# **Emerging viruses**

Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome

Monkeypox

West Nile

Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome

Mumps

Human metapneumovirus

Bluetongue

**SARS** 

COVID-19

Avian flu

Ebola

Monkeypox

Nipah

Hendra

Emerging viruses comprise:

-Re-emerging of known viruses

mumps, foot and mouth disease virus

-Discovering new viruses in humans —probably present for a long time but recently noticed

HHV- 8, human metapneumovirus

-Virus emergence in a new area

West Nile (WNV) in Uganda 1937, *Flaviviridae*, emerging 1999 in NY

Bluetongue (BTV), *Reoviridae*, in 2004 found 800 km to further north—than ever (HR included) and in 2007 even in Suffolk, biting midge vector (*Culicoides*) more widespread due to the global warming.

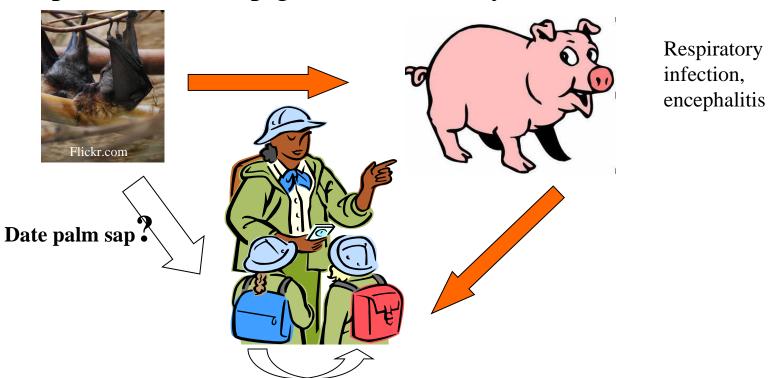
-Viruses emerging in a new hosts

Sin Nombre (1993, new hantavirus – pulmonary syndrome, *Bunyaviridae*)

Paramyxoviridae

Hendravirus (from horses in 1994, SE-Australia)

Nipahvirus (from pigs in 1997, Malaysia)



-Viruses in new hosts and in new areas

filoviruses

monkeypox (*Poxviridae*)

#### -New viruses

SARS (new coronavirus in 2002/3, SARS-CoV now,

SARS-CoV-2 caused COVID-19 pandemic)

new strains of influenzavirus A

"New" viruses can be grouped according to their reservoir hosts in nature.

Originally, many human viruses are zoonotic, some are still emerging as such.

Natural sources of viruses:

Bats – rhabdoviruses, henipaviruses, coronaviruses, filoviruses

Birds – WNV, influenza (AH5N1, AH7N7, AH9N2)

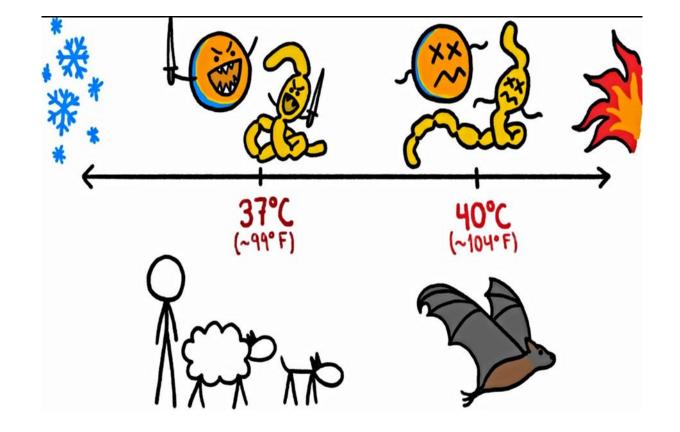
Rodents – hantaviruses

Primates - Dengue,

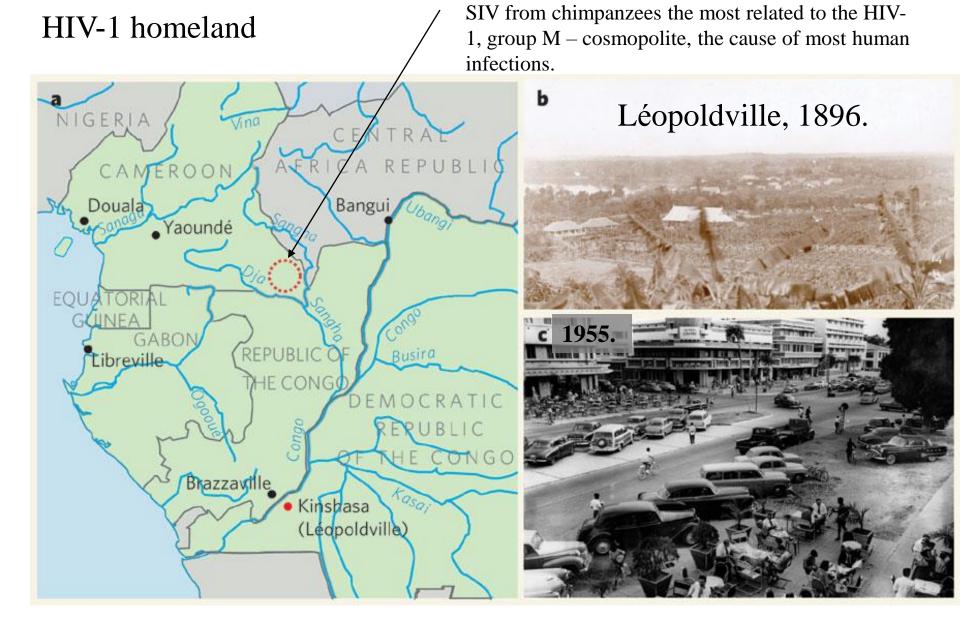
HIV-1, HIV-2 (repetitive introductions 50-100 years ago)

https://youtu.be/Ao0dqJvH4a0

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ao0dqJvH4a0#action=share

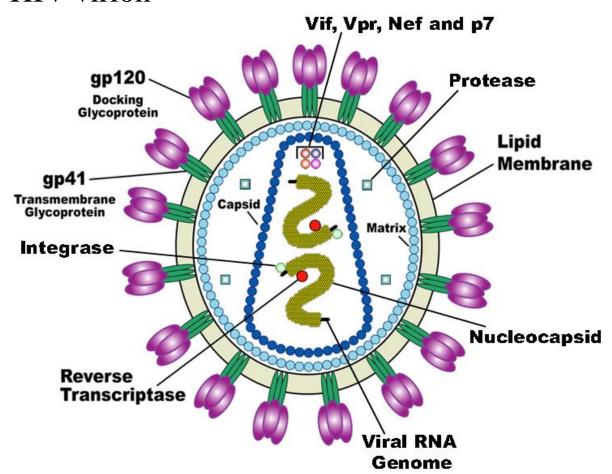


Why are bats so important virus reservoirs? Social, flying, globally distributed animals (all ekological niches), huge biodiversity and abundance, specific physiology (temperature and metabolic rate high during flight) selects robust viruses (and other pathogens) that can defeat immune system and spill-over to other mammals.

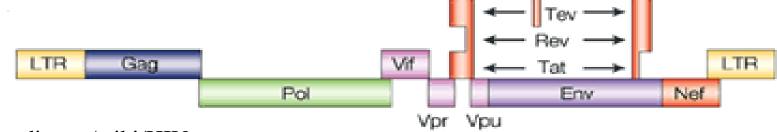


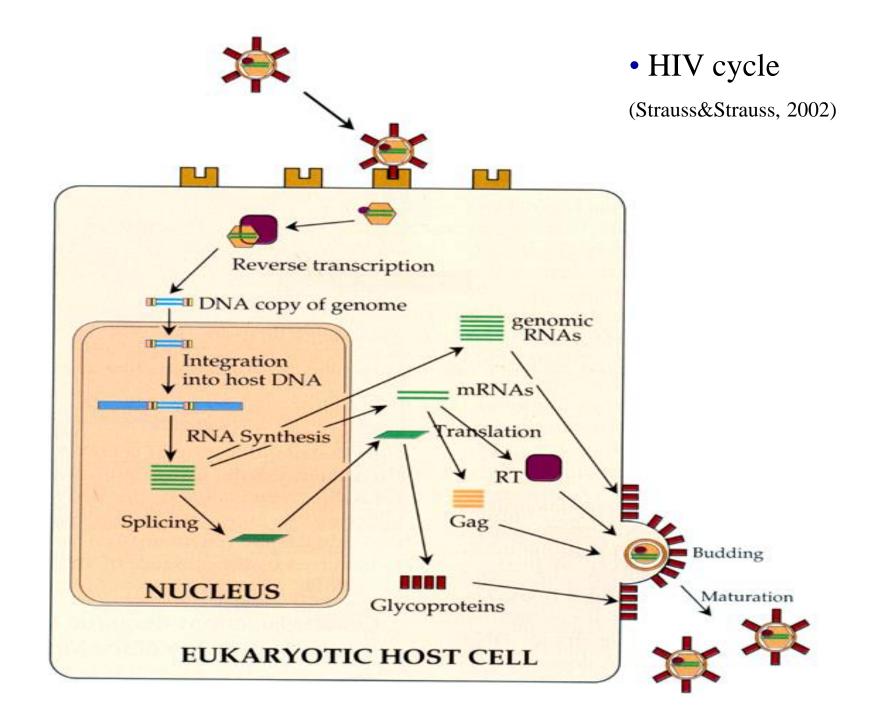
Sharp & Hahn, Nature 455: 605-6, 2008. Worobey et al., Nature 455: 661-4, 2008.

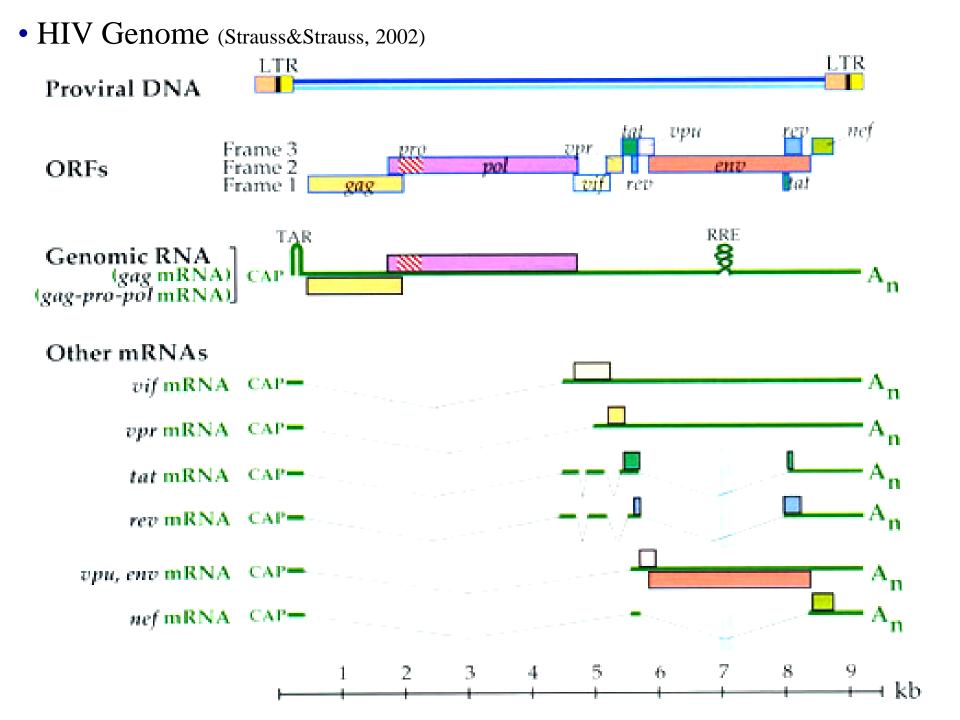
#### • HIV virion



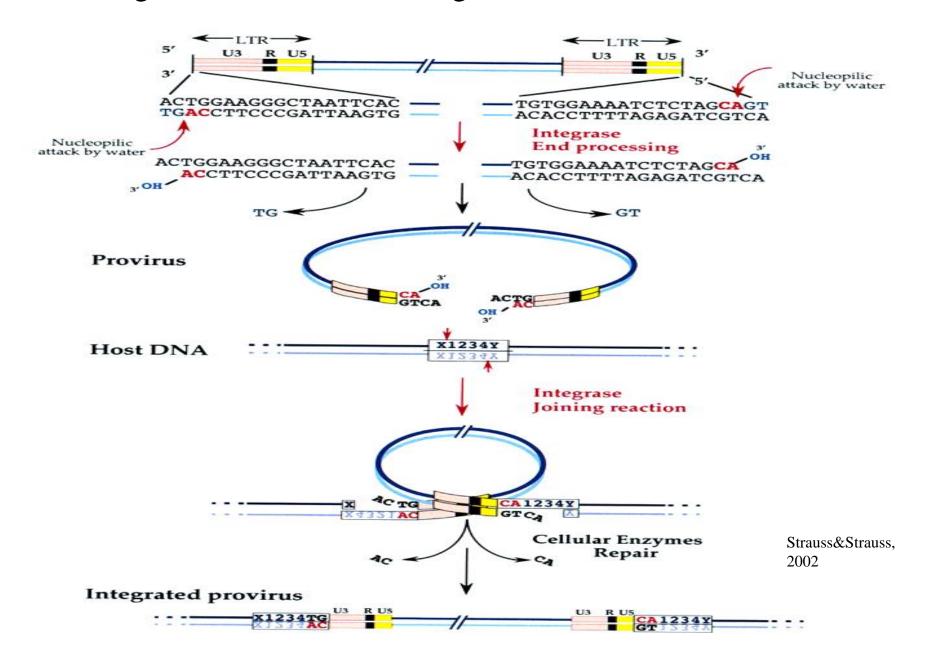






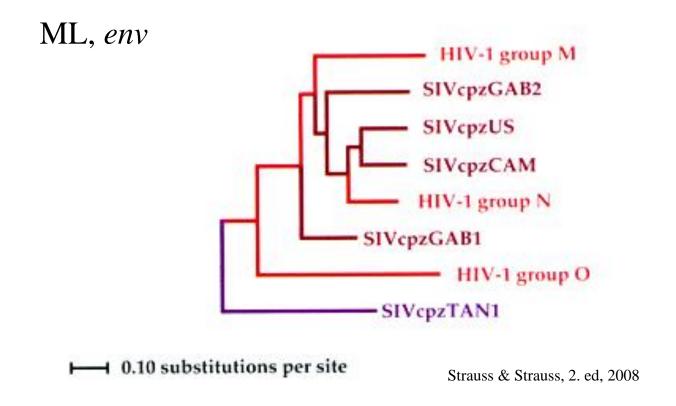


• HIV integration into the host cell genome



# HIV evolutionary origin on the bases of pol, env genes:

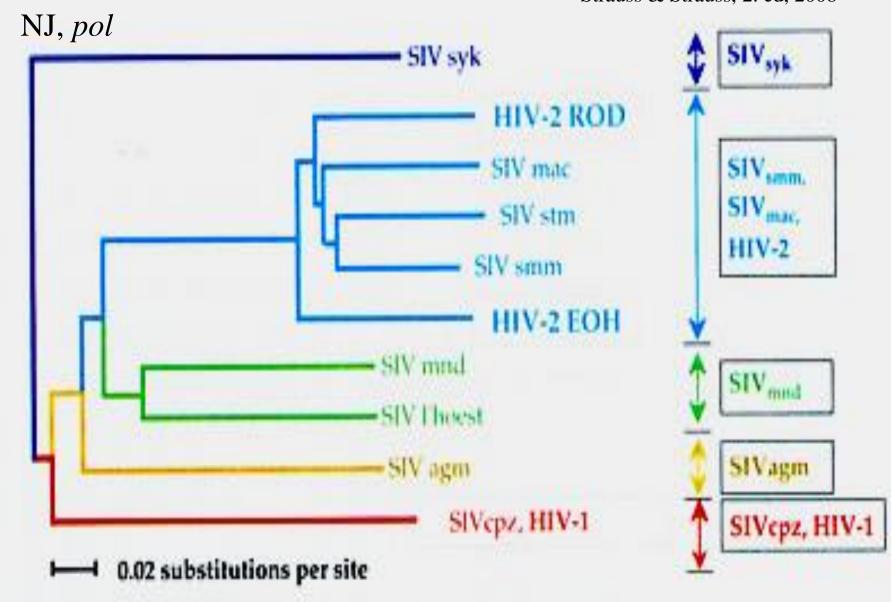
Central Africa (Zaire 1959), 1970s in other African countries, 1980s – Haiti, and than in USA & Europe.



Monkey T-lymphotropic viruses (STLV-3, SIV, HTLV-3):

HIV-1 from chimpanzee (SIVcpz, *Pan troglodytes*) through at least 3 "introductions",

HIV-2 from sooty mangabeys (SIVsmm, Cercocebus atys).



Monkey retroviruses continue to jump to humans.

At least 6 crossed the species barrier already – studies on bush meat hunters and handlers from Cameroon.

T-cell leukemia or lymphotropic viruses, new names primate...PTLV

HTLV-1 (1978.), adult T-cell leukemia and neurological disorder (HAM - *HTLV-1 associated myelopathy*),

PTLV-2— benign leukemia variant (1982.), link with "hairy"-cell leukemia (mature B-cells)?

Why new viruses emerge?

## Ecological changes

-of natural (meteorological changes-temperature, rainfall, humidity, limate changes, habitat changes, food availability for reservoir and/or vector animals, animals migrations)

-or human origin (deforestation edge effect, reforestation, agricultural practice and food production changes),

## Demographic changes

human population expansion and encroachement, uncontrolled urbanization, deforestation, reforestation, pollution, climatic changes, travel of humans, transportation of goods, travel of animals aided by humans (wild, domestic), recreational activities (hiking, camping, hunting, etc...), sexual habits, eating habits.

#### The power to choose is often in our hands!