



DEPARTAMENTO DE
MICroBiologia
UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO



Infecções entéricas por vírus

Enrique Boccardo

Depto. Microbiologia – ICB/USP

eboccardo@usp.br

Infecções entéricas por vírus

Principais agentes etiológicos:

- Picornavírus (enterovírus e vírus da hepatite A)
- Calicivírus (Norovírus)
- Adenovírus
- Reovírus (rotavírus)
- Coronavírus
- Outros...

Infecções entéricas por vírus

Principais vias de transmissão:

- Alimentos
- Água
- Fômites
- contato

Table 1 | *Human viruses potentially transmitted by the waterborne route.*

Virus group	Genus	Family	Disease caused
Norovirus	Norovirus	<i>Caliciviridae</i>	Gastroenteritis
Human enterovirus A-D	Enterovirus	<i>Picornaviridae</i>	Paralysis, herpangina, meningitis, respiratory disease, hand-foot-and-mouth disease, myocarditis, heart anomalies, rash, pleurodynia, diabetes
Hepatitis A virus	Hepatovirus	<i>Picornaviridae</i>	Hepatitis
Human adenovirus A-G	Mastadenovirus	<i>Adenoviridae</i>	Gastroenteritis, respiratory disease, conjunctivitis
Hepatitis E virus	Hepevirus	<i>Hepeviridae</i>	Hepatitis
Influenza A virus	Influenza A virus	<i>Orthomyxoviridae</i>	Influenza
Human coronavirus	Coronavirus	<i>Coronaviridae</i>	Gastroenteritis, respiratory disease
Human polyomavirus	Polyomavirus	<i>Polyomaviridae</i>	Skin diseases, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, nephropathy, hemorrhagic cystitis
Human picobirnavirus	Picobirnavirus	<i>Picobirnaviridae</i>	Diarrhea
Papillomavirus	Papillomavirus	<i>Papillomaviridae</i>	Genital warts, throat warts (rarely), skin warts, cervical cancer and other, less common but serious cancers

Infecções entéricas por vírus

Entrada via trato alimentar

Vírus entéricos

- Virus que penetram e se multiplicam no trato alimentar precisam ser resistentes a variações de pH, ação de enzimas digestivas e a condições ambientais extremas.
- O epitélio intestinal é recoberto por células polarizadas, colunares, com microvilosidades.
- Rotavírus, adenovírus e poliovírus se multiplicam muito bem neste epitélio.

Infecções localizadas:

Rotavírus - diarreias

Norovírus- diarreias

Coronavírus- diarreias

Infecções sistêmicas

Enterovírus - pólio - hepatite A

Reovírus - infecções respiratórias e entéricas

Adenovírus - infecções respiratórias, entéricas, renais

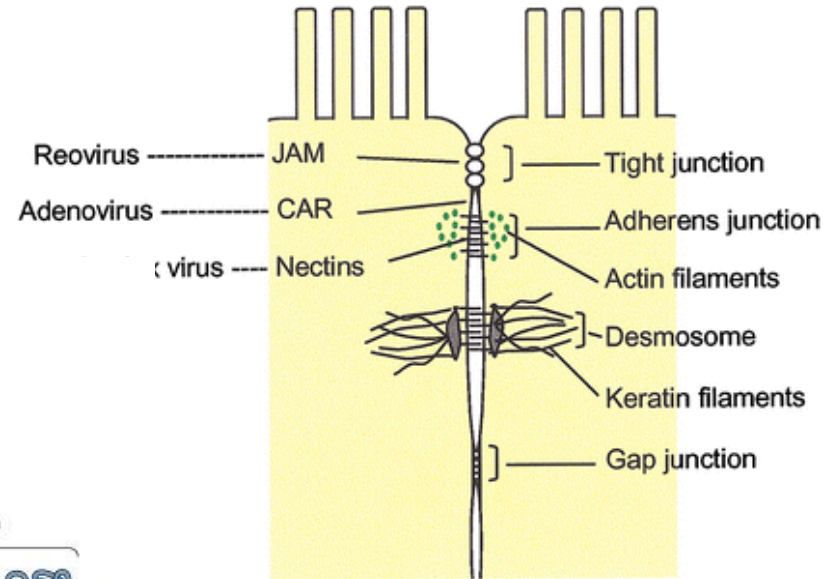
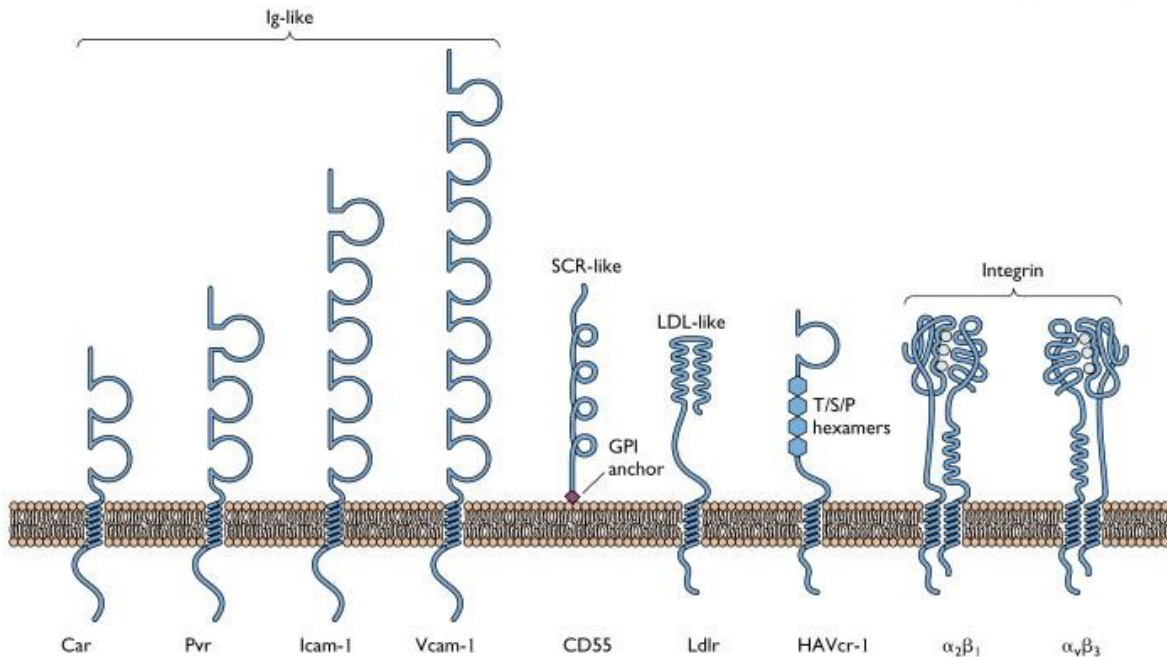
Infecções entéricas por vírus

Disseminação Viral

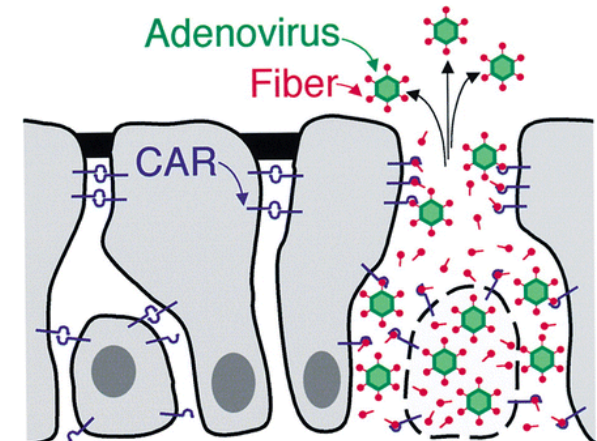
- Células epiteliais e receptores virais
 - Muitos receptores virais são moléculas de adesão:
 - CD155 (PVR) - para poliovírus
 - CAR- Coxsackie, Adenovirus- Receptor - componente das “tight junctions”
 - ICAM-1 – Rinovírus
 - Receptores contendo ácido siálico, integrinas e Hsc70 como receptores secundários - Rotavírus

Infecções entéricas por vírus

Disseminação Viral



From Spear: Dev Cell 3:462-464 (2002)



From Walters et al Cell 110:789-799 (2002)

Picornavírus

- **Enterovírus:** poliovírus, echovírus e coxsackievírus

Poliovírus (1, 2 e 3)

Echovírus 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 25 e 30. (“Echo” acrônimo de “enteric cytopathogenic human orphan”)

Coxsackievírus A9, B1, B2, B3 e B4.

Enterovírus 70 e 71.

Outros...

Picornavírus

Enterovírus

Família: *Picornavidae*

Gênero: Enterovírus

- Capsídeo icosaédrico, não envelopado, de 27-32nm.
- Resistente ao calor, frio, condições ácidas e relativa resistência à desinfecção.
- Genoma de RNA linear, de fita simples, (+).
- 12 espécies
- Principal via de transmissão: **Fecal-oral.**

Picornavírus



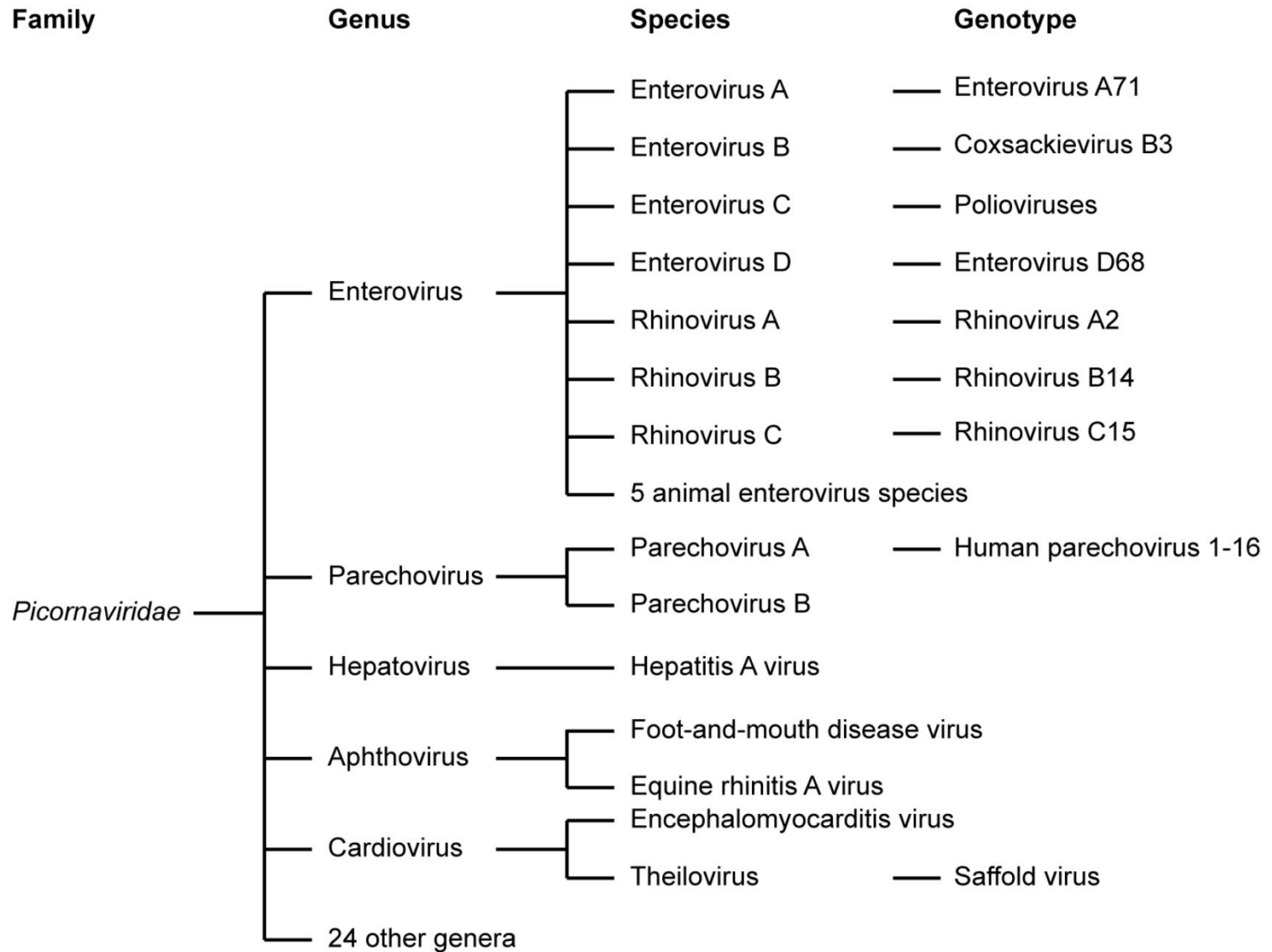
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+ Order: <i>Mononegavirales</i>	(8 Families)	history
+ Order: <i>Nidovirales</i>	(4 Families)	history
- Order: <i>Picornavirales</i>	(5 Families)	history
+ Family: <i>Dicistroviridae</i>	(3 Genera)	history
+ Family: <i>Iflaviridae</i>	(1 Genus)	history
+ Family: <i>Marnaviridae</i>	(1 Genus)	history
- Family: <i>Picornaviridae</i>	(31 Genera)	history
+ Genus: <i>Aphthovirus</i>	(4 Species)	history
+ Genus: <i>Aquamavirus</i>	(1 Species)	history
+ Genus: <i>Avihepatovirus</i>	(1 Species)	history
+ Genus: <i>Avisivirus</i>	(1 Species)	history
+ Genus: <i>Cardiovirus</i>	(3 Species)	history
+ Genus: <i>Cosavirus</i>	(1 Species)	history
+ Genus: <i>Dicpivirus</i>	(1 Species)	history
- Genus: <i>Enterovirus</i>	(12 Species)	history
Species: <i>Enterovirus A</i>		history
Species: <i>Enterovirus B</i>		history
★ Species: <i>Enterovirus C</i>		history
Species: <i>Enterovirus D</i>		history
Species: <i>Enterovirus E</i>		history
Species: <i>Enterovirus F</i>		history
Species: <i>Enterovirus G</i>		history
Species: <i>Enterovirus H</i>		history
Species: <i>Enterovirus J</i>		history
Species: <i>Rhinovirus A</i>		history
Species: <i>Rhinovirus B</i>		history
Species: <i>Rhinovirus C</i>		history
+ Genus: <i>Erbovirus</i>	(1 Species)	history

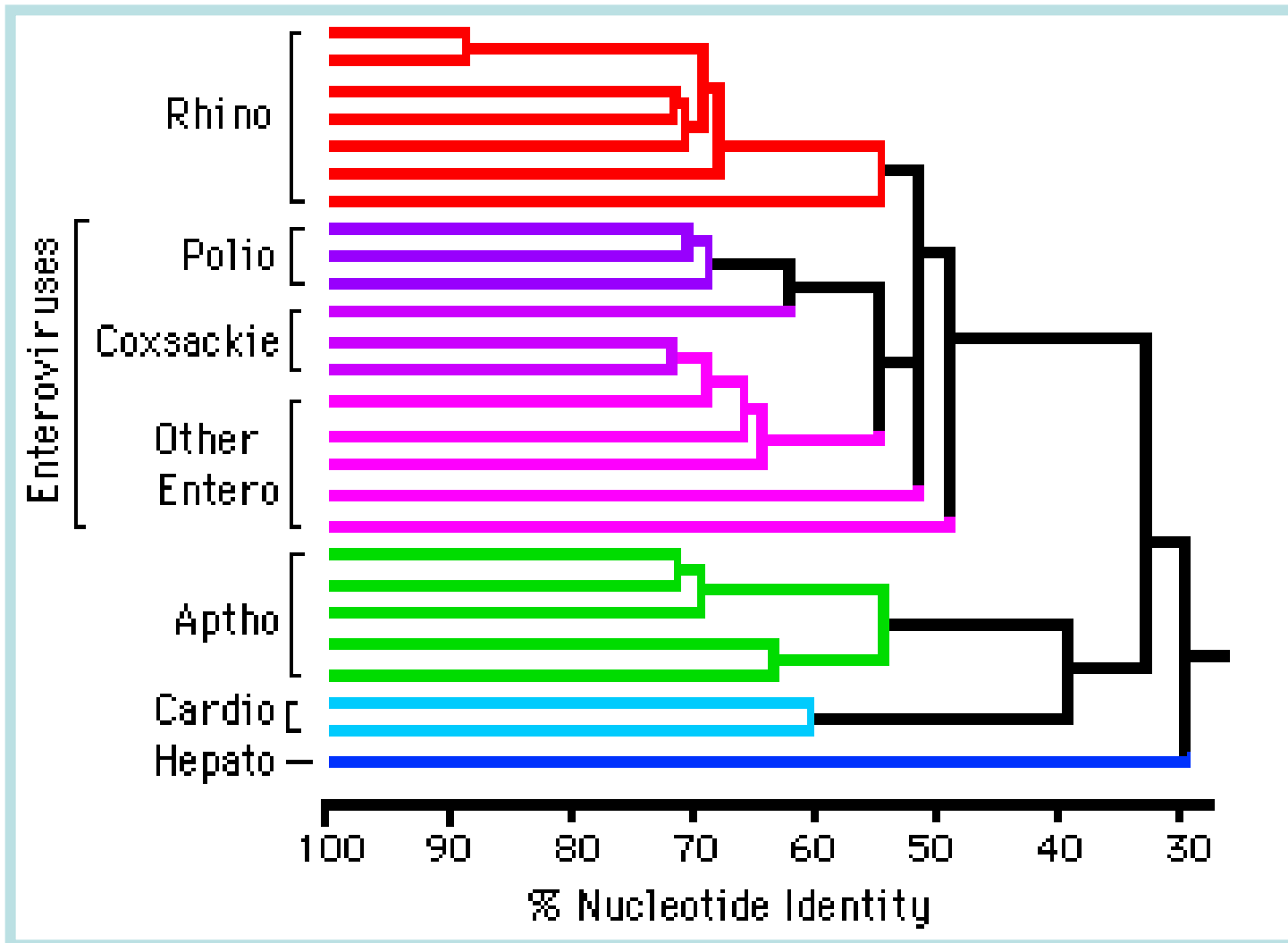
Picornavírus

Enterovírus



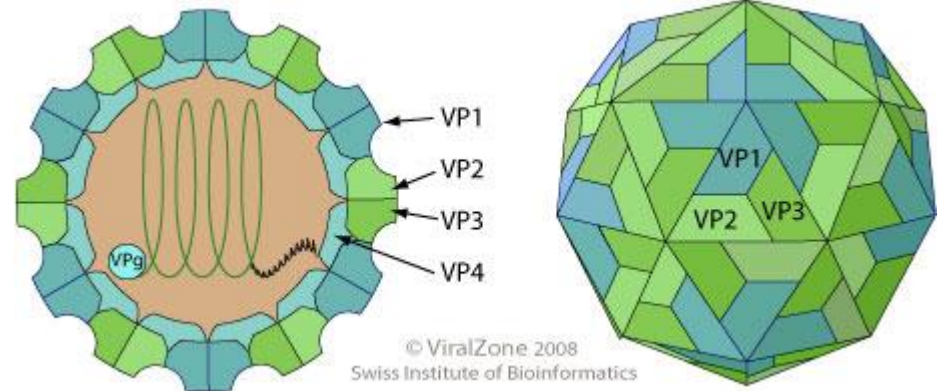
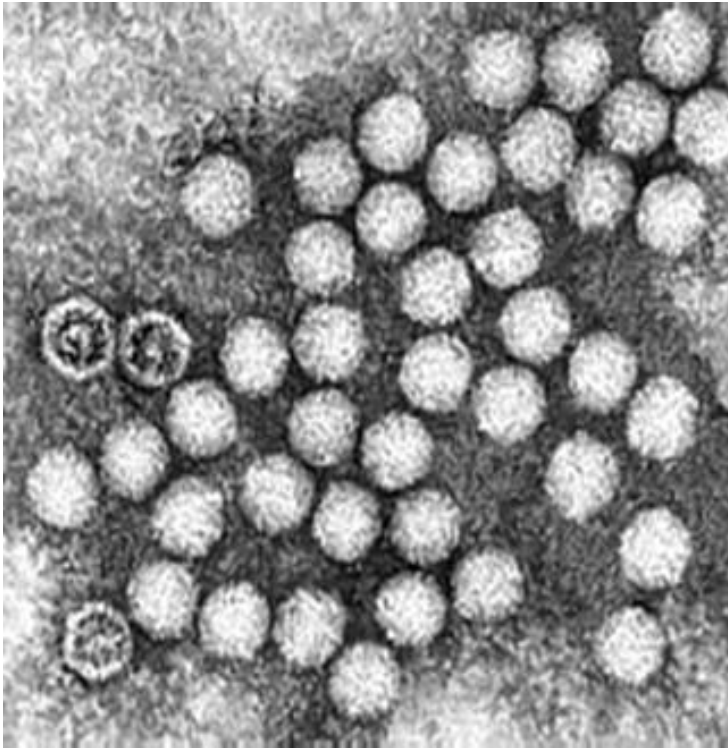
Picornavírus

Enterovírus



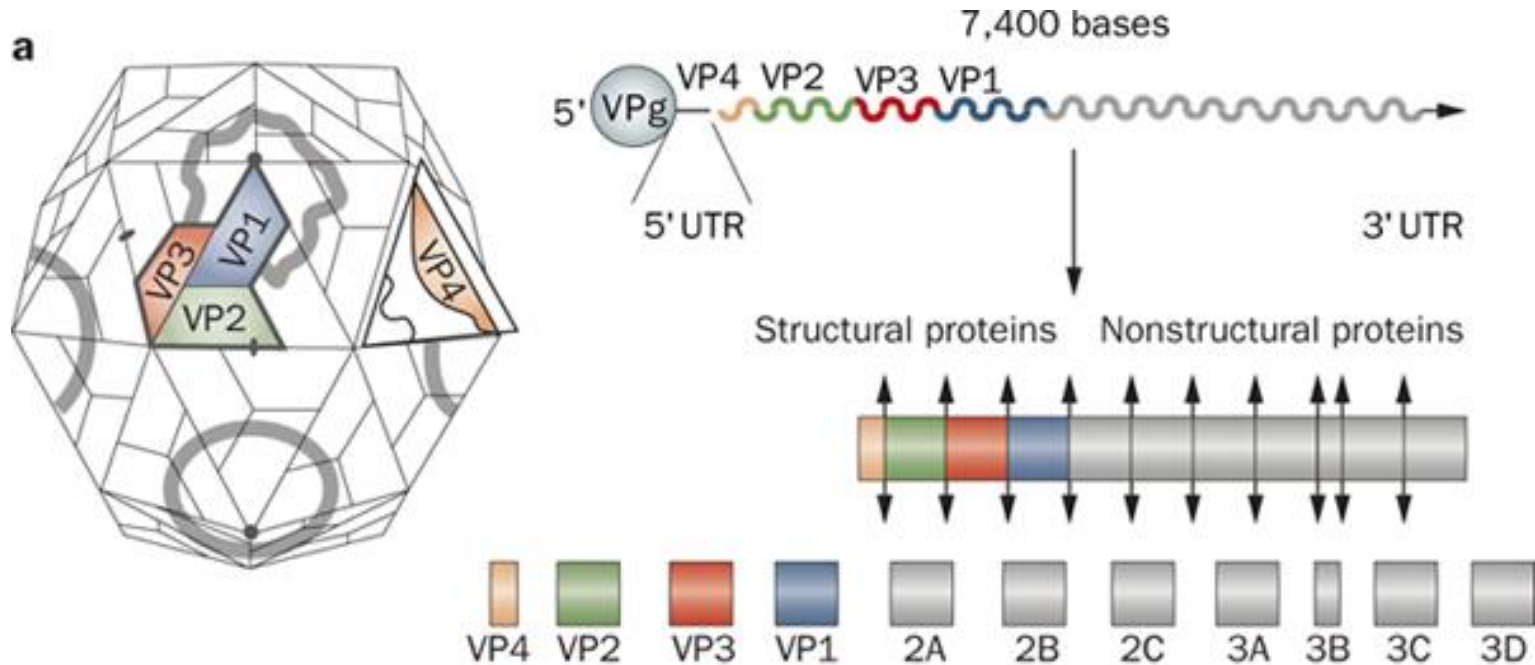
Picornavírus

Enterovírus



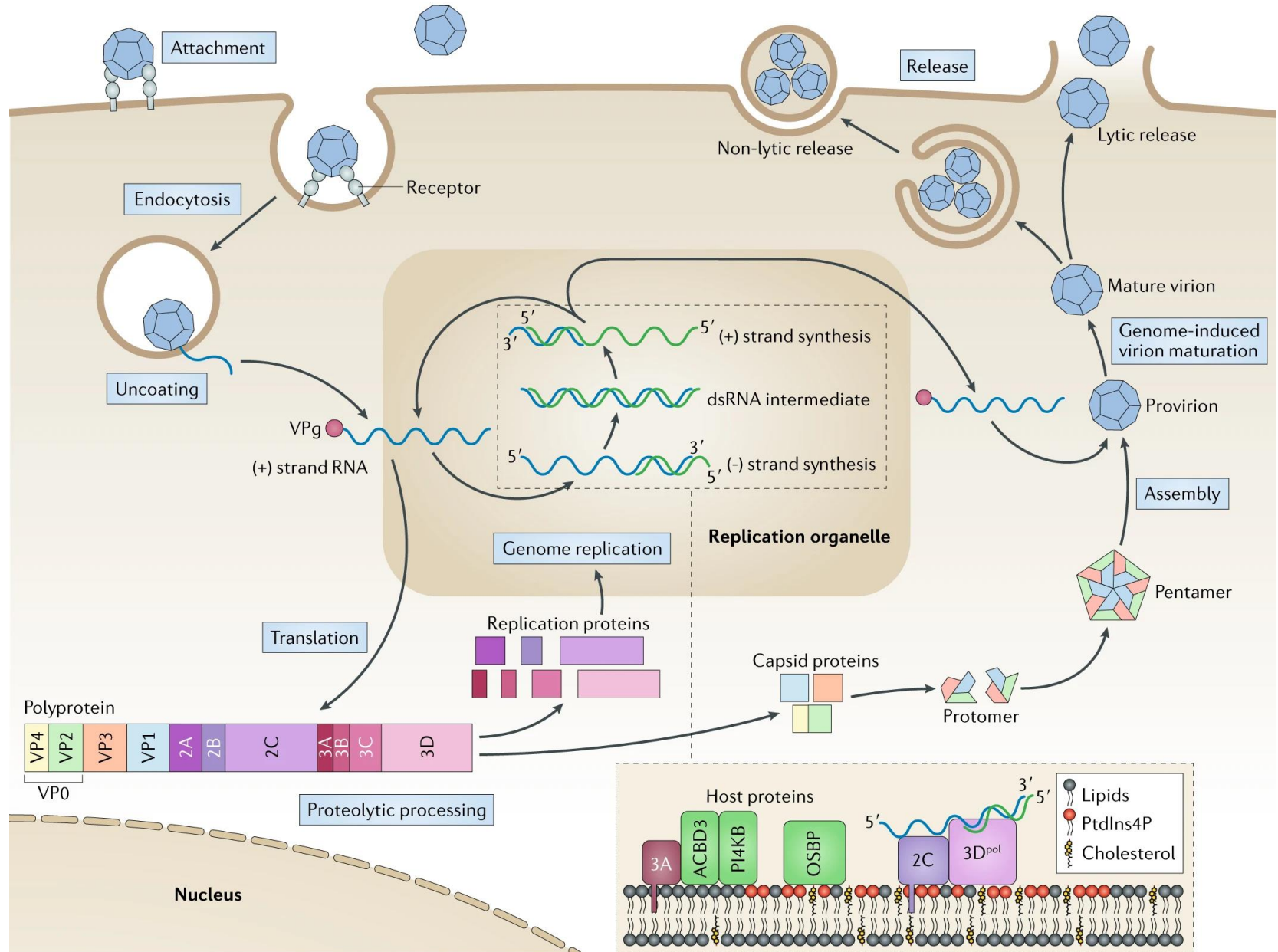
Picornavírus

Enterovírus: organização e ciclo

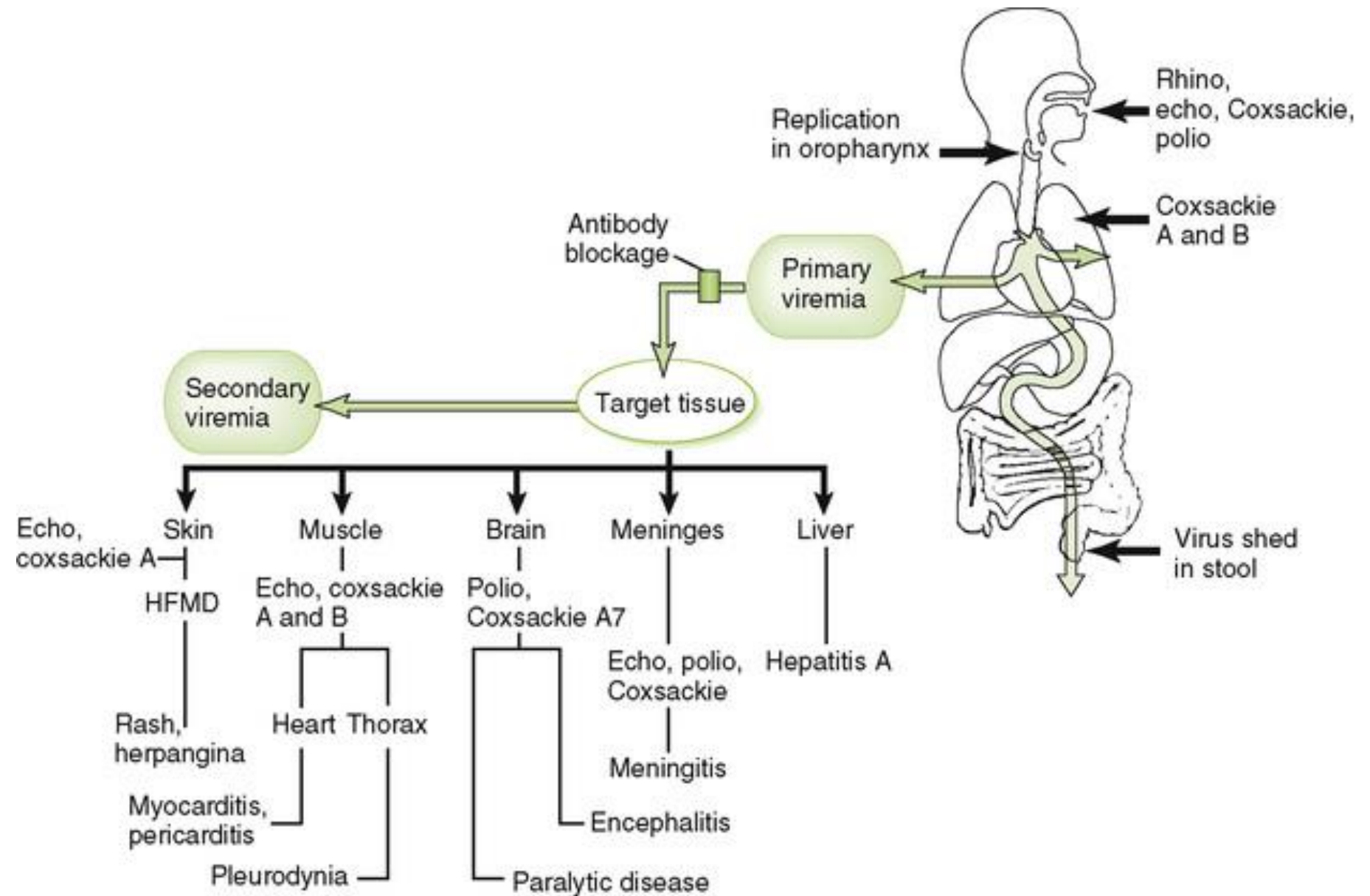


Picornavírus

Enterovírus: organização e ciclo

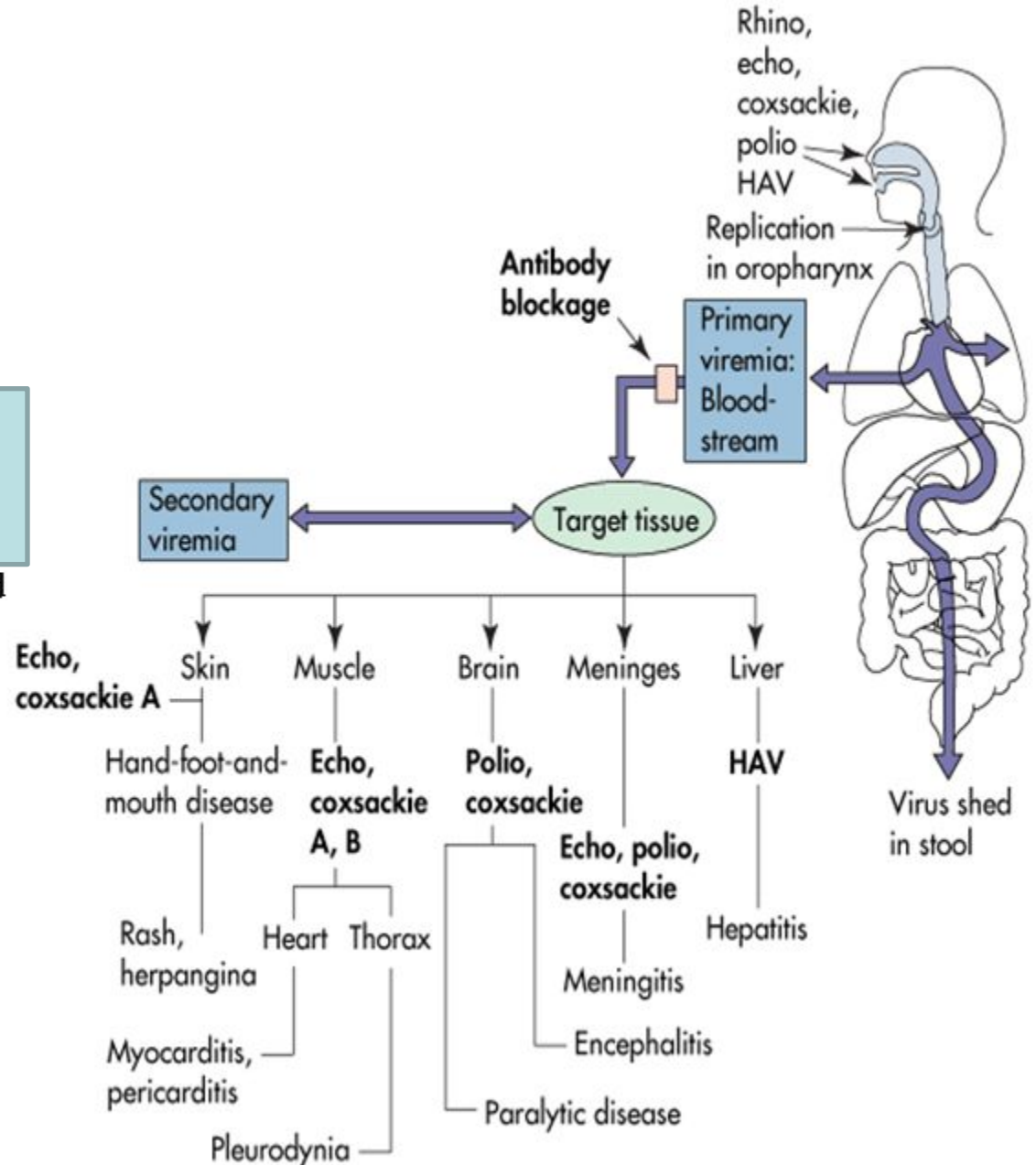


Picornavírus: Patogênese



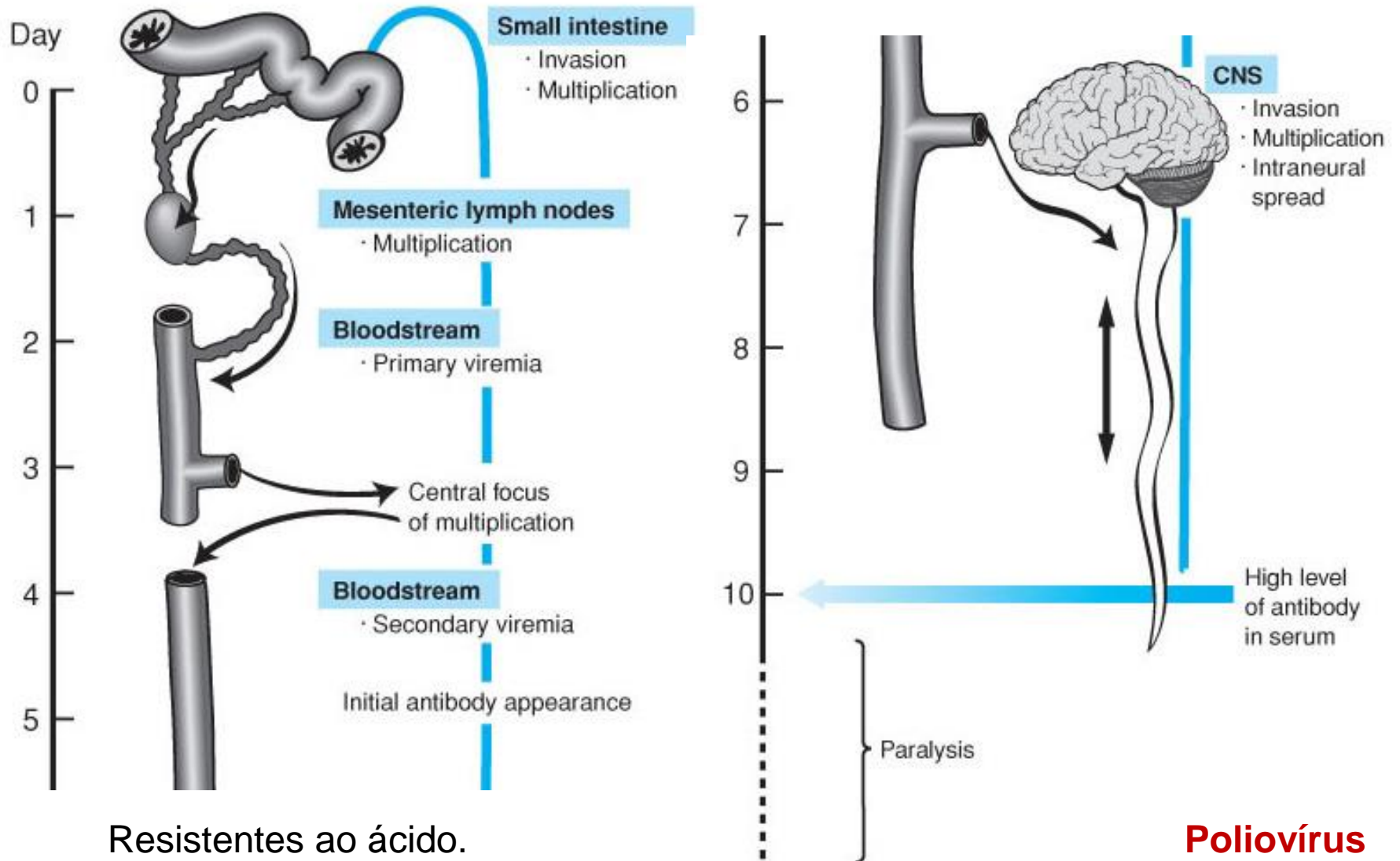
Picornavírus: Patogênese

1. **Entry** via the oropharynx, intestinal mucosa or upper respiratory tract
2. **Primary infection:** lymphatic system
3. **Spread to the target tissues:** EV and HAV spread by viremia
4. **Disease factors:** (I) target tissues, (II) cytolytic capacity of the virus
5. **Virus shedding:** (I) feces, EV and HAV, (II) nasal secretion (HRV)

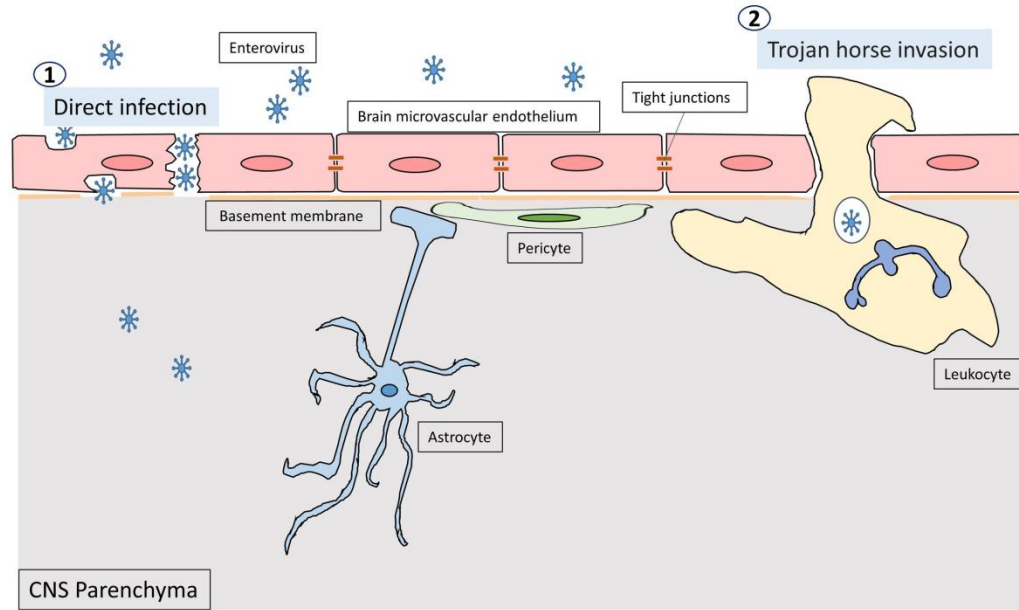


Picornavírus

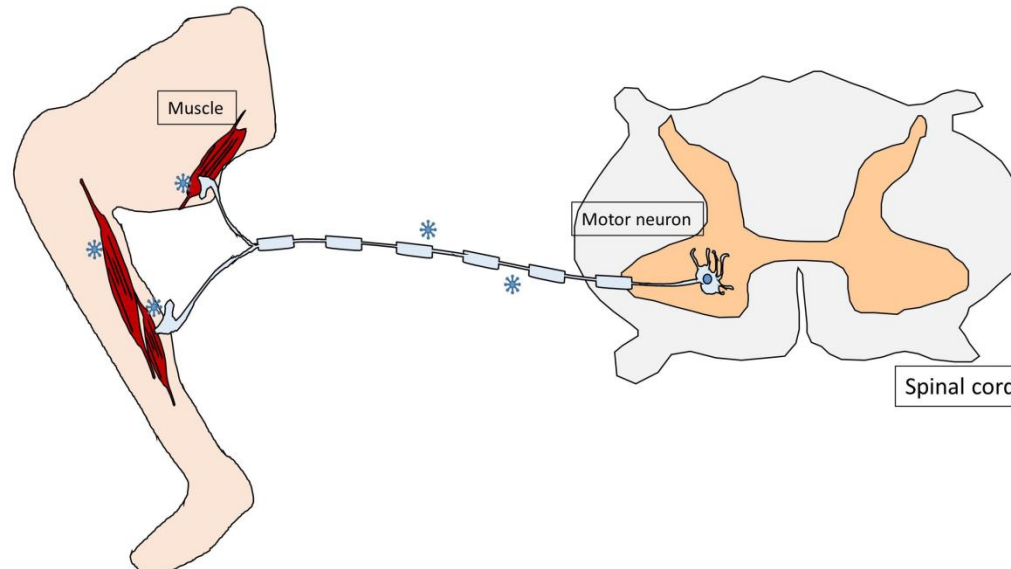
Enterovírus: ciclo



Enterovirus: Patogênese



3 Retrograde



Picornavírus

- **Enterovírus:** poliovírus, echovírus e coxsackievírus

Poliovírus (1, 2 e 3)

Echovírus 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 25 e 30. (“Echo” acrônimo de “enteric cytopathogenic human orphan”)

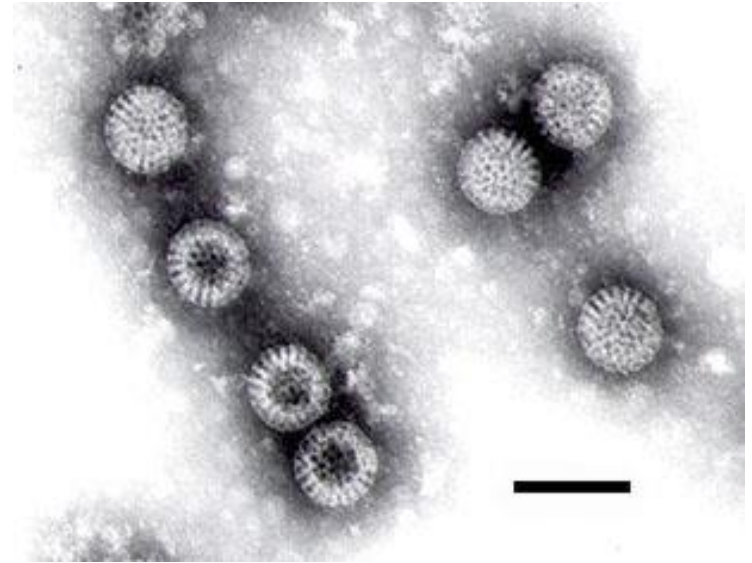
Coxsackievírus A9, B1, B2, B3 e B4.

Enterovírus 70 e 71.

Outros...

**Principal causa de meningites virais confirmadas
(até 95% dos casos)**

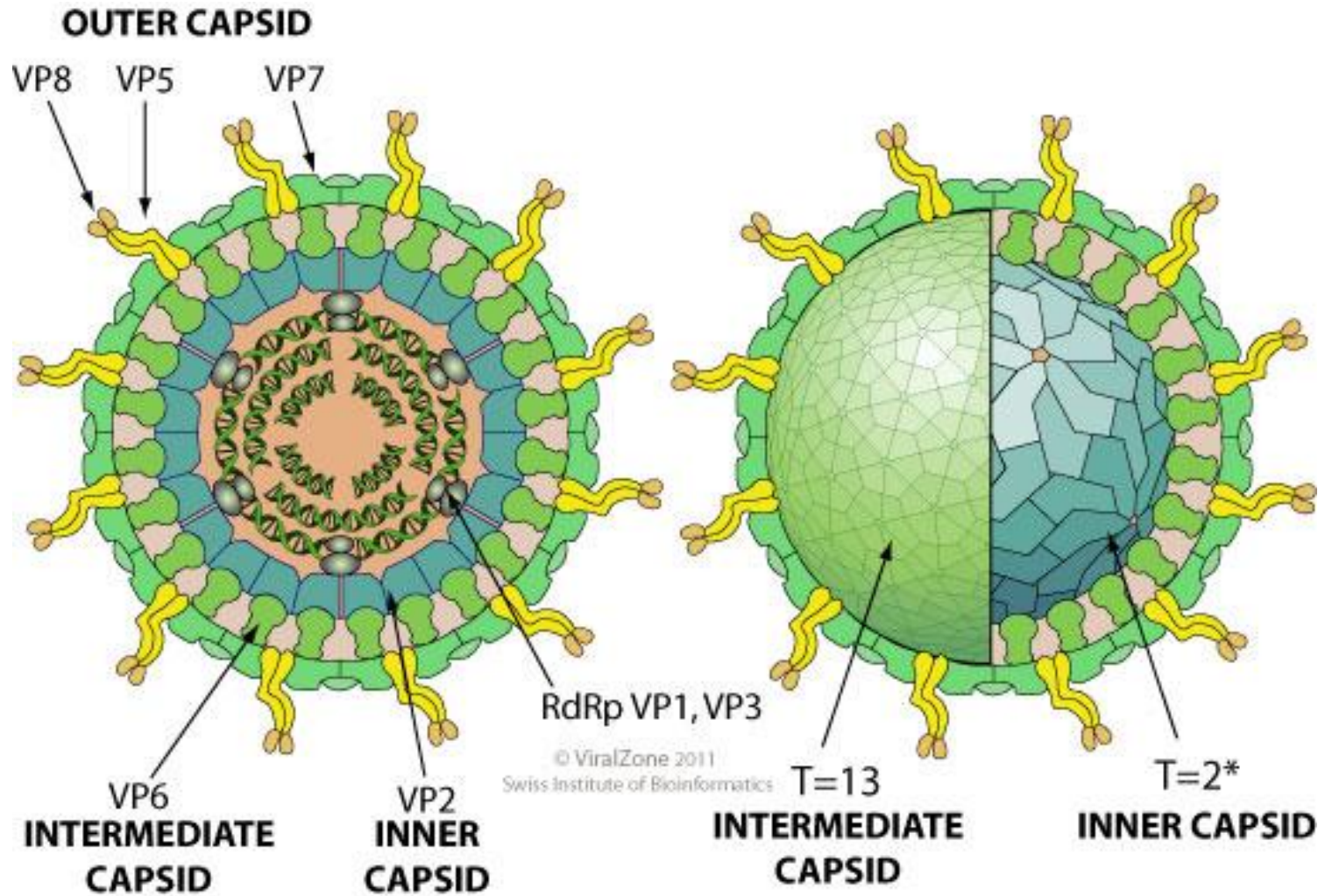
Rotavírus



- Família : *Reoviridae*
- Vírus não envelopado de ~60-80 nm
- Genoma de RNA (ds) segmentado
- Nove espécies: A-I (cepa G1 é a mais comum).

- A infecção por rotavírus é a principal causa de diarreia por vírus em crianças.
- A proteína viral não estrutural NSP4, tem ação semelhante às enterotoxinas.

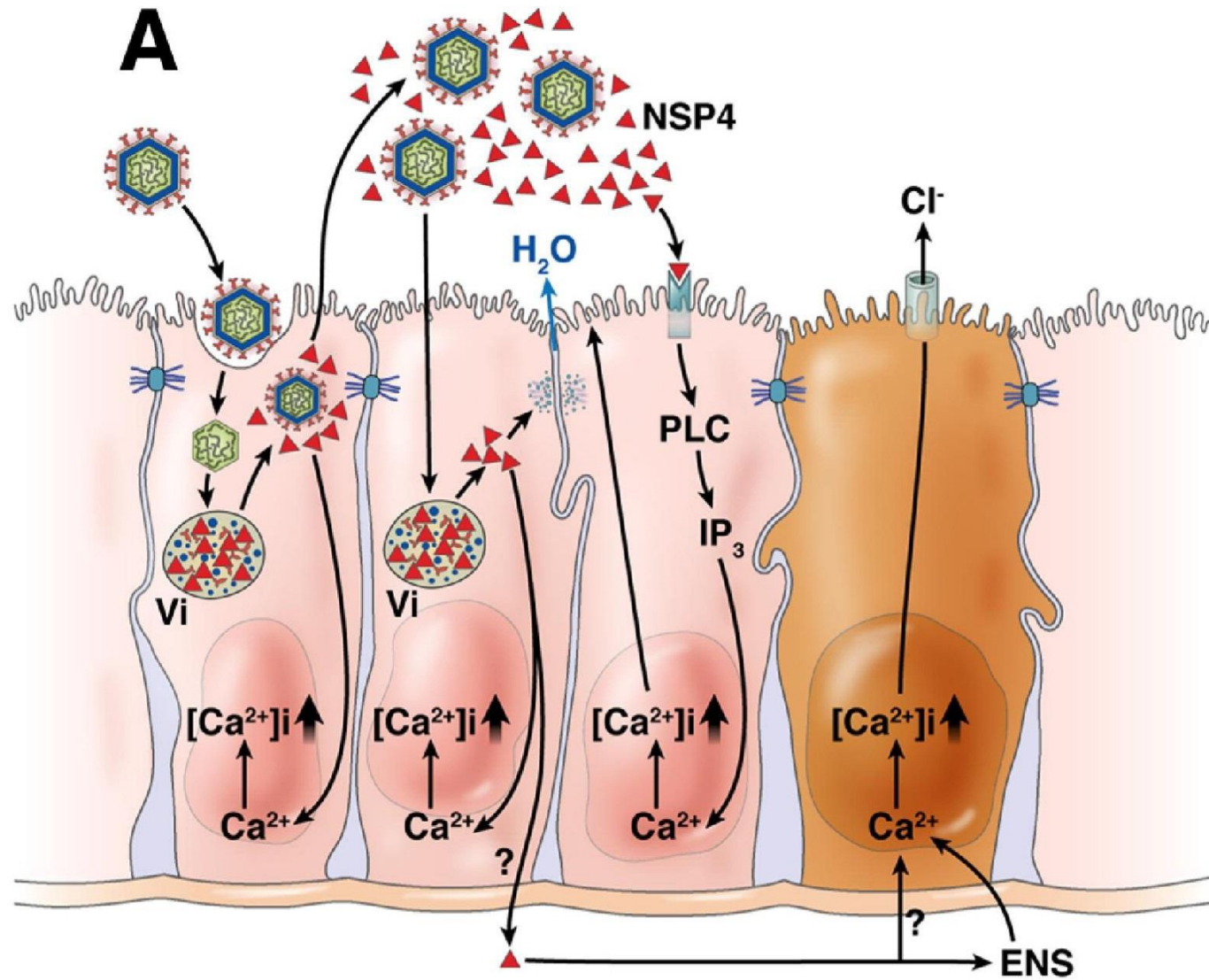
Rotavirus



Rotavírus

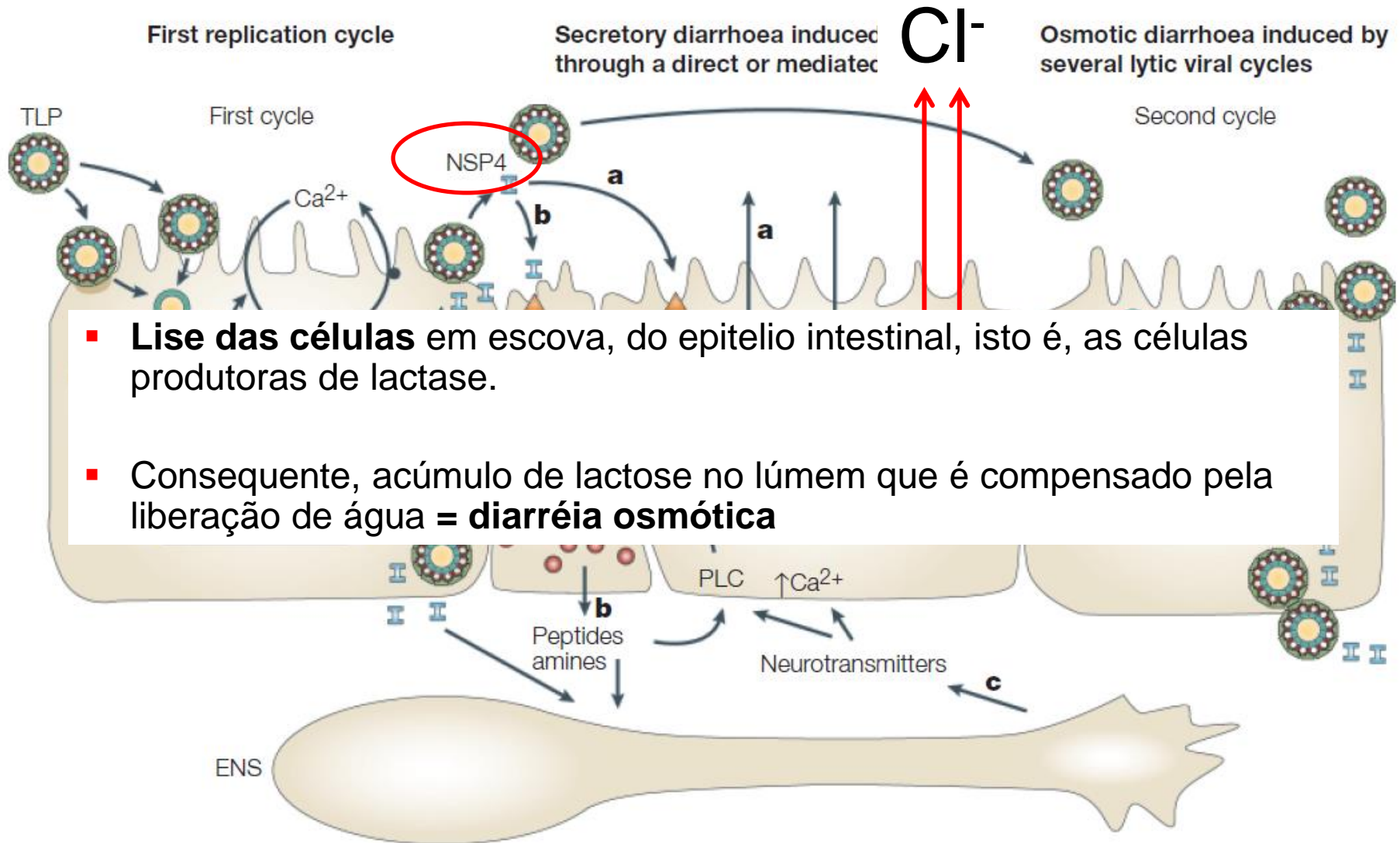
+	Family: <i>Quarviridae</i>	(1 Genus)	history
-	Family: <i>Reoviridae</i>	(2 Subfamilies)	history
-	Subfamily: <i>Sedoreovirinae</i>	(6 Genera)	history
+	Genus: <i>Cardoreovirus</i>	(1 Species)	history
+	Genus: <i>Mimoreovirus</i>	(1 Species)	history
+	Genus: <i>Orbivirus</i>	(22 Species)	history
+	Genus: <i>Phytoreovirus</i>	(3 Species)	history
+	Genus: <i>Rotavirus</i>	(9 Species)	history
+	Genus: <i>Seadornavirus</i>	(3 Species)	history
+	Subfamily: <i>Spinareovirinae</i>	(9 Genera)	history
+	Family: <i>Retroviridae</i>	(2 Subfamilies)	history

Rotavírus



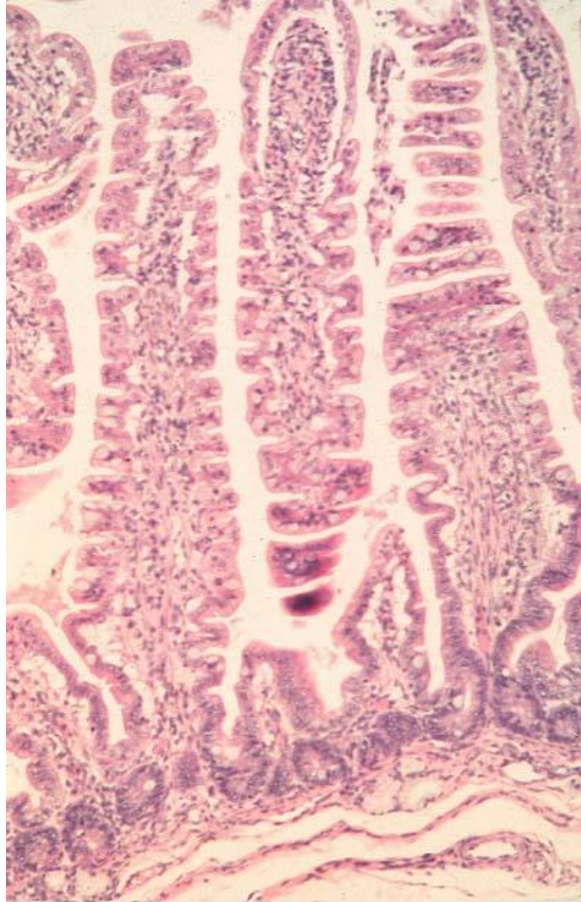
- **NSP4** ativa vias de sinalização na mucosa intestinal que leva à elevação do potencial de Ca²⁺ que aumenta a secreção de Cloro = **diarréia**

Rotavírus

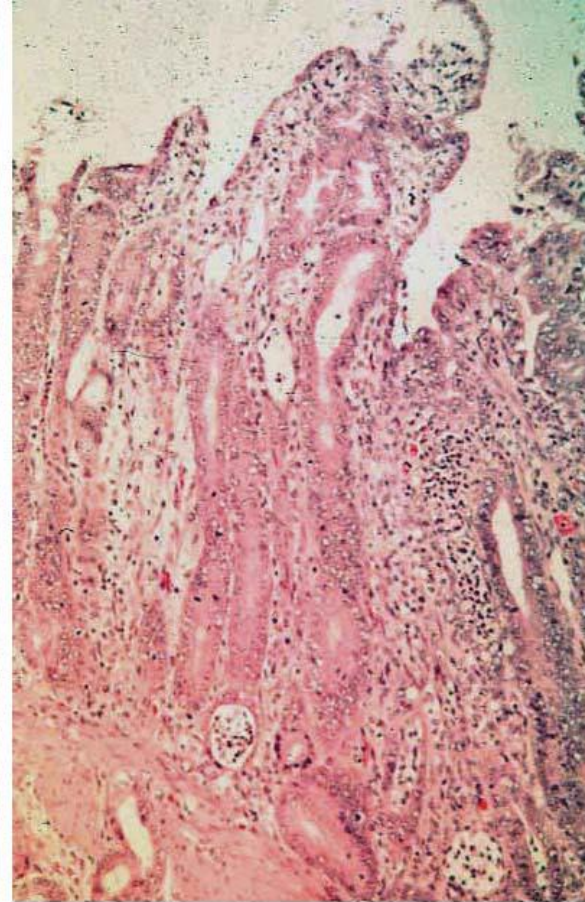


- **Lise das células** em escova, do epitélio intestinal, isto é, as células produtoras de lactase.
- Consequente, acúmulo de lactose no lúmen que é compensado pela liberação de água = **diarréia osmótica**

Rotavírus



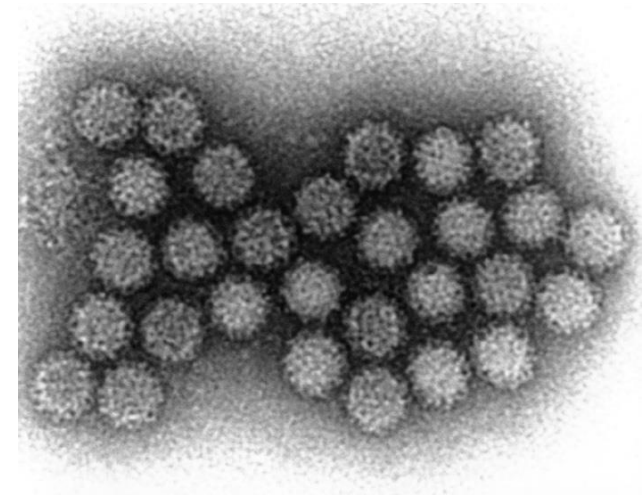
before



after

Norovírus

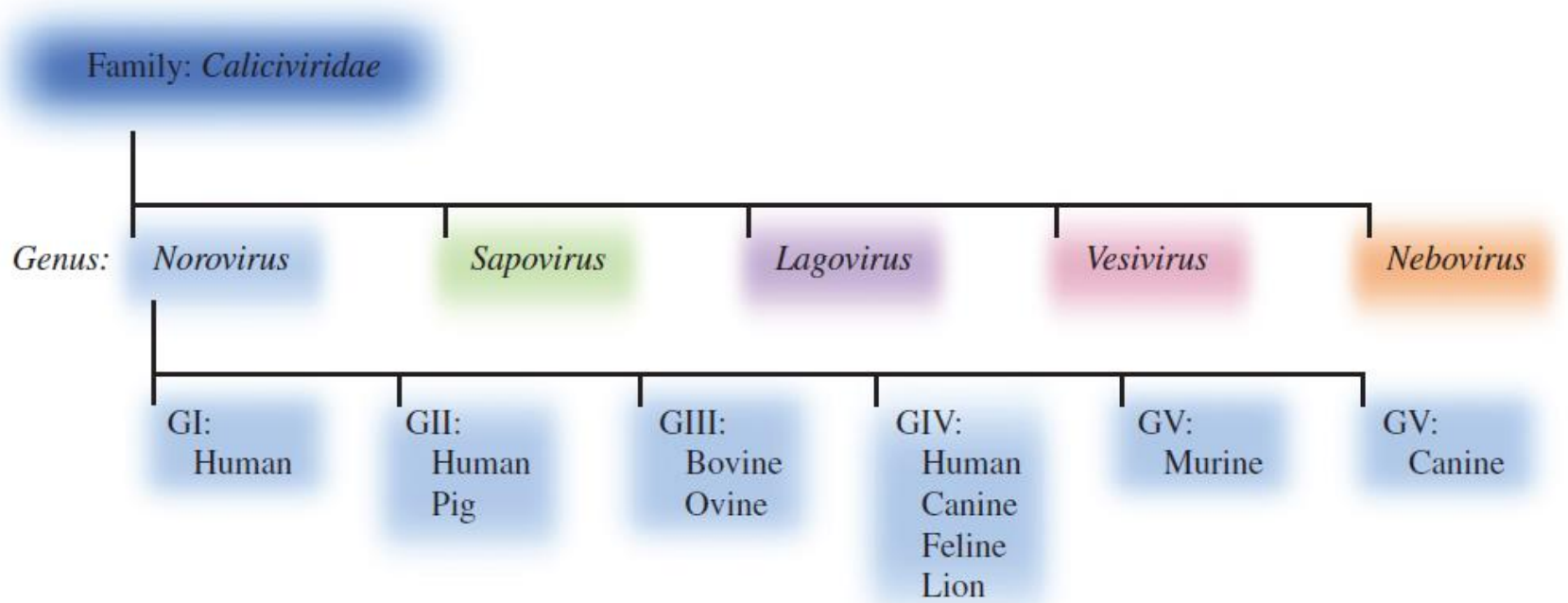
- Família: *Caliciviridae*
- Gênero: Norovírus
- Vírus não envelopado de ~26-35 nm
- Genoma de ssRNA + ~7,7 kpb
- Genótipos GI, GII e GIV causam doenças em humanos



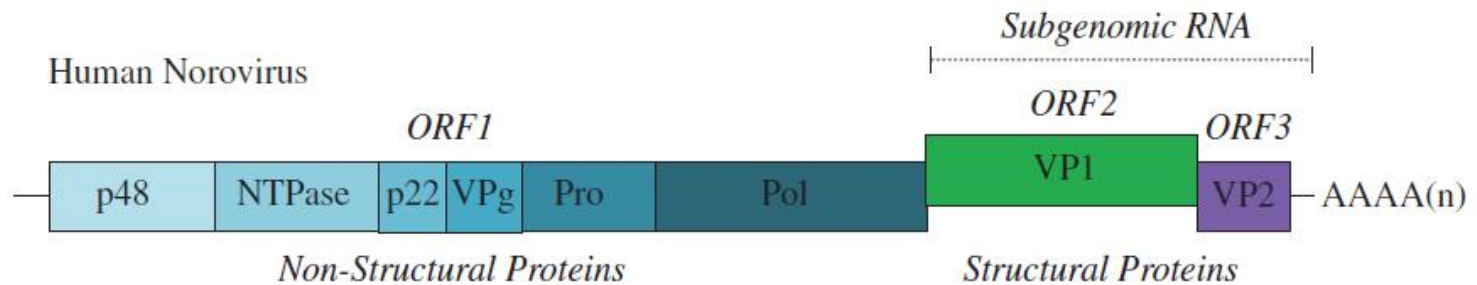
+ Family: <i>Birnaviridae</i>	(4 Genera)	history
+ Family: <i>Bromoviridae</i>	(6 Genera)	history
- Family: <i>Caliciviridae</i>	(5 Genera)	history
+ Genus: <i>Lagovirus</i>	(2 Species)	history
+ Genus: <i>Nebovirus</i>	(1 Species)	history
- Genus: <i>Norovirus</i>	(1 Species)	history
★ Species: <i>Norwalk virus</i>		history
+ Genus: <i>Sapovirus</i>	(1 Species)	history
+ Genus: <i>Vesivirus</i>	(2 Species)	history
+ Family: <i>Carmotetraviridae</i>	(1 Genus)	history
+ Family: <i>Caulimoviridae</i>	(8 Genera)	history

Norovirus

A



B

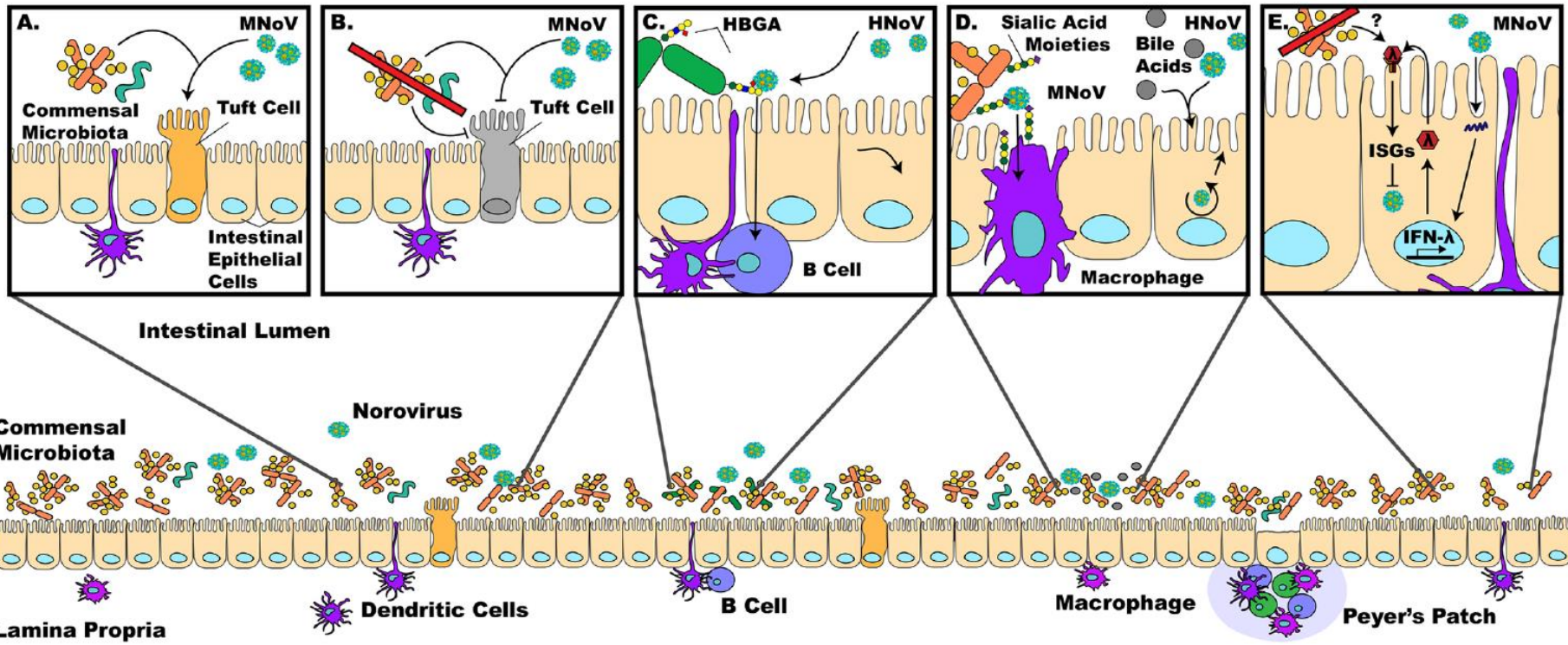


Norovírus

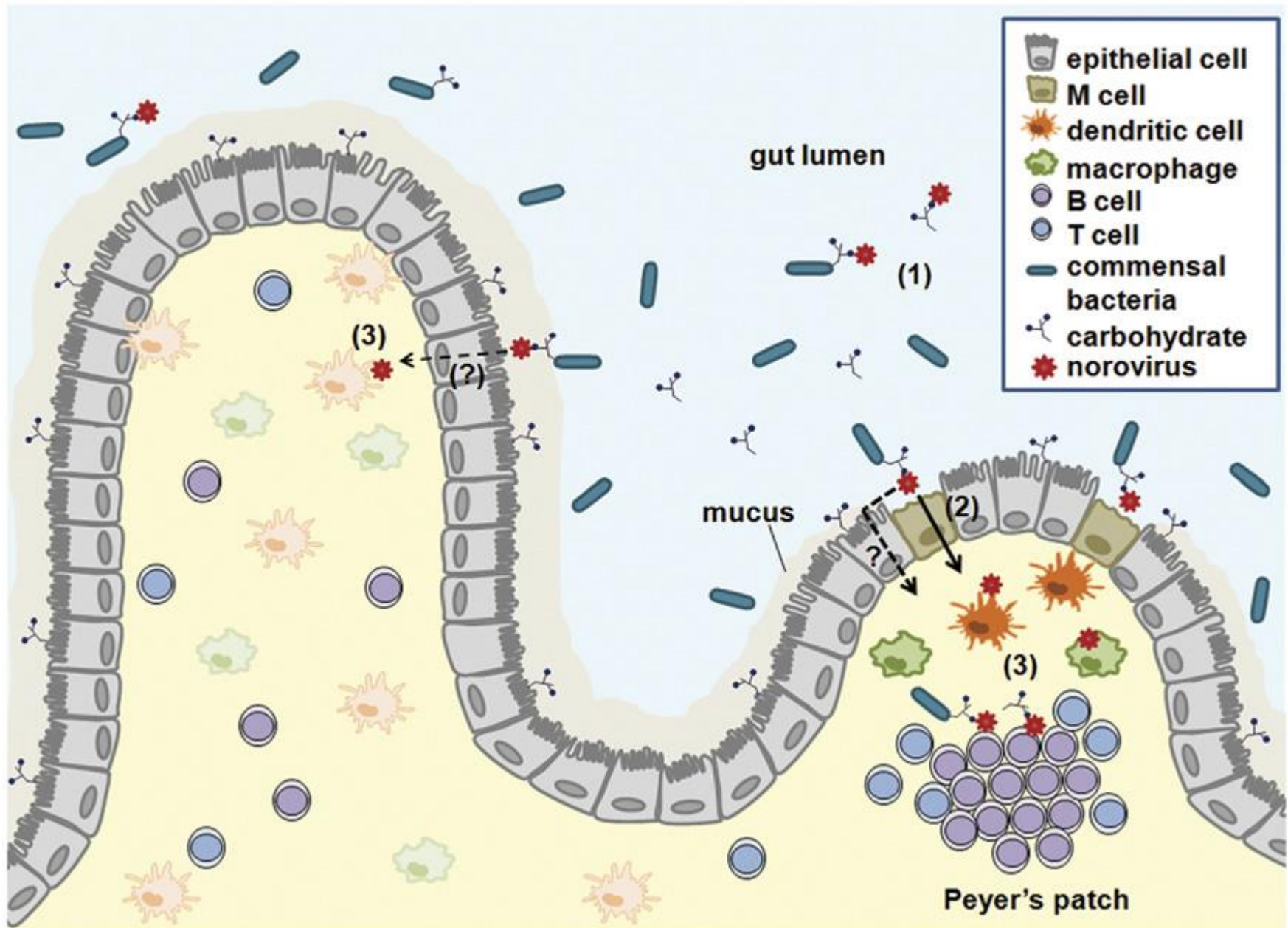
- Causa mais comum de gastroenterite aguda.
- 685 milhões de casos/ano (200 milhões em crianças com menos de 5 anos)

Norovirus

Patogênese determinada por diversos fatores



Norovirus



Infecções entéricas aguda por vírus

Importante considerar fatores:

Ambientais

- Estações
- Alterações climáticas

Humanos

- Atividade física
- Viagens

OBRIGADO!!!