

VIROLOGY LECTURE

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SARS

(Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)

Viral etiology:

- Coronavirus
- Family-coronaviridae
- Pleomorphic, 100 nm in diameter
- Enveloped with large club –shaped projections.
- ss-RNA genome with positive polarity
- Replicate in the cytoplasm

SARS

(Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)

(Continued)

Transmission:

- By direct contact with respiratory secretions
- By inhalation of respiratory droplets

Target group:

- All age group

I.P.

- 2-10 days

SARS

(Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)

(Continued)

Symptoms:

- Fever $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ with any of the following
- Chills
- Malaise
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Dry cough
- Difficulty in breathing
- 10 -20% of patients require mechanical ventilation

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(Continued)

Lab Diagnosis:

- By direct demonstration of the virus in the patient specimen, using direct IF
- Specimen: nasal or throat swabs

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(Continued)

Prevention:

- There is no vaccine available yet for SARS
- Prevention depends on the following simple precautions
 - Wash hands with soap and water after sneezing and coughing.
 - Use clean towels or tissues to dry hands
 - Never use shared towels
 - Cover mouth and nose with tissue during coughing and sneezing
 - Avoid going to crowded public places
 - Reduces your pressure and quite smoking

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(Continued)

Prevention:

- Wear proper clothes according to climate change
- Have enough rest

Treatment

- Supportive care
- Anti-viral drugs
- Antibiotics

SARS

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(Continued)

Isolation (Quarantine)

- Any one who exposed to SARS need to be isolated or quarantined, even if they are not displaying symptoms, for ten days.