowding, and poverty



Age: Infants & young children >> Older children



Transmission: Faecal-oral route



Season: Winter months



Endemic infection: Gp A rota & adeno 40,41



Epidemic infection: Norovirus

Clinical Features

🏠 IP: Short

🏠 Symptoms: Diarrhea, Vomiting, Fever & abdominal cramps

🏠 Dehydration with ↓ Na → Life threatening

🏠 Winter vomiting disease:

🏠 Vomiting > Diarrhea

🏠 Calicivirus

Lab diagnosis

🏠 Cell culture (C/C):

🏠 growing poorly → not used

🏠 Electron microscopy (E.M):

🏠 Many disadvantages → not used

🏠 Specific test:

🏠 ELISA for detection of viral Ag in stool samples.

[rota , adeno , astro & caliciviruses]

Management

Treatment:

-  Self-limiting

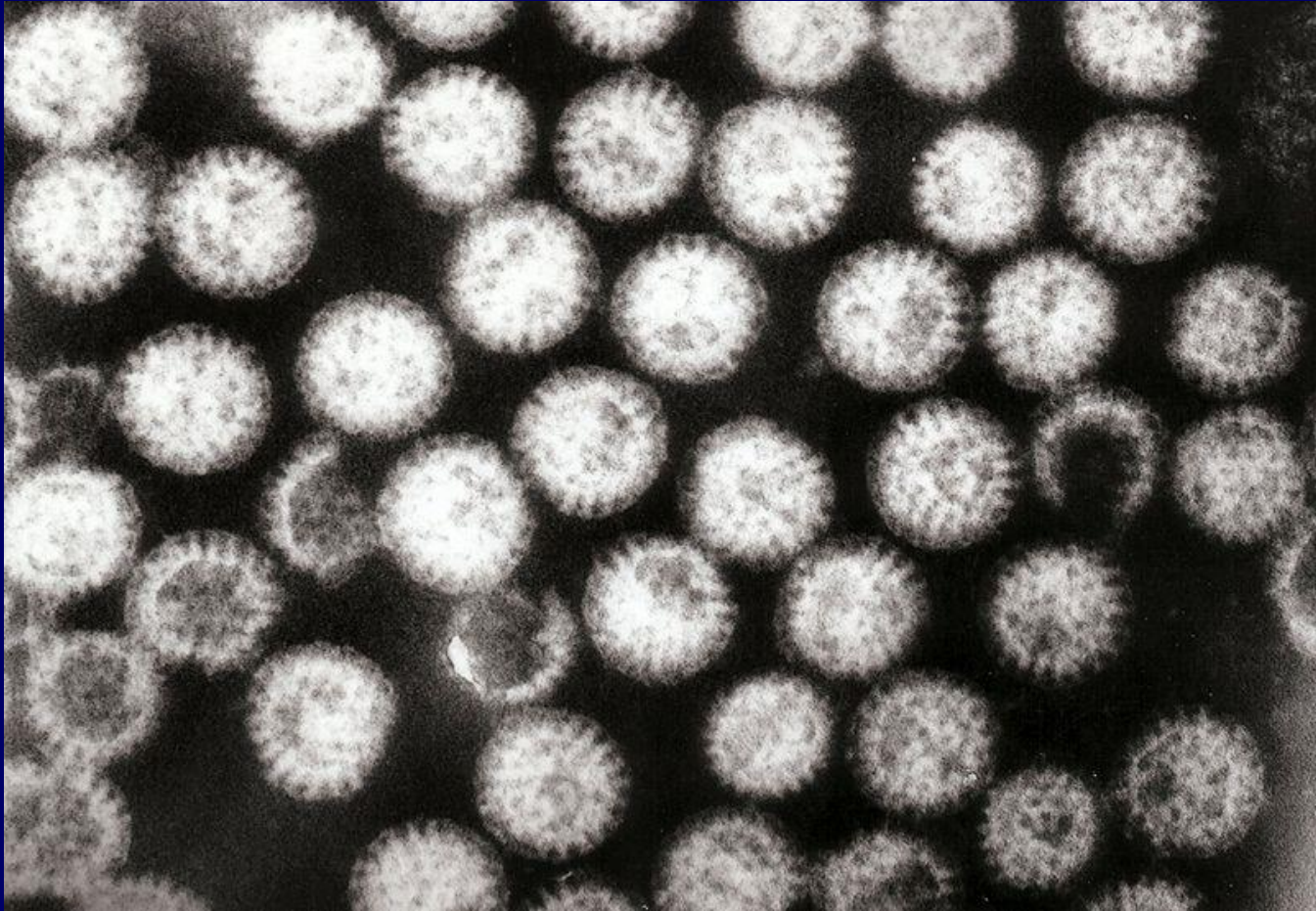
-  Rehydration and supportive

Prevention:

-  Sanitation & hygiene measures

-  No vaccines except for rotavirus

ROTAVIRUS



ROTA VIRUS

Family: *Reoviridae* [Respiratory & Enteric Orphan]

Description:

11 segments ds-RNA

Double-layered icosahedral capsid

Non-enveloped

~ 70 nm

RNA – dependent RNA polymerase

7 groups [A-G] ---- GpA → most common

Epidemiology

- Spread (or mode of transmission):

 - Faecal-oral route

- Age: all age groups

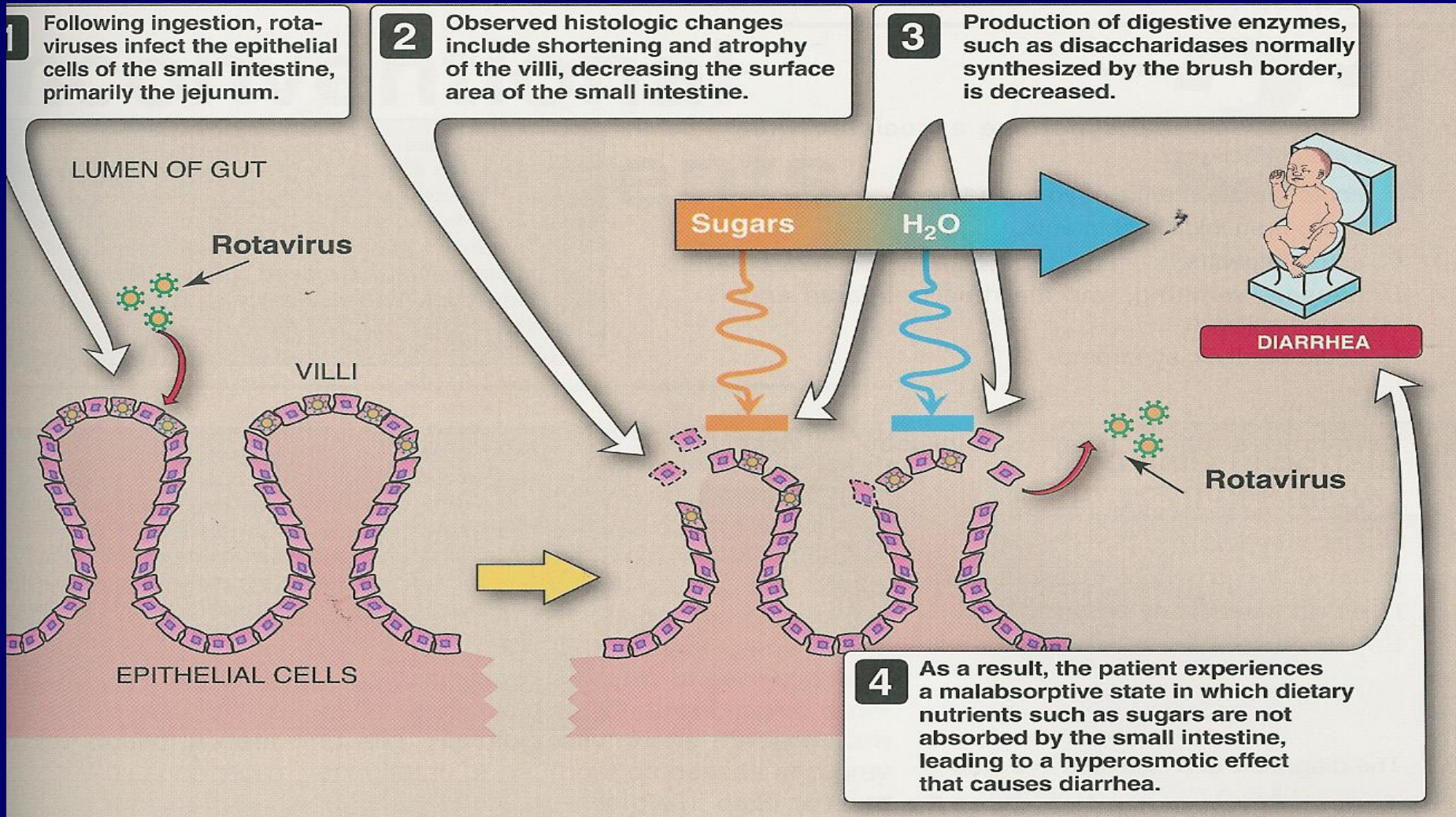
 - Symptomatic infection

 - mostly in infant 6 -24 ms.

- Peak: Winter months

- Infection: Endemic

Pathogenesis



Clinical features

Intestinal infection:

Infants & young children
gastroenteritis or infantile GE

IP = 1-2 dys

Watery, non-bloody diarrhea, vomiting & fever

Dehydration

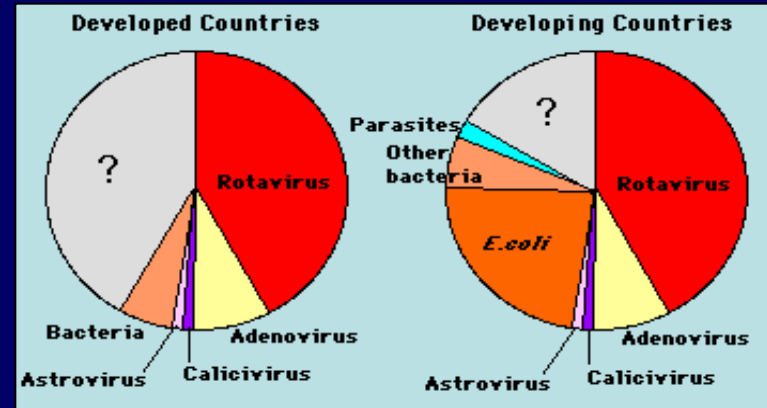
Outcomes \longrightarrow Vary

~1/2 of all GE cases \longrightarrow Admission

In developed count. \longrightarrow Mortality is low

In developing count. \longrightarrow Mortality is significant

Deaths \longrightarrow reported



Clinical features

Intestinal infection:

Infants & young children → GE

Older children + adults → asymptomatic

Low Immune hosts → chronic diarrhea

Extra-intestinal infection:

Encephalitis → small number of cases.

Lab Diagnosis

- Sample: stool
- Immunoassay \longrightarrow Most used
 - ELISA , Immunochromatography & latex agglutination
- EM
- Gel electrophoresis
- RT-PCR
- Cell culture



Immunochromatography assay.

Management

Treatment:

-  Self-limiting

-  Rehydration

Prevention:

-  Sanitation & hygiene measures

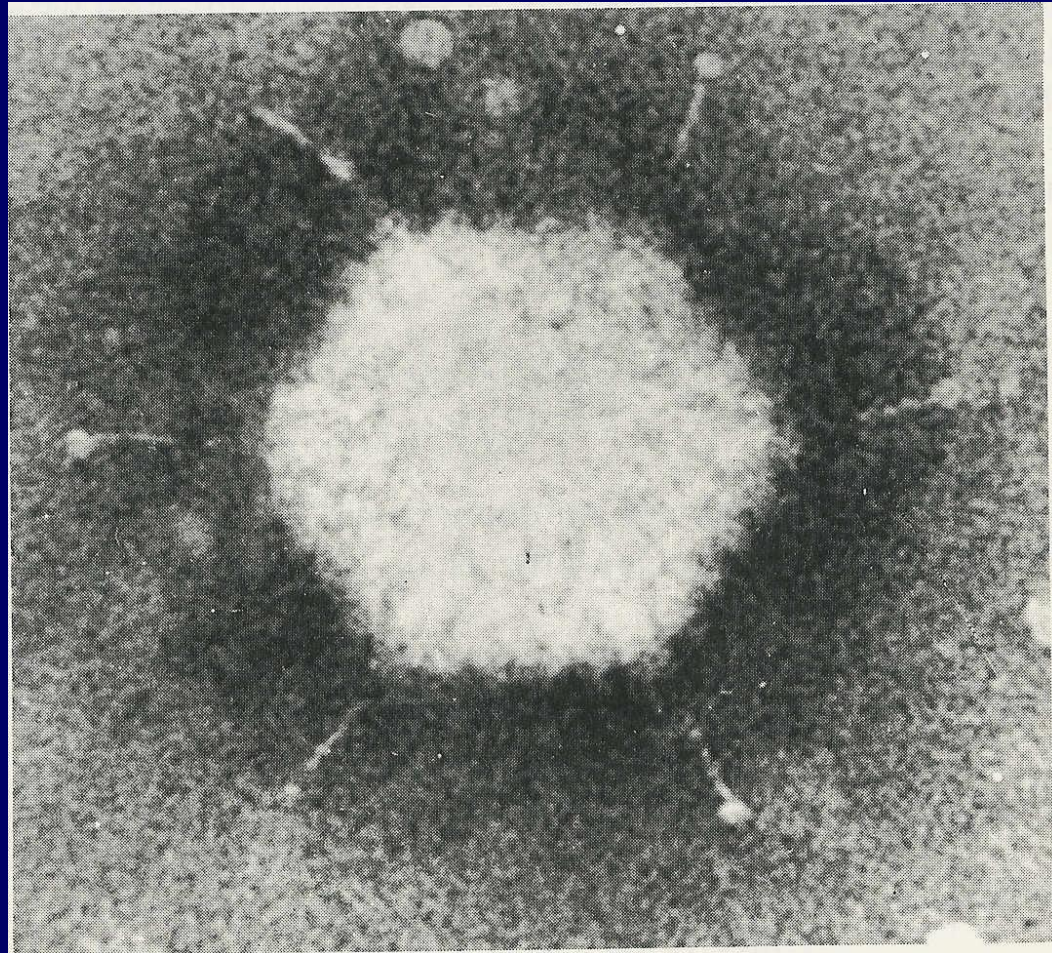
-  Vaccine: live attenuated vaccine, oral

 -  Rotashield (withdrawn)

 -  Rotarix

 -  RotaTeq

ENTERIC ADENOVIRUSES



ENTERIC ADENOVIRUSES

Family: *Adenoviridae*

Description:

Non-enveloped, icosahedral capsid, ds-DNA

Only a virus with a fiber protruding from each of the vertices of the capsid

– Fiber → Attachment

→ Hemagglutinin

→ Type-specific Ag

ENTERIC ADENOVIRUSES

Classification:

 Adenovirus  6 subgenera[A-F]

 51 serotypes

 Grow in C/C

 Enteric adenoviruses  Subgenus F

 40 & 41 serotypes

 Fastidious

ENTERIC ADENOVIRUSES

📊 Clinical feature:

📊 Longer IP

📊 Less severe

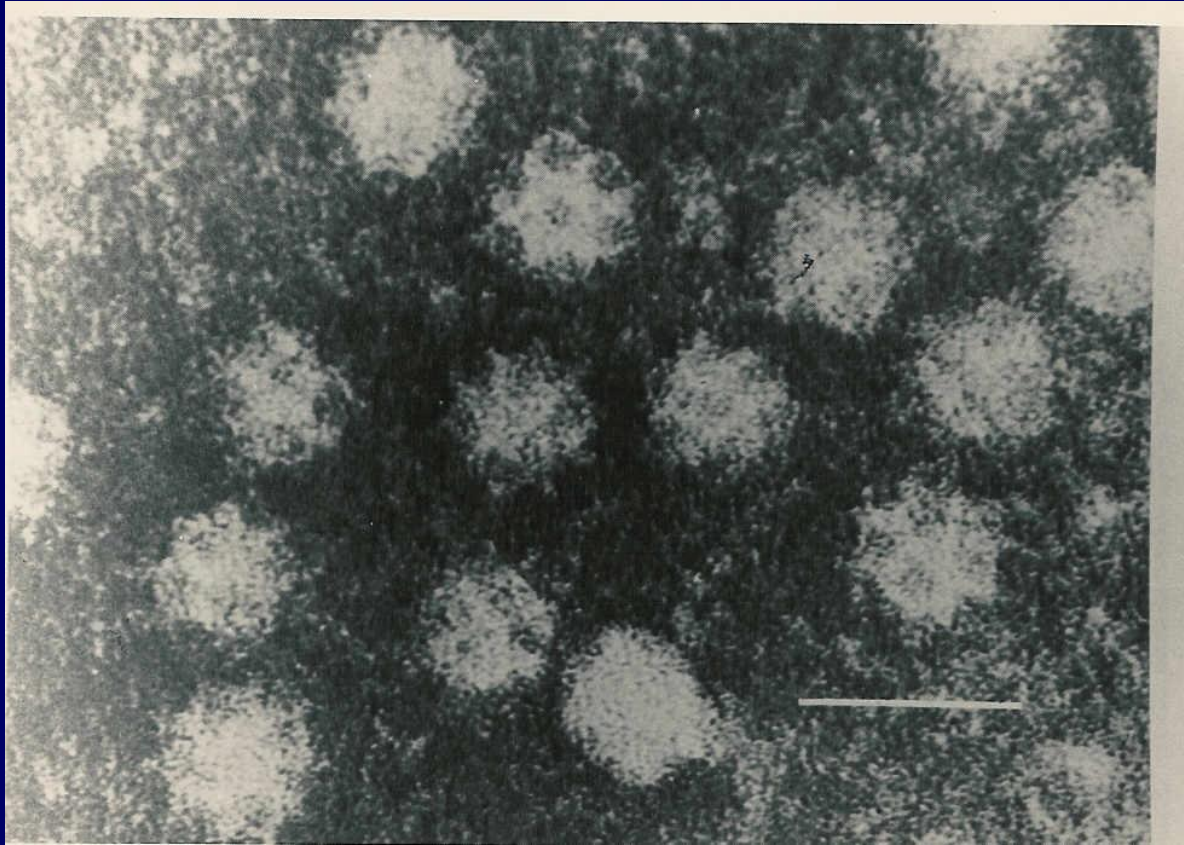
📊 Prolonged illness

} than rotavirus

📊 Diagnosis:

📊 Ag detection in stool samples by ELISA or Immunochromatography Tech.

Caliciviruses



Caliciviruses

Family: *Caliciviridae* [Calyx =cup]

Description:

Non-enveloped

ss-RNA with +ve polarity

Icosahedral capsid

Two morphologic types

Typical caliciviruses (Sapoviruses)

Small Rounded Structured Viruses (Noroviruses)

NOROVIRUS (Norwalk virus)

■ Epidemiology

- Faecal-oral route [water, shellfish]
- Outbreaks of GE in schools, camps & cruises
- All age groups

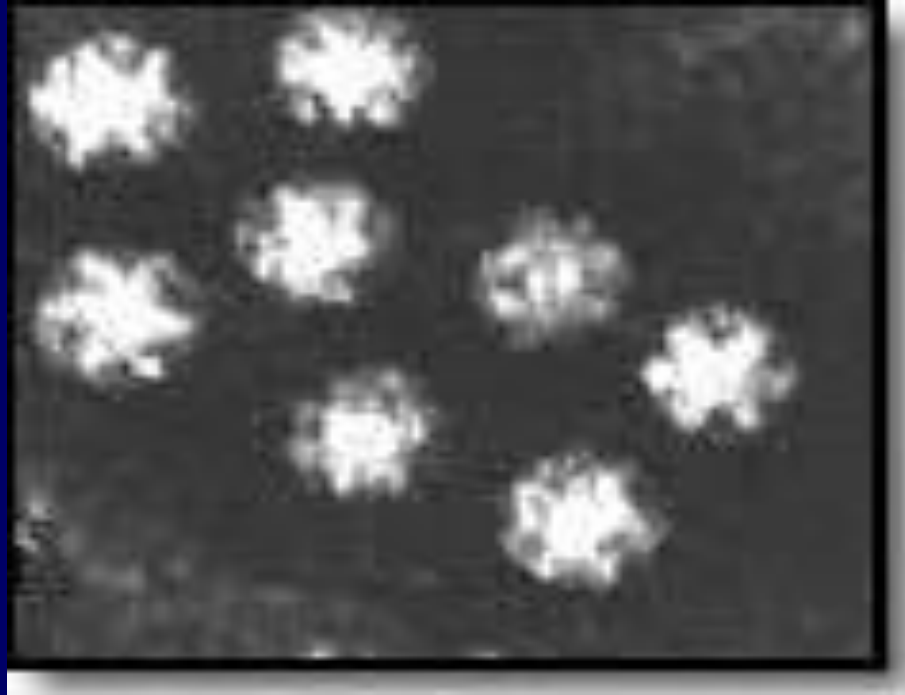
■ Clinical features

- Children → vomiting [projectile]
- Adults → diarrhea

■ Diagnosis

- Viral Ag in stool samples by ELISA

Astroviruses



Astroviruses

Family: *Astroviridae* [astro= a star]

Description:

Non-enveloped

ss-RNA with +ve polarity

Icosahedral capsid

8 serotypes

Astroviruses

Clinical features:

-  Mild GE

-  Outbreak of diarrhea <5 ys.

Lab Diagnosis:

-  Ag detection in stool by ELISA

Reference books & the relevant page numbers

Notes on Medical Microbiology

By ; Morag C. Timbury, A. Christine McCartney, Bishan Thakker and Katherine N. Ward
(2002)

Pages; 338 - 344



Medical Microbiology.

By: David Greenwood ,Richard Slack,
John Peutherer and Mike Barer.

17th Edition, 2007.

Pages;545-551,565-571



Thank you for your attention !

Questions?