



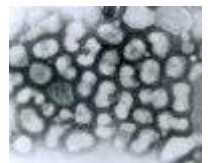
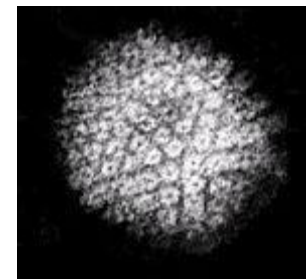
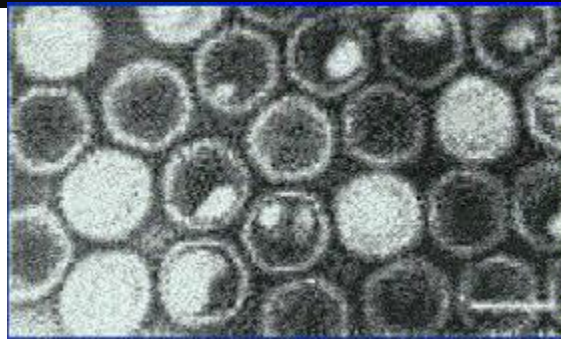
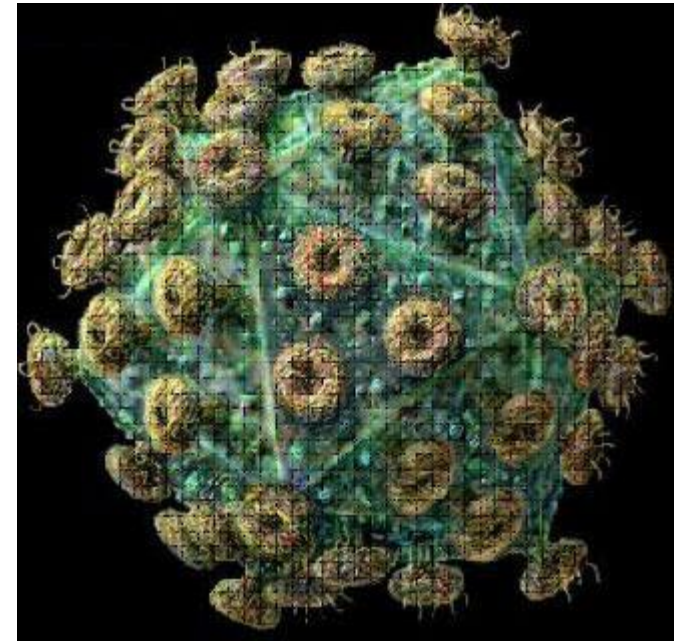
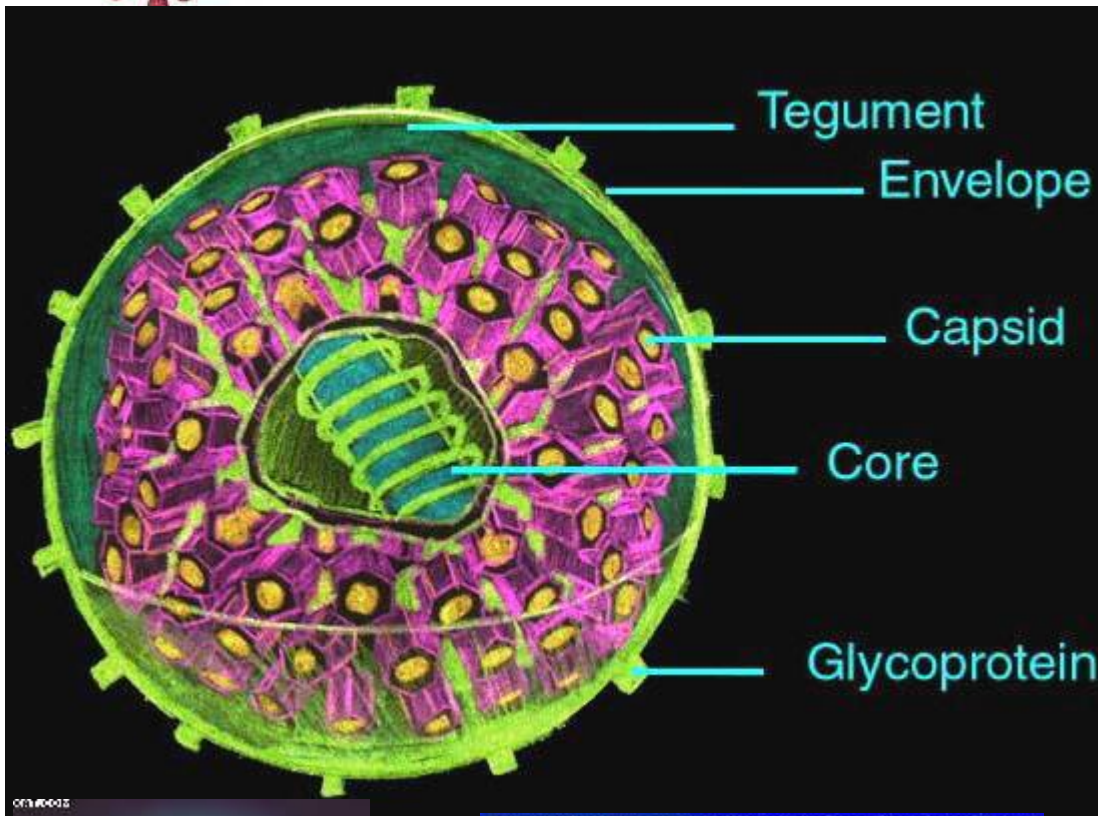
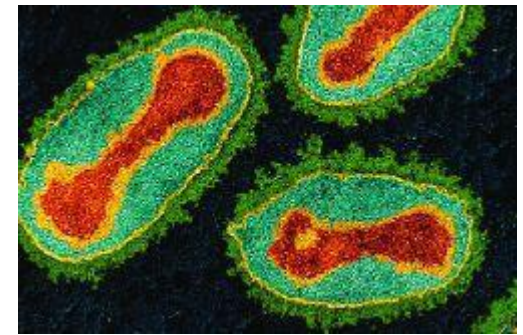
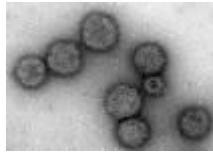
DOENÇAS VIRAIS DE TRANSMISSÃO RESPIRATÓRIA

Maria Cristina Fink

O QUE É UM VÍRUS?

A palavra vírus é originária do latim e significa toxina ou veneno

É um microorganismo que pode infectar vários organismos



PORTA DE ENTRADA: VIA RESPIRATÓRIA

- Via inalatória: transmissão de pessoa a pessoa através de gotículas respiratórias, aerossóis, saliva, secreções nasofaríngeas expelidas ao tossir, espirrar, falar ou respirar
- Infecções podem ser;
 - Vias aéreas superiores
 - Vias aéreas inferiores
 - Disseminadas



QUADROS CLÍNICOS

Infecções das vias aéreas superiores

- Resfriados comuns e faringites
- Geralmente benignos, curta duração
 - Sintomas: febre baixa ou ausente, nariz obstruído, coriza, tosse
- Vírus responsáveis: rinovírus, coronavírus, adenovírus etc.

QUADROS CLÍNICOS

Infecções das vias aéreas inferiores

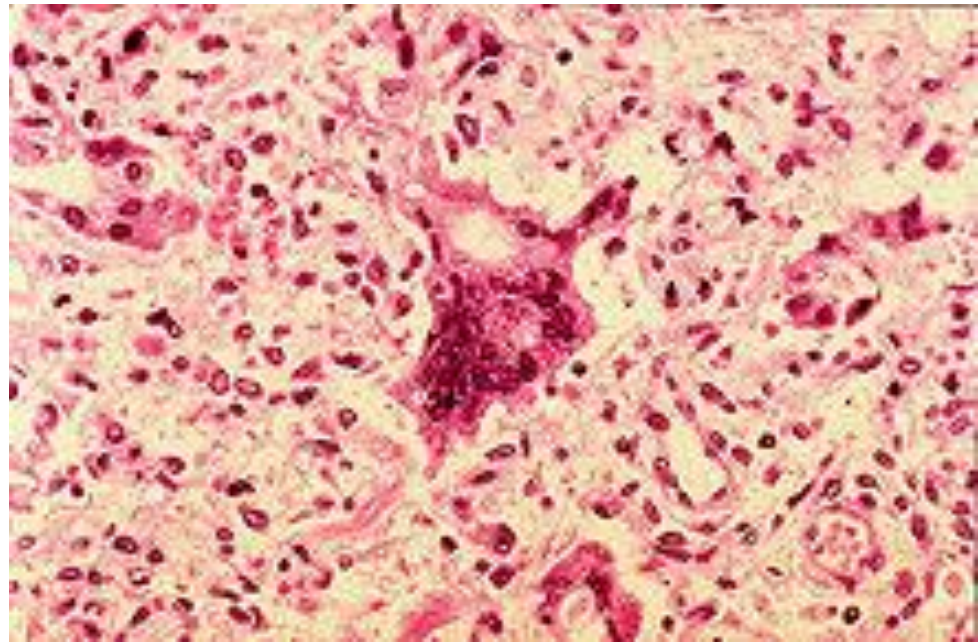
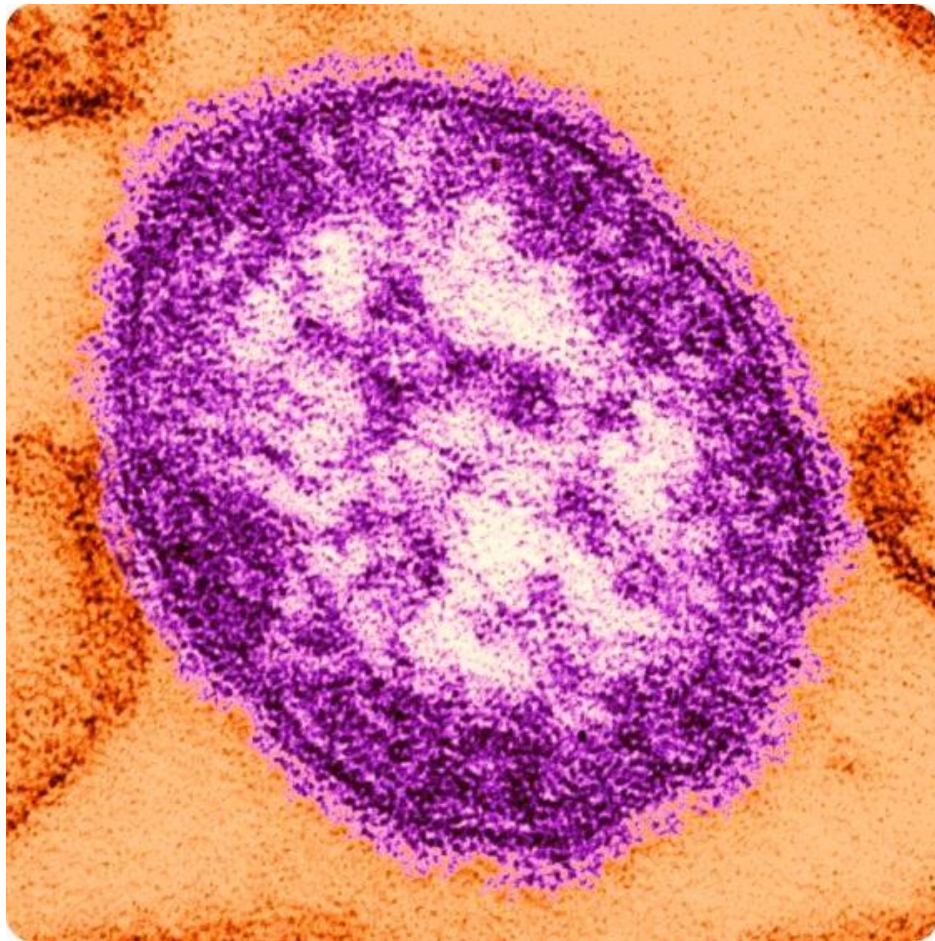
- Bronquiolites - Virus Sincicial Respiratório
- Pneumonias - Parainfluenza, INFLUENZA

QUADROS CLÍNICOS

Infecções disseminadas

- Começam na orofaringe e vias respiratórias
- Disseminam-se e produzem infecção sistêmica: resultam em exantema ("rash") ou vesículas
- Ex.: sarampo, varicela (catapora), rubéola

SARAMPO



SARAMPO

- O sarampo é uma doença altamente contagiosa causada por um vírus transmitido por via respiratória, através de gotículas eliminadas pelo espirro ou pela tosse de pessoas contaminadas.
- Entre o contágio e o aparecimento dos sinais característicos costuma haver um intervalo de 8 a 14 dias - é o chamado período de incubação.

SARAMPO

- É importante ressaltar que um indivíduo pode transmitir o vírus do sarampo para outro antes de apresentar sintomas e até quatro dias depois do aparecimento do exantema.
- O sarampo faz parte do grupo das chamadas doenças exantemáticas comuns da infância. É a mais grave dessas infecções, uma vez que pode afetar vários órgãos, como os pulmões, os ouvidos e o sistema nervoso central.
- A infecção acomete também adultos não vacinados ou que não a tiveram quando crianças.

SARAMPO

- A infecção clínica dura cerca de 7 dias iniciando-se com o período prodrômico:
 - ◆ febre alta, tosse seca, coriza, conjuntivite, mal-estar, perda do apetite
 - ◆ Após 2 dias da doença surgem pontos brancos na parte interna da bochecha, denominados manchas de Koplik



SARAMPO

- Síndromes clínicas:
 - Período exantemático
 - Período descamativo (remissão)



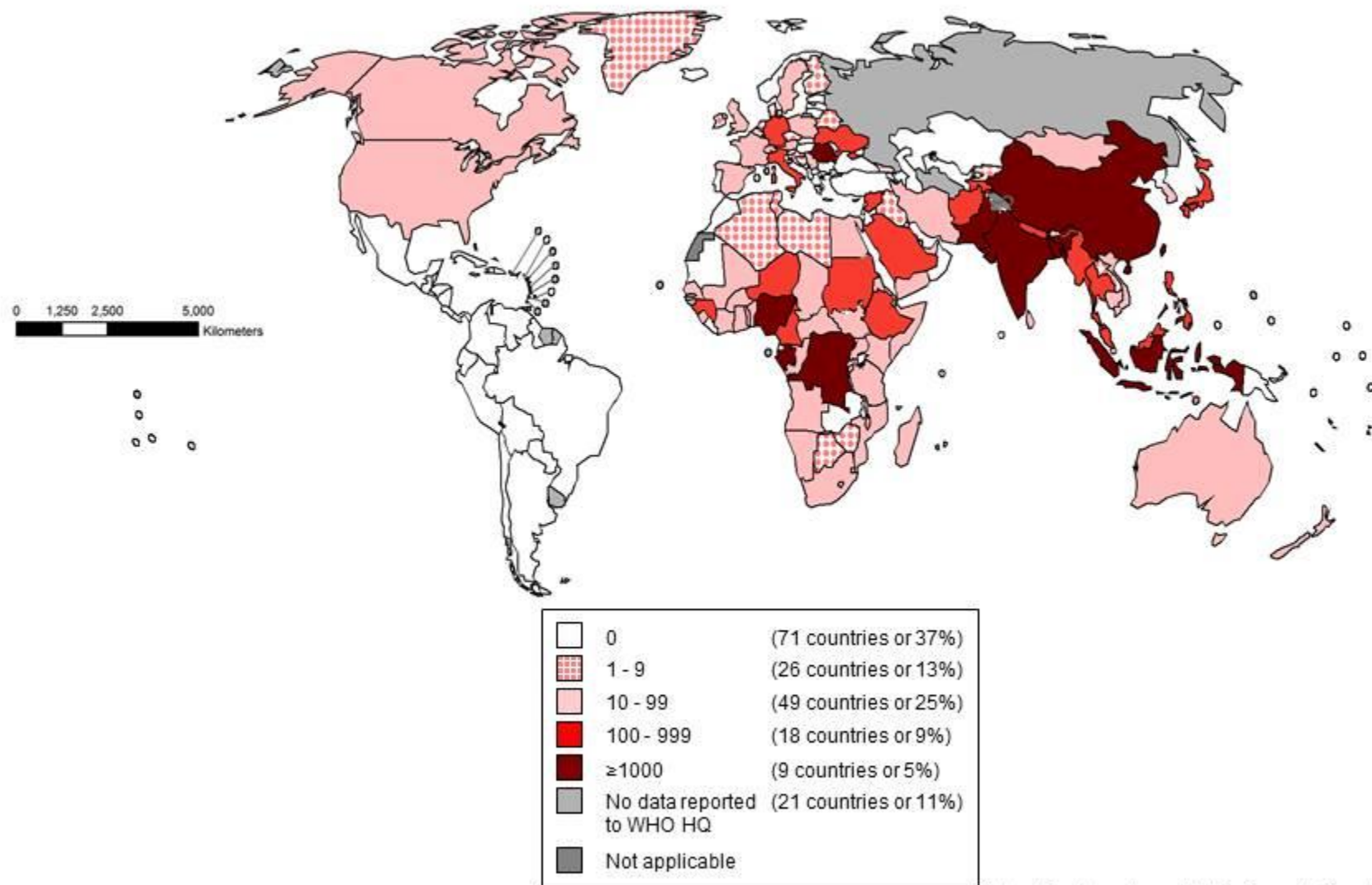
SARAMPO

- Doença que compromete a resistência do hospedeiro facilitando o surgimento de superinfecções, principalmente em crianças até dois anos
- As complicações mais comuns são: infecções respiratórias; otites; doenças diarreicas e neurológicas



O sarampo continua a ser uma doença comum em muitas partes do mundo, incluindo as áreas da Europa, Ásia, Pacífico e África.

Number of Reported Measles Cases with onset date from Sep 2016 to Feb 2017 (6M period)



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Ted Kennedy's
Battle Against
Brain Cancer

Will Michelle
Obama Hurt Barack
In November?



The Last Hurrah:
Indiana Jones
Shows His Age

TIME

The Truth About Vaccines

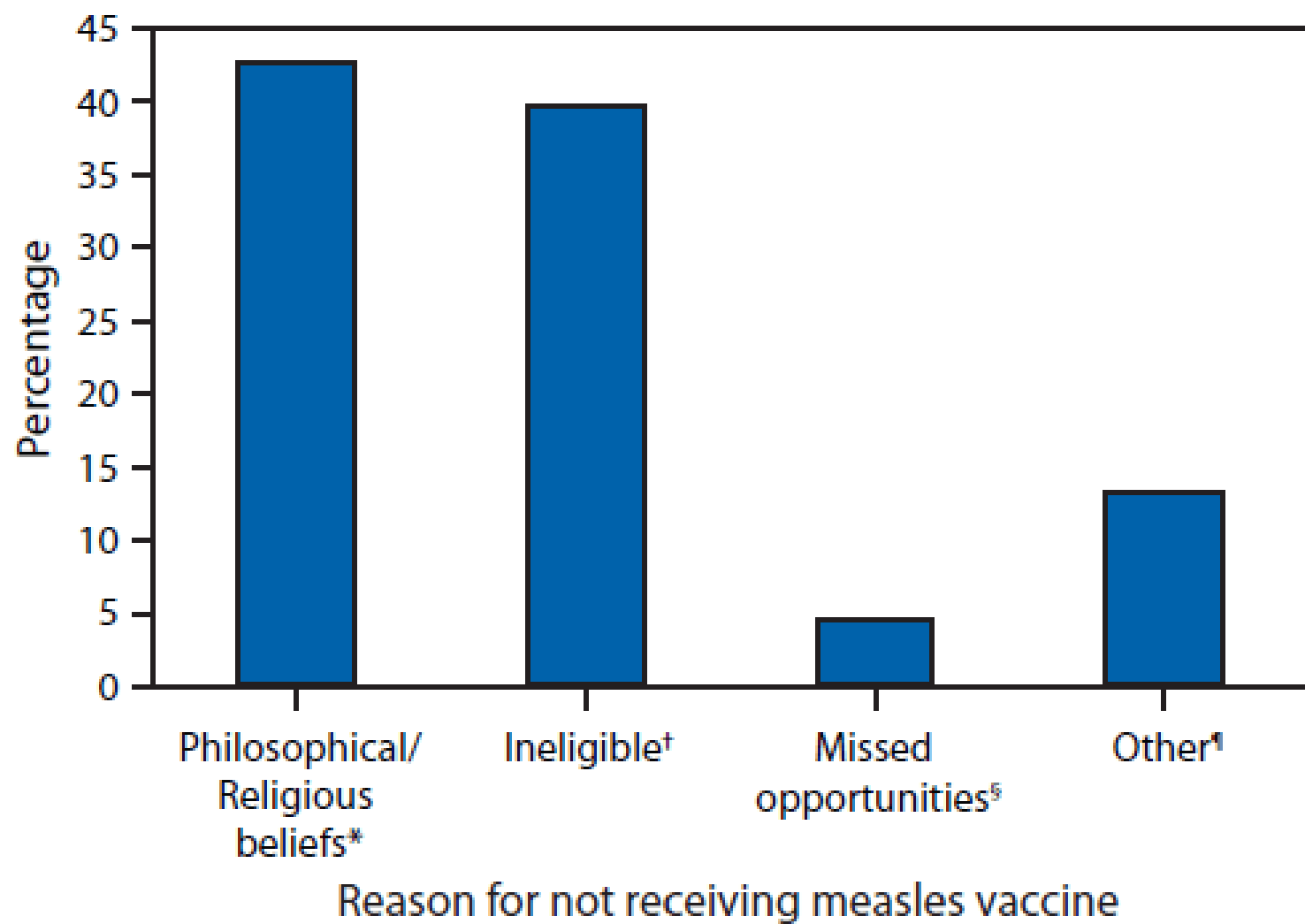
Worried about autism,
many parents are opting
out of immunizations.
How they're putting
the rest of us at risk

BY ALICE PARK



www.time.com





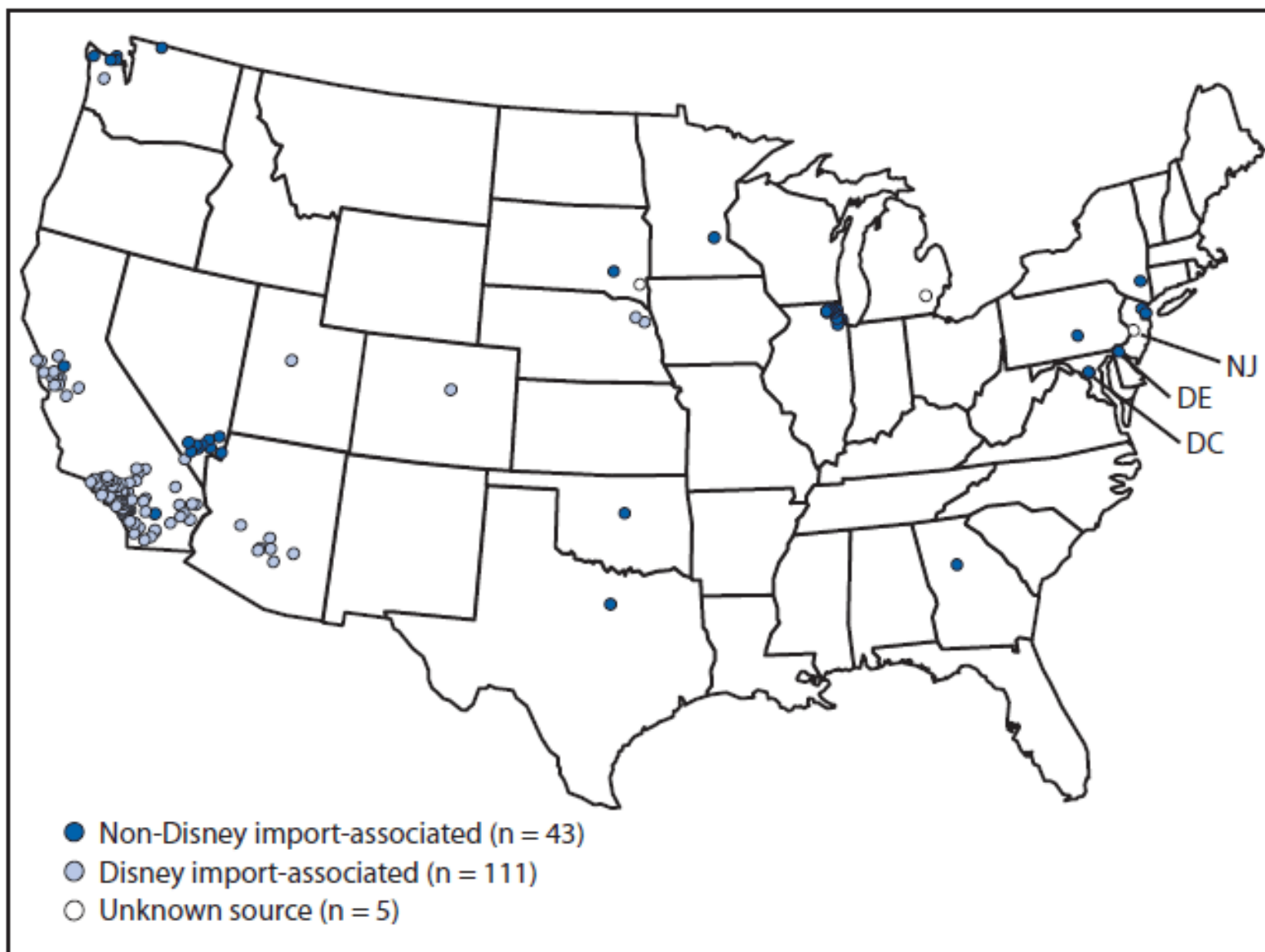
05/01/15

1 criança
(11 anos)

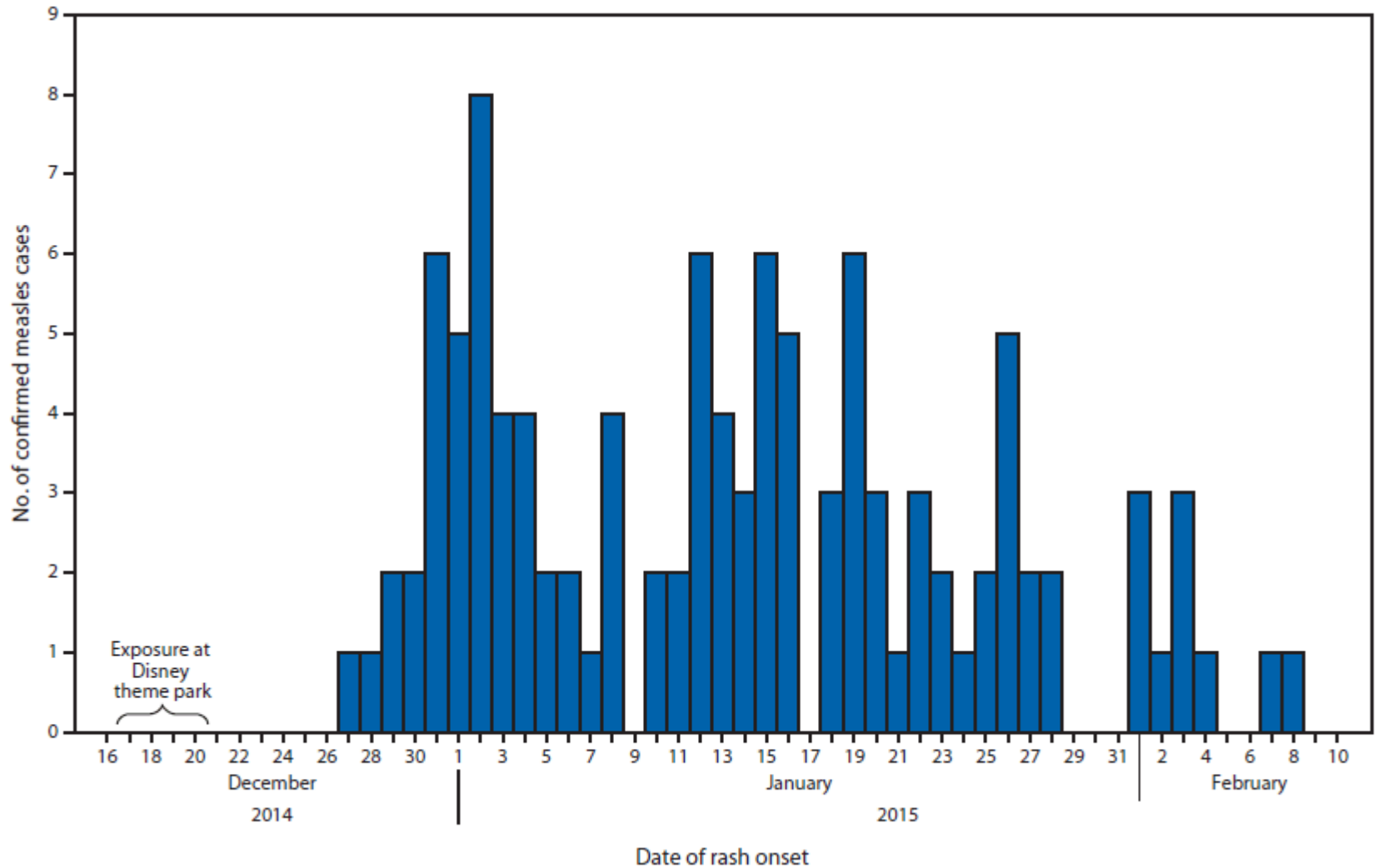
4 casos
Califórnia

2 casos
Utah



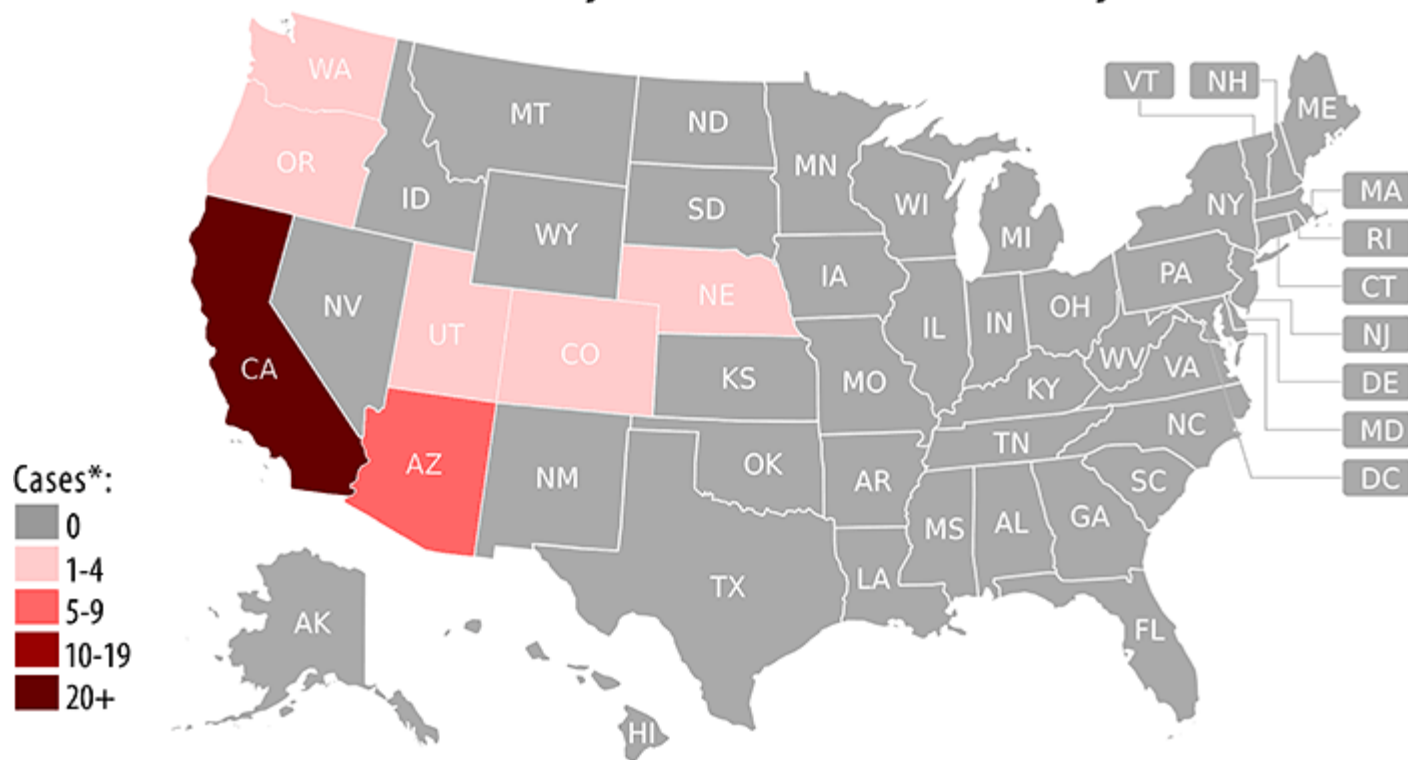


Lembranças da Disney



U.S. Multi-state Measles Outbreak

December 28, 2014 - March 6, 2015



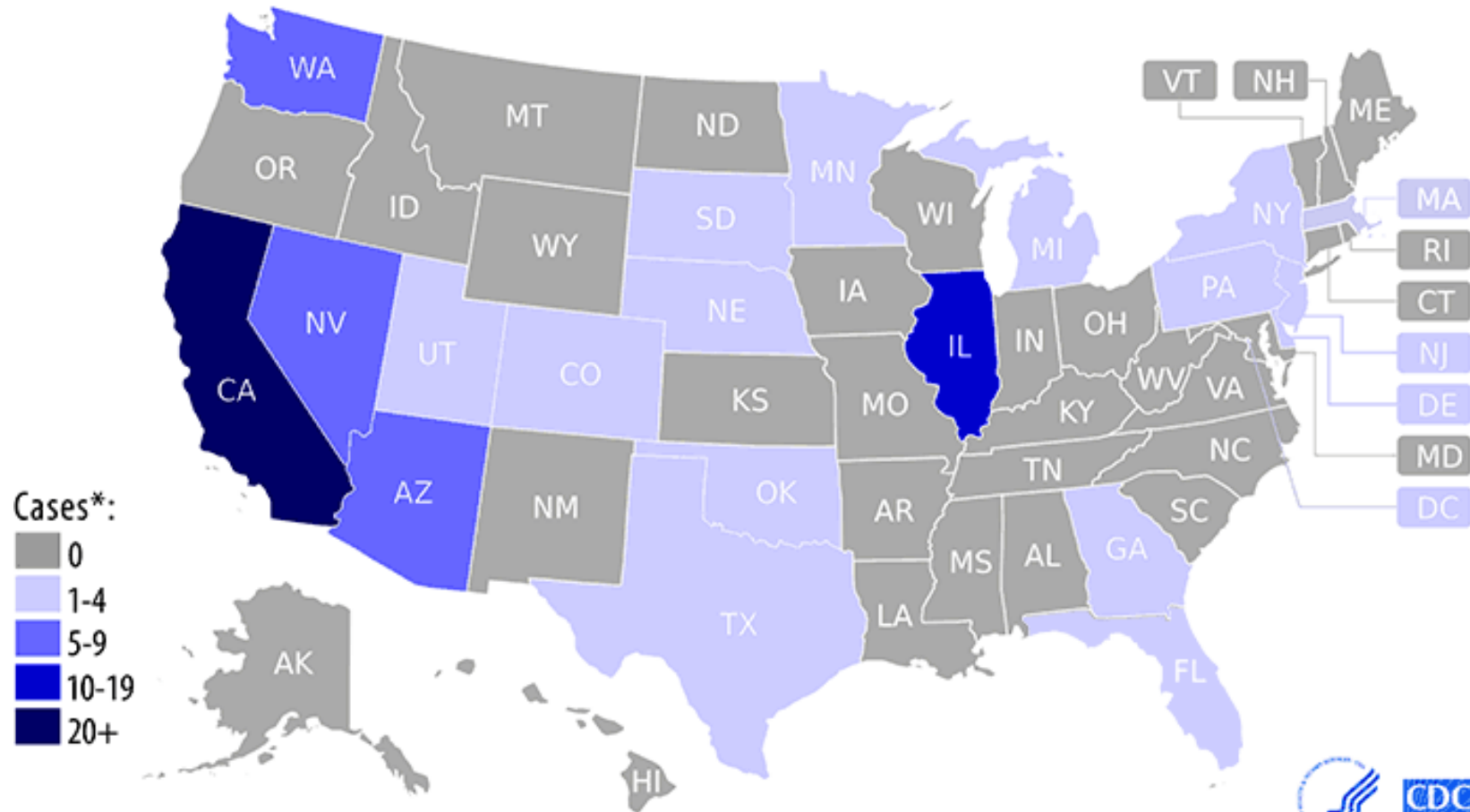
From December 28 to March 6, 2015, 142 people from 7 states [AZ (7), CA (126), CO (1), NE (2), OR (1), UT (3), WA (2)] were reported to have measles and are considered to be part of a large, ongoing outbreak linked to an amusement park in California*.

*Provisional data reported to CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases



2015 Measles Cases in the U.S.

January 1 to May 1, 2015



*Provisional data reported to CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases





Alerta Sarampo!

Seja campeão:

Vacine-se!

Adaptado de: www.paho.org/bra



RESP

CVE

CENTRO DE VIGILÂNCIA
EPIDEMIOLÓGICA
"Prof. Alexandre Vazquez"



COORDENAÇÃO DE
CONTROLE DE DOENÇAS



GOVERNO DO ESTADO
SÃO PAULO

Secretaria de Saúde

Sarampo no Brasil

- O Brasil registrou até 8 de outubro **2.044 casos confirmados de sarampo**, sendo **1.629 no Amazonas e 330 em Roraima**.
- Casos isolados foram identificados em **São Paulo (3)**, **no Rio de Janeiro (18)**, **no Rio Grande do Sul (36)**, **em Rondônia (2)**, **em Pernambuco (4)**, **no Pará (17)**, **em Sergipe (4)** e **no Distrito Federal (1)**.
- Há ainda, de acordo com dados divulgados em 10 de outubro pelo Ministério da Saúde, um total de **7.966 casos em investigação**.

Sarampo no Brasil

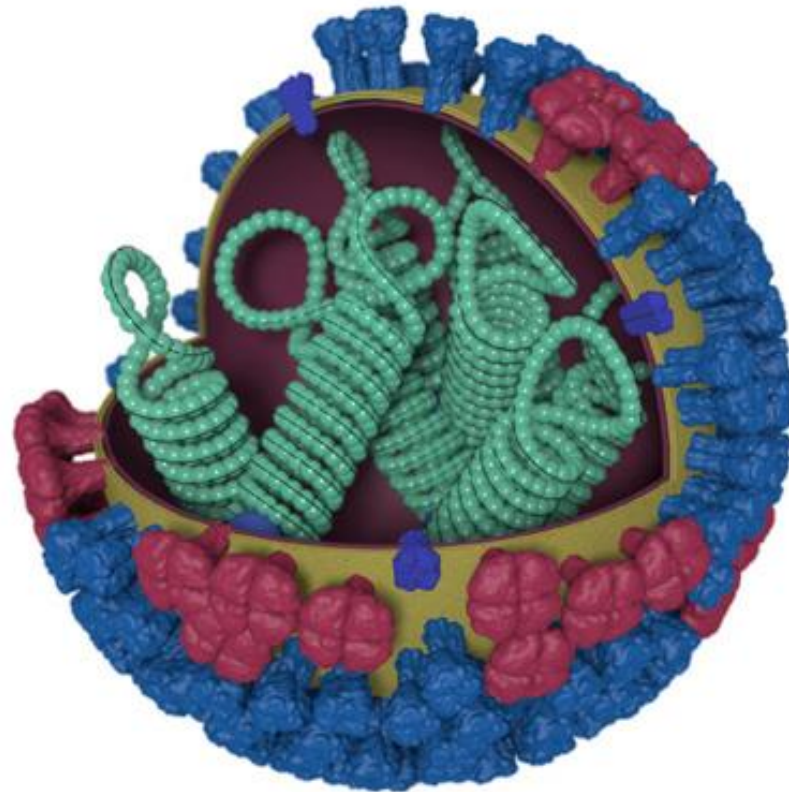
- Os surtos, segundo a pasta, estão relacionados à importação, já que o genótipo do vírus (D8) que circula no país é o mesmo que circula na Venezuela, país que enfrenta surto de sarampo desde 2017.
- "O Ministério da Saúde vem fazendo bloqueio de vacinação, mesmo em casos suspeitos, estão sendo realizadas em todos os estados".

Sarampo no Brasil

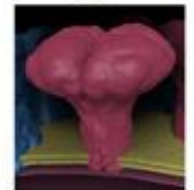
- Até o momento, no Brasil, foram confirmadas dez mortes pela doença, sendo quatro em Roraima (três em estrangeiros e uma em brasileiro), quatro no Amazonas (todos brasileiros, dois de Manaus e dois do município de Autazes) e dois no Pará (indígenas venezuelanos).

INFLUENZA

AN INFLUENZA VIRUS



Hemagglutinin



Neuraminidase

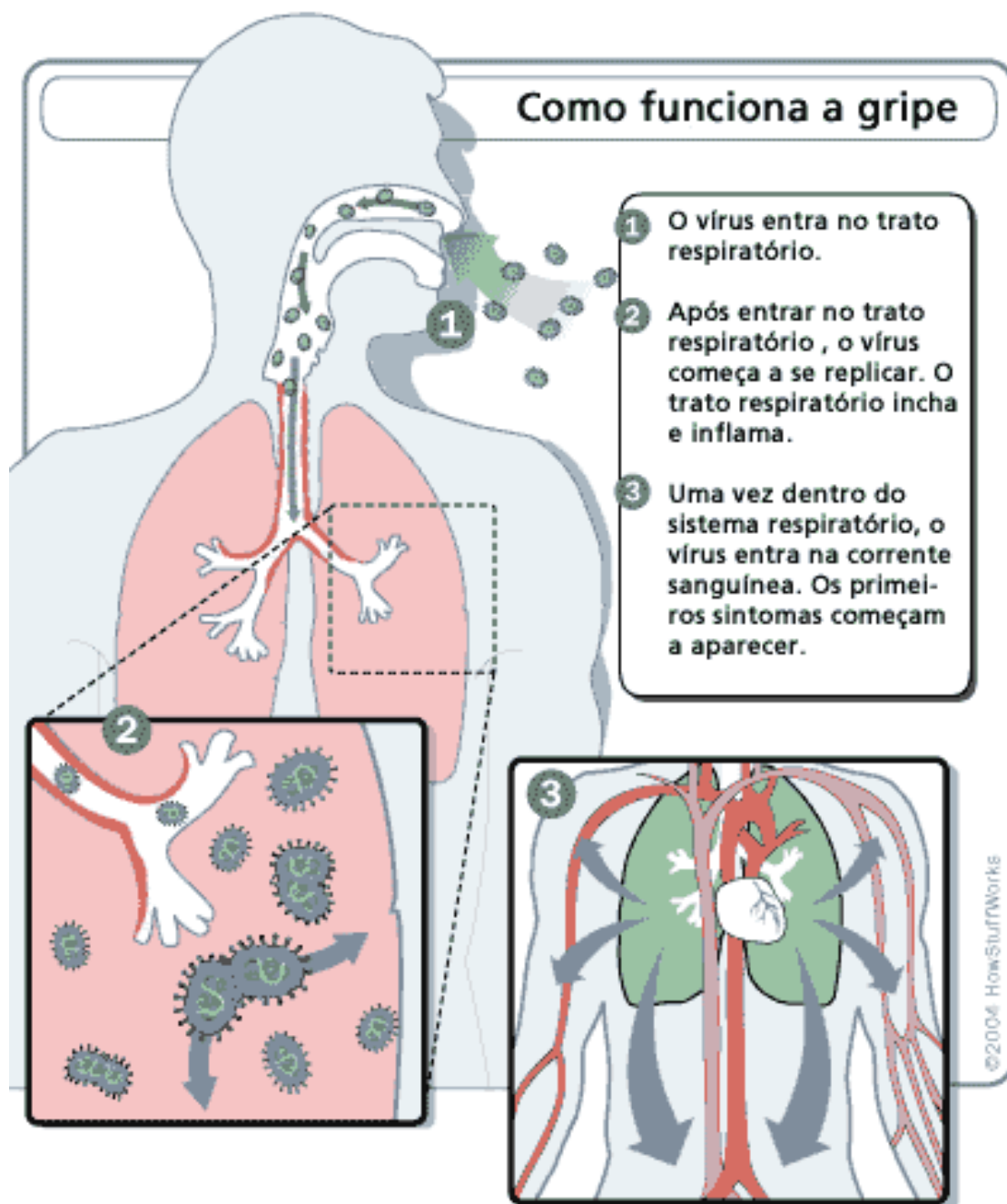


M2 ion channel



Ribonucleoprotein

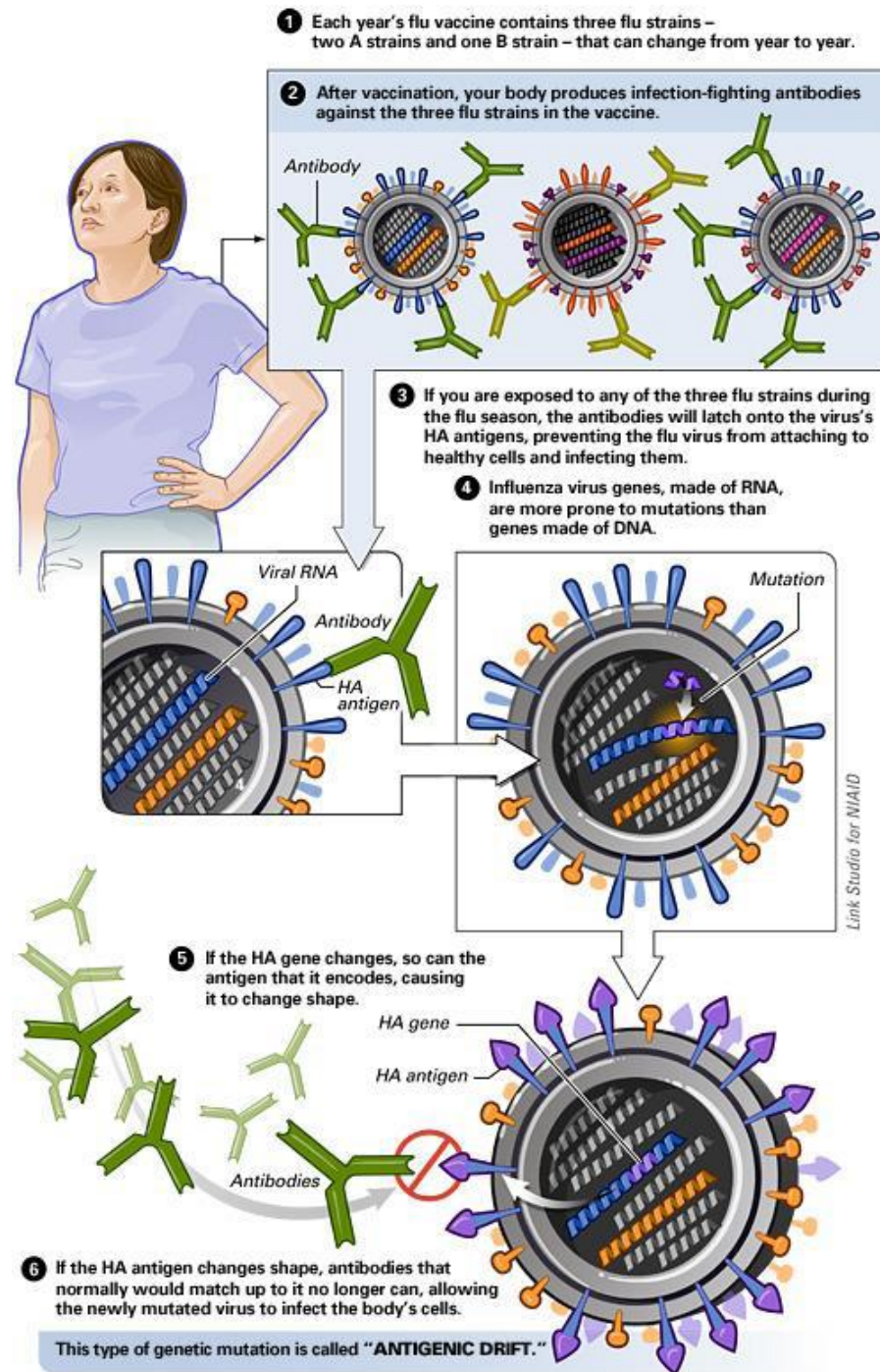
Como funciona a gripe



SINTOMAS

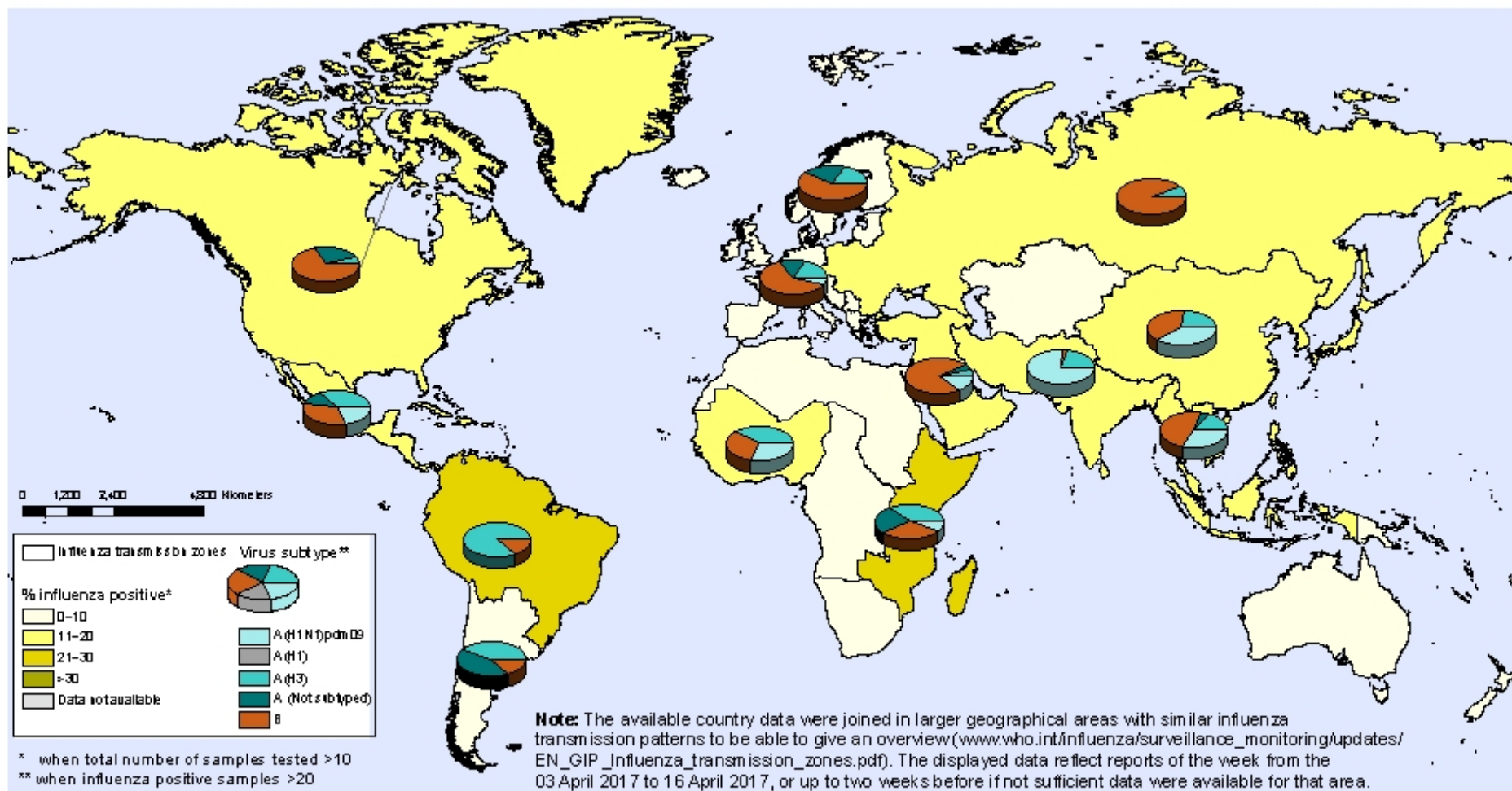
- Dores (cabeça e músculos).
- Febre (38°C a 40°C).
- Dores no peito.
- Perda de apetite.
- Fadiga.
- Tosse seca.
- Chiado.
- Vômitos ou diarreia.

Gripe sazonal



Percentage of respiratory specimens that tested positive for influenza By influenza transmission zone

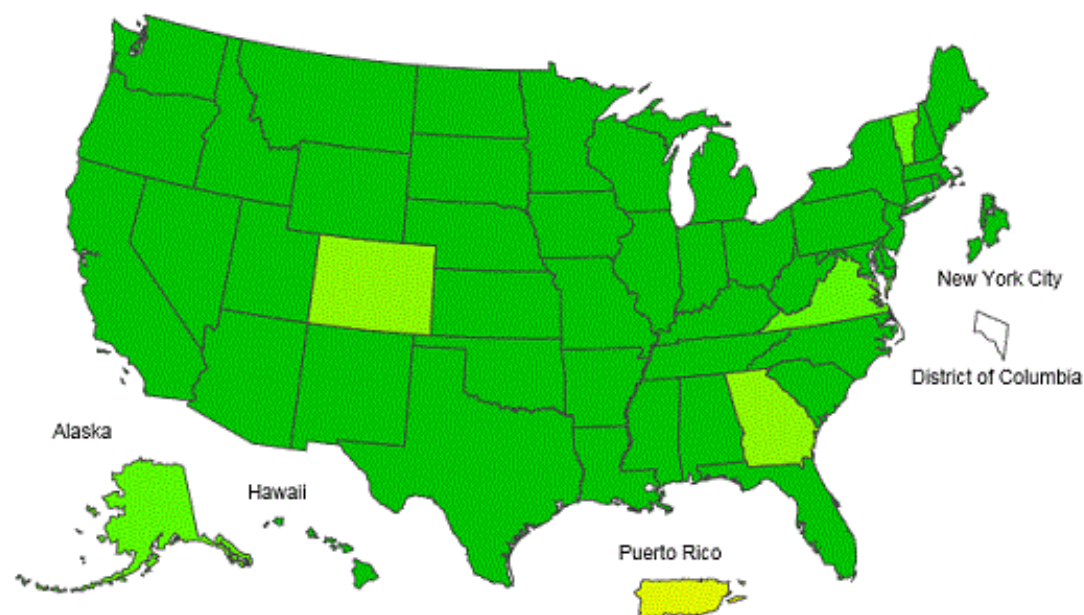
Status as of 27 April 2017



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Data Source: Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS), FluNet (www.who.int/flu-net).

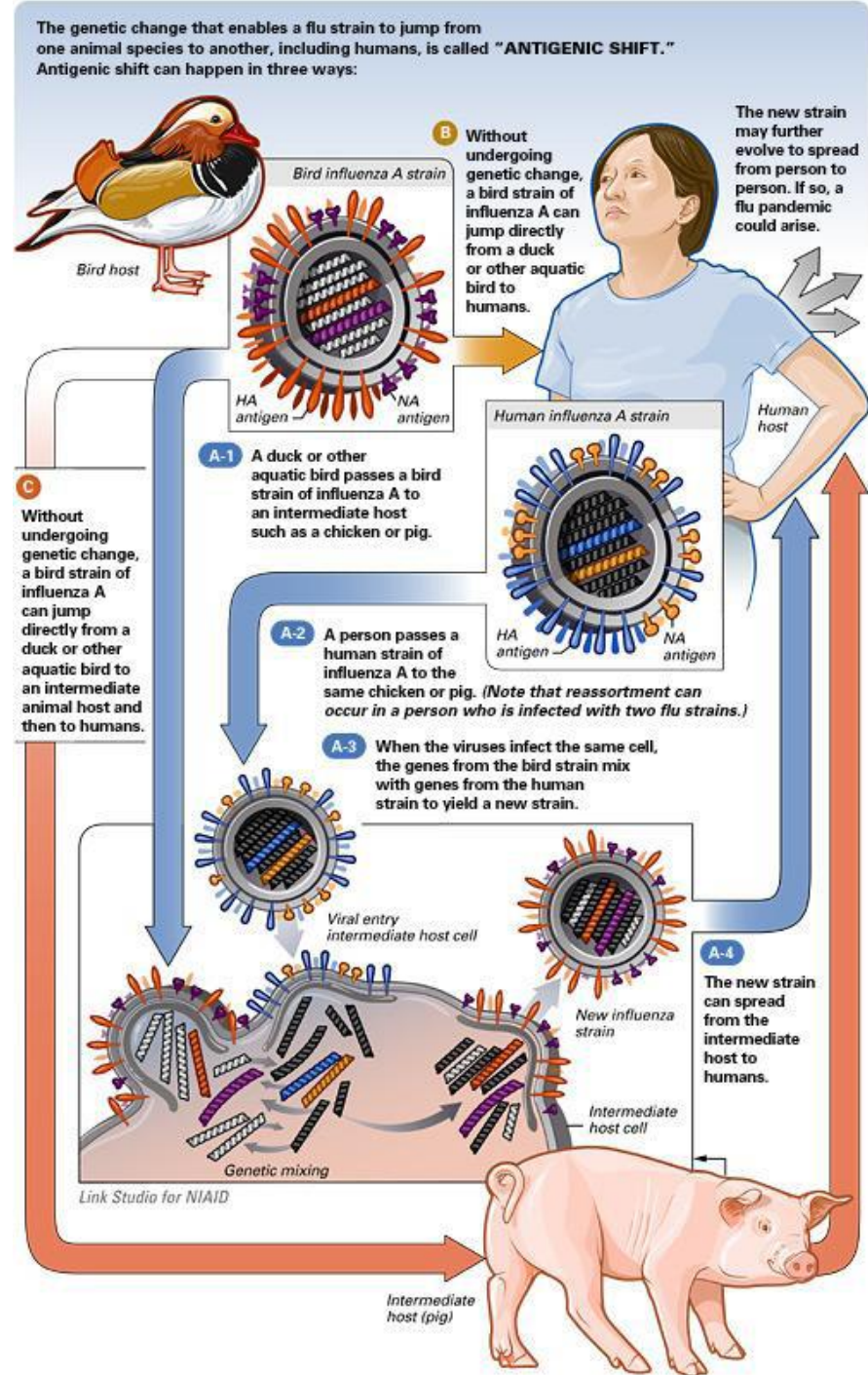
Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity Level Indicator Determined by Data Reported to ILINet
2016-17 Influenza Season Week 41 ending Oct 15, 2016



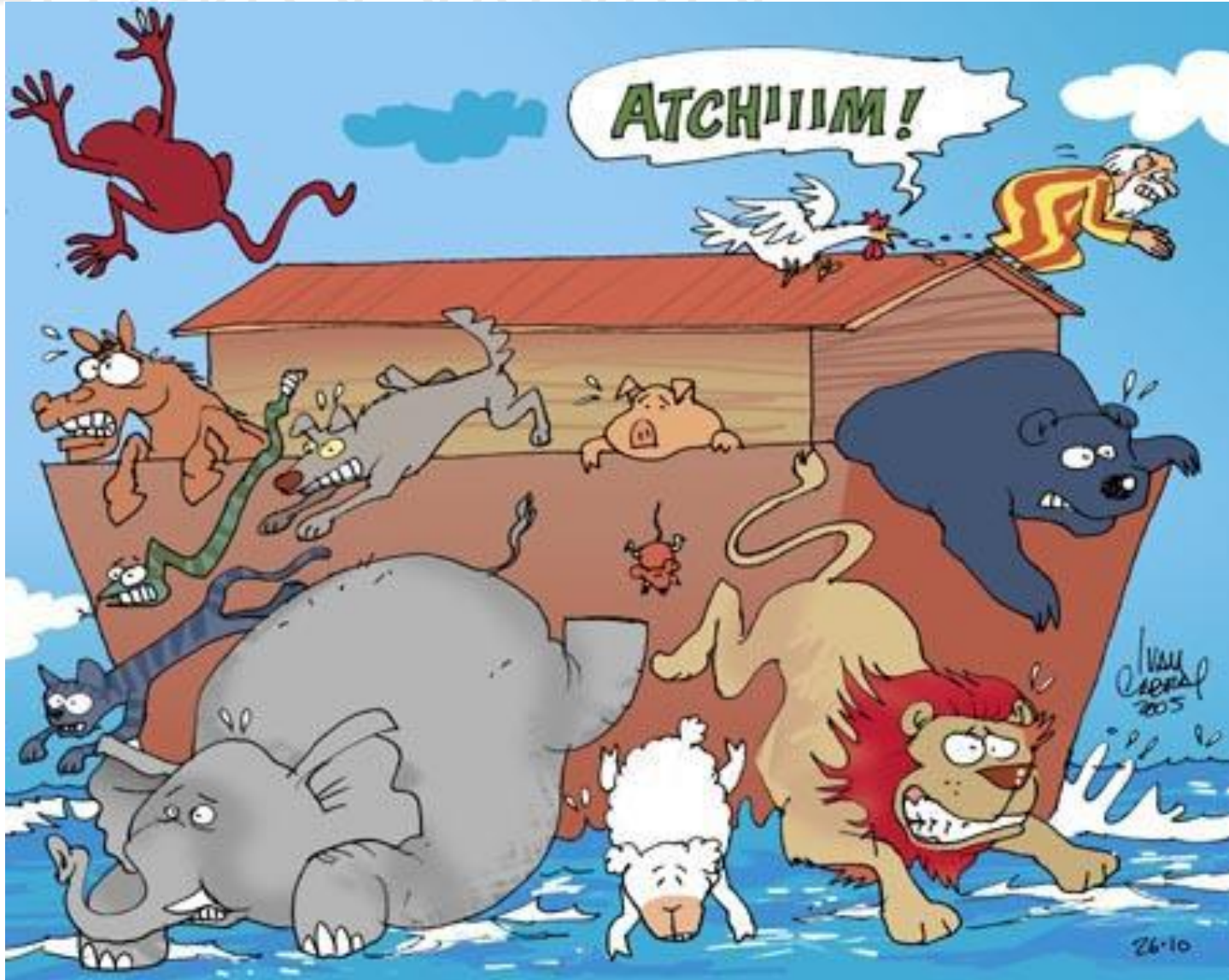
ILI Activity Level



Gripe epidêmica



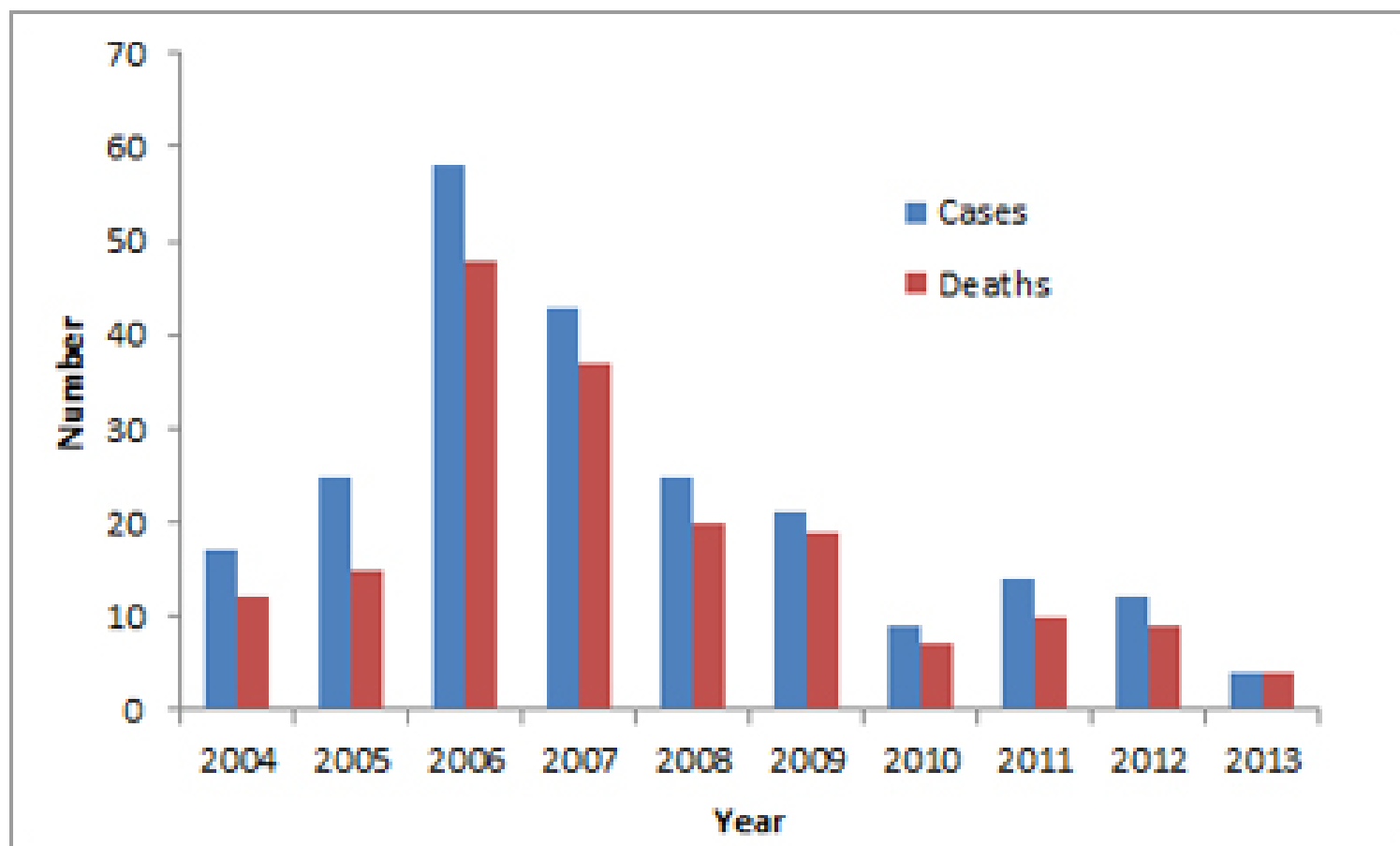
INFLUENZA AVIÁRIA





Influenza H7N9





WHO Ásia

GRIPE SUINA -H1N1



VÍRUS H1N1

- Fragmentos de material genômico de influenza humano, aviário e suíno
- Mais grave em gestantes, doenças crônicas, obesos
- Indivíduos jovens -resposta inflamatória (tempestade de citocinas)
- Existem vacinas disponíveis

Ação do novo vírus no organismo

COMO ATACA CÉLULA



CONTÁGIO

Transmitido como uma gripe comum, por meio de partículas de saliva ou secreção nasal

VÍRUS

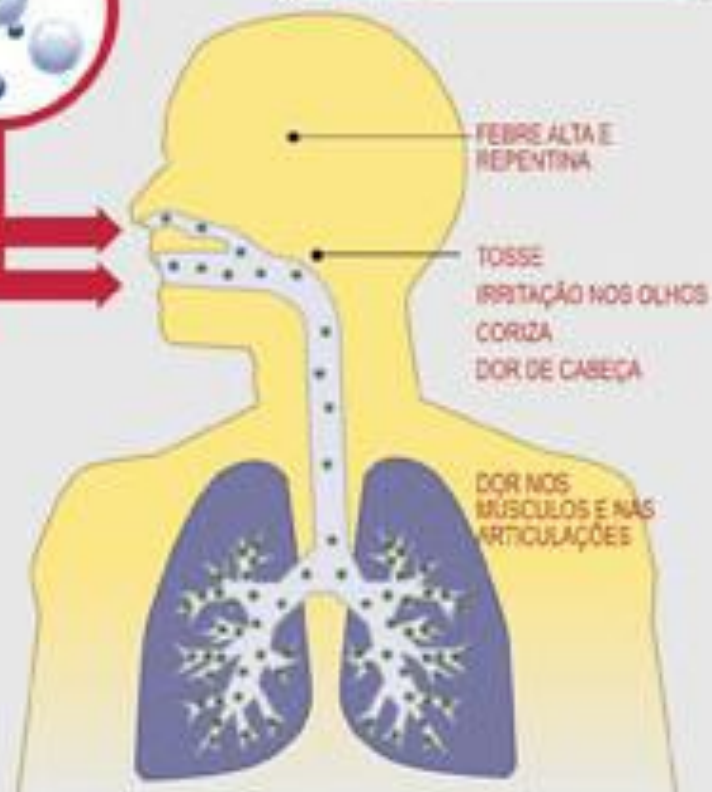
GOTÍCULAS DE SALIVA



INCUBAÇÃO

Sintomas começam a aparecer quatro ou cinco dias após a infecção

SINTOMAS



PREVENÇÃO

- VACINAÇÃO



Middle East

RESPIRATORY SYNDROME CORONAVIRUS

— MERS-COV —



MERS CoV



THE PATH OF MERS



Camels

Dromedaries in the Middle East and Africa were found to have antibodies to the strains recovered from humans. No live virus has been isolated from camels yet.

PATIENT 1
(Tested positive for MERS; now recovered)

TRAVELED FROM RIYADH to LONDON to CHICAGO to MUNSTER, IND.

PATIENT 2
(Tested positive for MERS; now recovered)

TRAVELED FROM JIDDA, SAUDI ARABIA, to LONDON to BOSTON to ATLANTA to ORLANDO

PATIENT 3
(Had MERS antibodies; never sick)

HAD TWO FACE-TO-FACE MEETINGS IN ILLINOIS WITH PATIENT 1



Bats

MERS virus strains that matched those in humans have been found in bats near the first MERS patient's home in Saudi Arabia.

Humans

It's not clear how the virus jumped from animals to people. Most cases of human-to-human spread have occurred among family members or in hospitals.

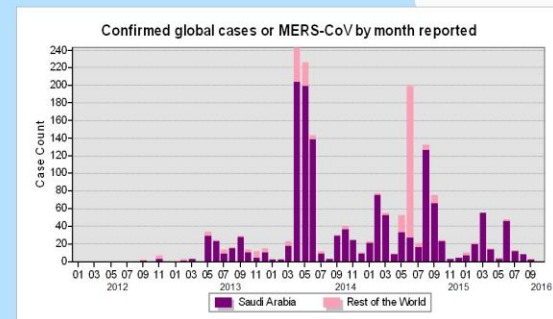
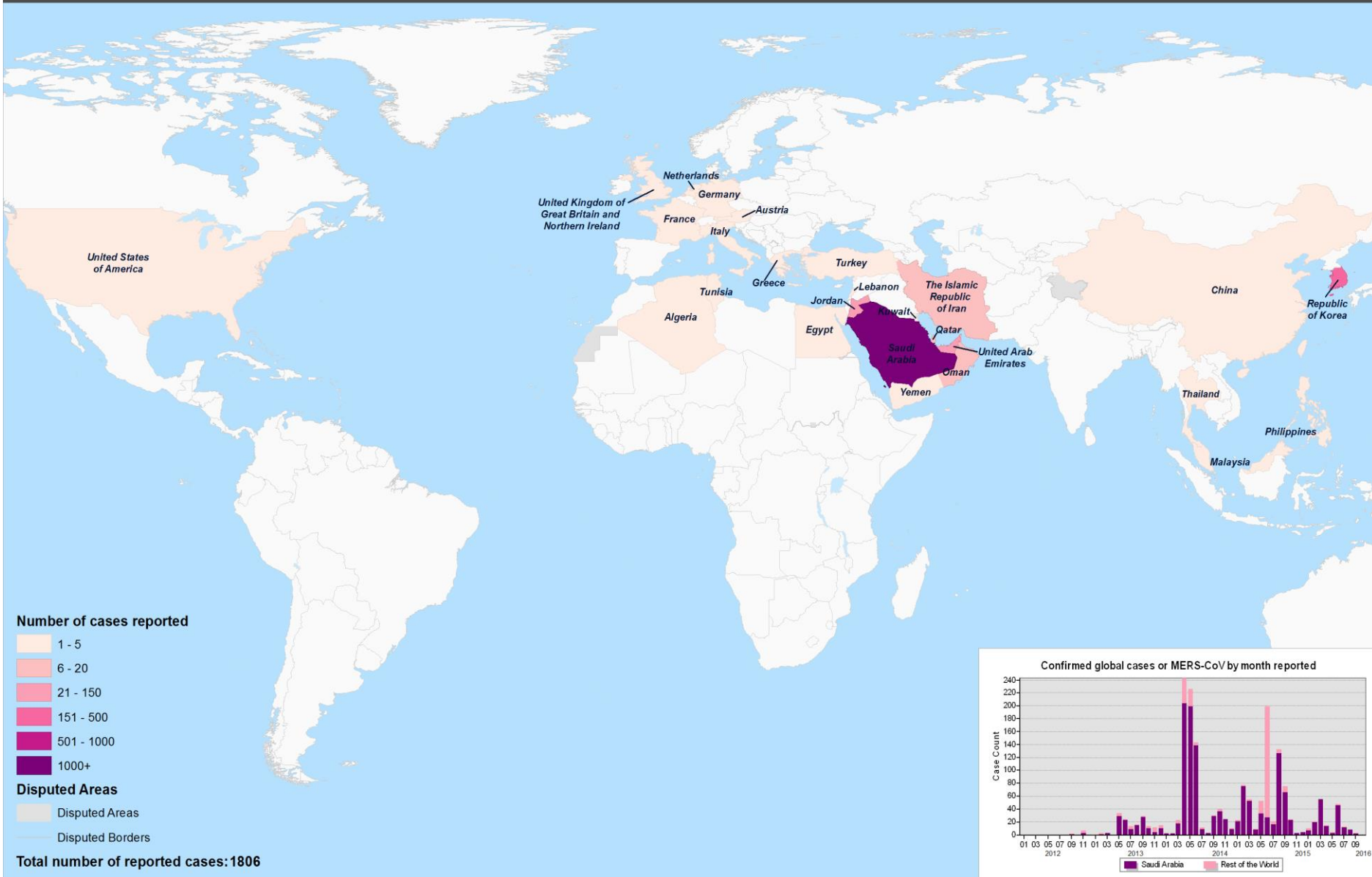


SOURCES: WHO; CDC

Countries in or near the Arabian Peninsula



CONFIRMED GLOBAL CASES OF MERS-COV 2012 - 2016



Map Scale (A3): 1:1,109,175,783

1 cm = 11,092 km

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984

Datum: WGS 1984

Units: Degree

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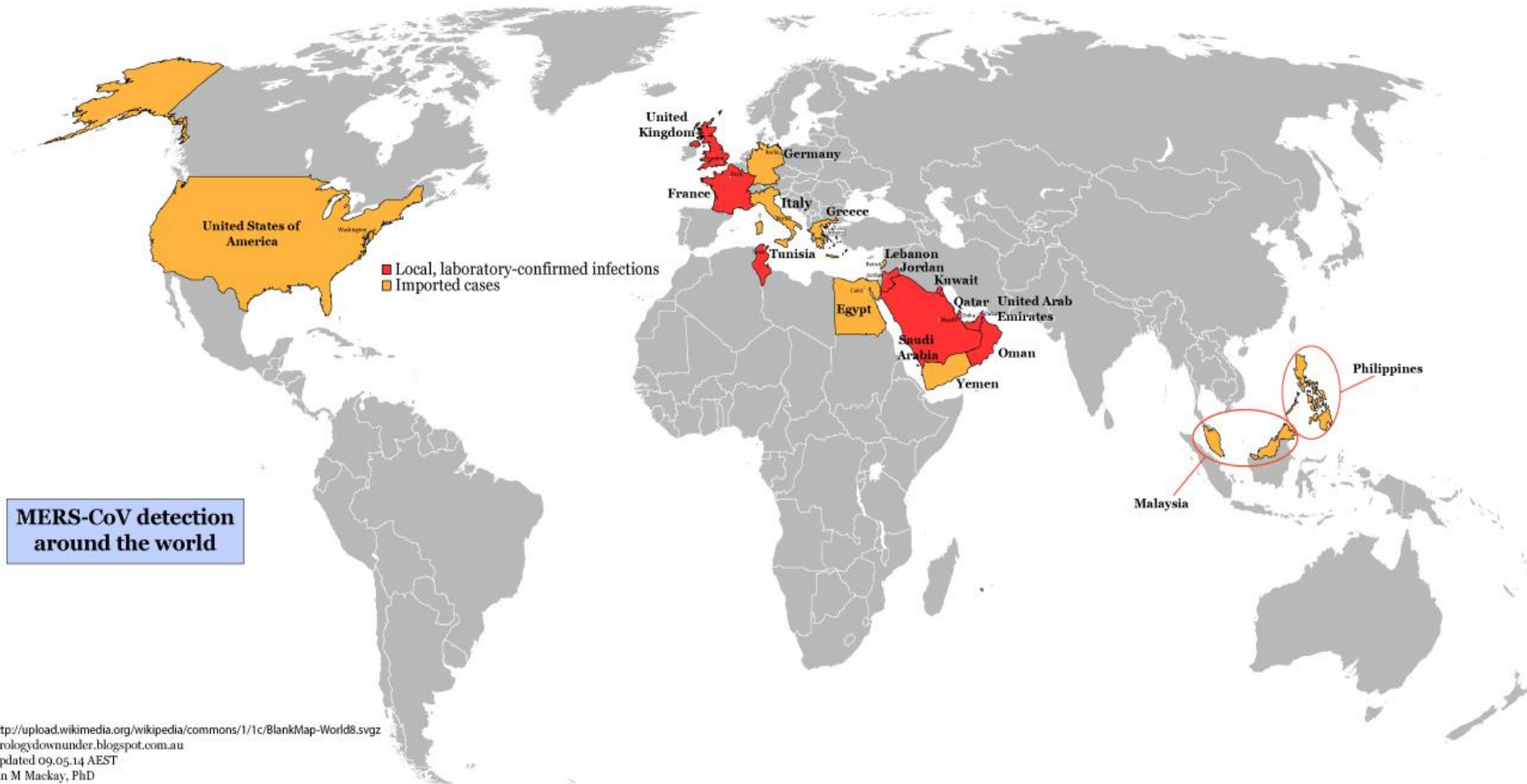
Data Source: World Health Organization

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Map date: 14/10/2016



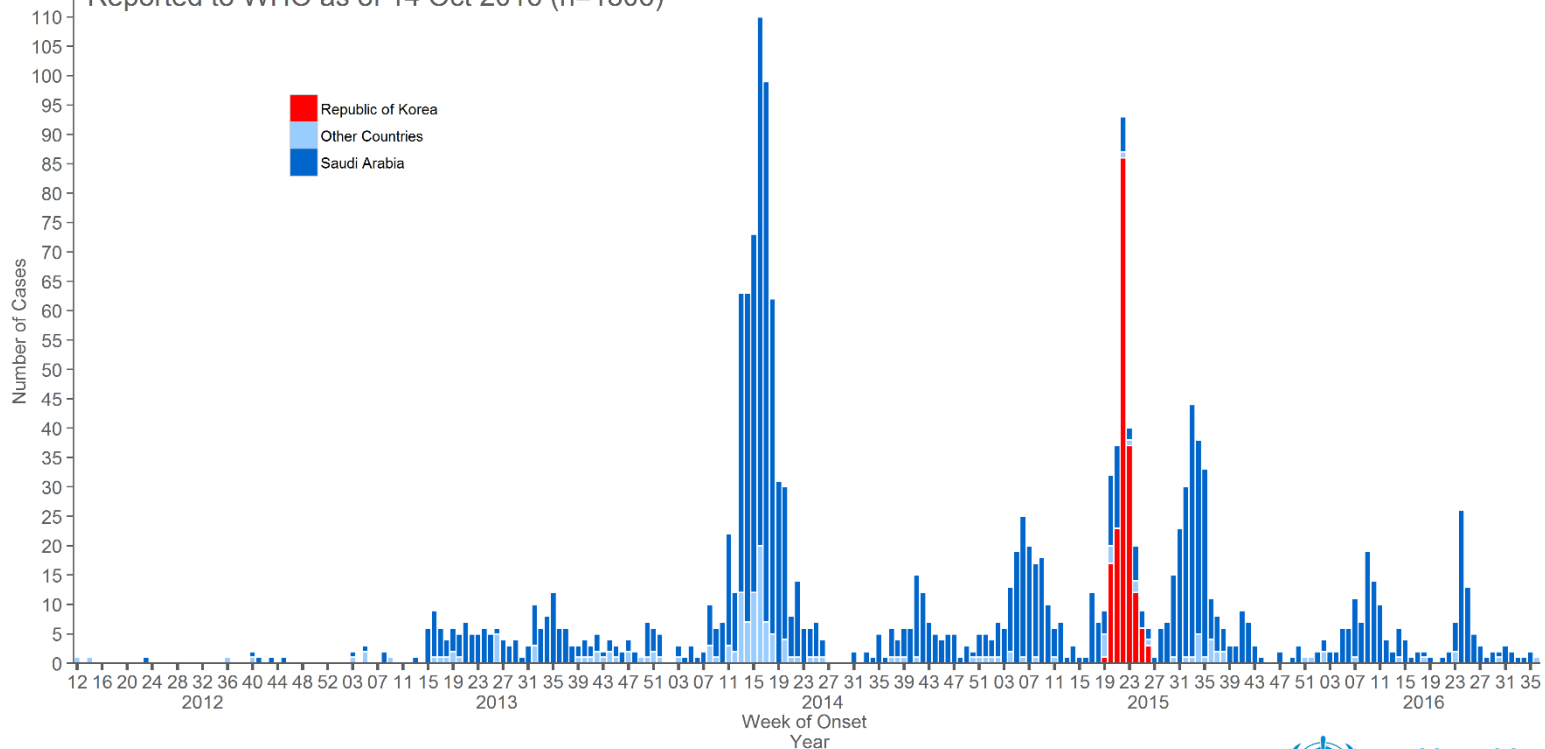
MERS-CoV



VÍRUS MERS - CoV

Confirmed global cases of MERS-CoV

Reported to WHO as of 14 Oct 2016 (n=1806)



Other countries: Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Netherlands, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yemen

Please note that the underlying data is subject to change as the investigations around cases are ongoing. Onset date estimated if not available.



The common
symptoms are:



Fever
(38°C and higher)



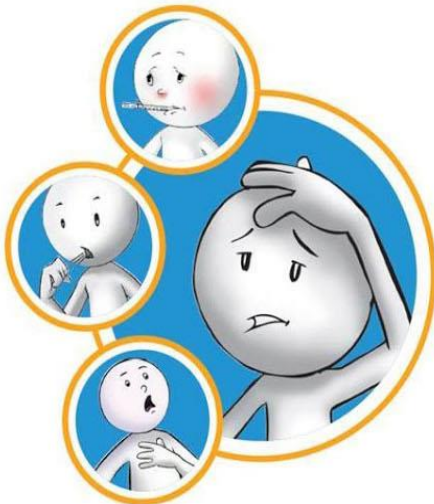
Cough



Difficulty in
breathing

MERS-CoV

Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus



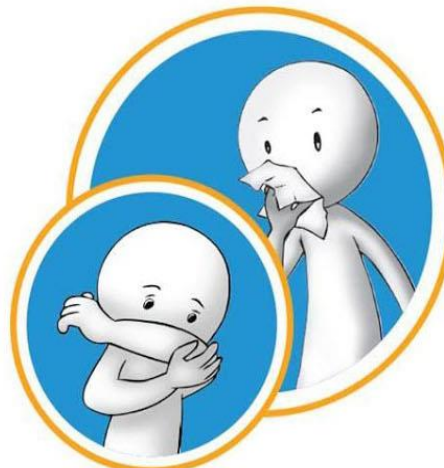
Consult a health worker if you have fever (38 °C or higher), cough or difficulty breathing. Inform them of your recent travel history



Avoid close contact with people if you are sick



Wash your hands regularly with soap and water and maintain good personal hygiene



Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your sleeve when coughing or sneezing

FONTES DE INFORMAÇÃO

- Sites oficiais:
- www.who.int/ith
- www.cdc.gov/travel
- No Brasil:
- www.saude.gov.br/svs
- www.anvisa.gov.br
- São Paulo
- www.emilioribas.sp.gov.br/viajante.htm
- www.cve.saude.sp.gov.br
- www.sucen.sp.gov.br
- Rio de Janeiro
- www.cives.ufrj.br



Boa Viagem!!!