

Subject :

Lecmo: 27

Dome By & Tabark Aldaboubi



# Pathogenesis of viral infection

**Virology Lecture 3** 

### Ashraf Khasawneh

Faculty of Medicine The Hashemite University



### Terminology



- Communicability: Ability of virus to shed into دلها يمسير الغيروس secretions شوبمسير ! بوري غيره متل هما دمسیت اله مسبت اله علیه مسبت اله مسبت اله
- Localized infection: infection limited to site of entry the virus only infect the barget cell doest go the circulation example : common cold Influnza
- Primary viremia: site of entry > regional LN > blood
- Secondary viremia: site of entry > regional LN > blood
   > organs (liver, spleen) > blood راهما على another organ

# مراحظ مراحظ مين Primary Replication



• Having gained entry to a potential host, the virus must initiate an infection by entering a susceptible cell. This frequently determines whether the infection will remain localized at the site of entry or spread to become a systemic infection

# **Secondary Replication**



• Occurs in systemic infections when a virus reaches other tissues in which it is capable of replication, e.g. Poliovirus (gut epithelium neurons in brain & spinal cord) or Lentiviruses (macrophages - CNS + many other tissues). If a virus can be prevented from reaching tissues where secondary replication can occur, generally no disease results.

Localized Infections:							
Virus:	<b>Primary Replication:</b>	JORDAN					
Rhinoviruses	U.R.T.						
Rotaviruses	Intestinal epithelium						
Papillomavirus es	Epidermis						
Systemic Infections:							
Virus:	<b>Primary Replication:</b>	Secondary Replication:					
Enteroviruses	Intestinal epithelium	Lymphoid tissues, C.N.S.					
Herpesviruses	Oropharynx or G.U.tract	Lymphoid cells, C.N.S.					

Enterovirus  
Polio Virus 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 Direct contact  $\longrightarrow$  Phanynx Ji replication us  
eyee all I i I the the the second of t

حومنيح (الارقام مش صحيحة مس كمتال) 60%. Viral infection (sub clinical)

40% symptomatic



# Spread Throughout the Host



- Apart from direct cell-cell contact, there are 2 main mechanisms for spread throughout the host:
- via the bloodstream
- via the nervous system

ذکر ح*مالن*قطین وحکا *ما رح* ینشرح عنائیم

### فيشق عنها فوشق عنها (دو برود الي منزلينوااللجنة) via the bloodstream دو بريجود النادي حكا اقرأوهم.



• Virus may get into the bloodstream by direct inoculation - e.g. Arthropod vectors, blood transfusion or I.V. drug abuse. The virus may travel free in the plasma (Togaviruses, Enteroviruses), or in association with red cells (Orbiviruses), platelets (HSV), lymphocytes (EBV, CMV) or monocytes (Lentiviruses). Primary viraemia usually proceeds and is necessary for spread to the blood stream, followed by more generalized, higher titer secondary viraemia as the virus reaches other target tissues or replicates directly in blood cells

### lepie Como

# via the nervous system



• spread to nervous system is preceded by primary viraemia. In some cases, spread occurs directly by contact with neurons at the primary site of infection, in other cases via the bloodstream. Once in peripheral nerves, the virus can spread to the CNS by axonal transport along neurons (classic - HSV). Viruses can cross synaptic junctions since these frequently contain virus receptors, allowing the virus to jump from one cell to another

# Virulence and cytopathogenicity



- Virulence: the ability of the virus to cause disease in infected cell (IF the encounter with the virus going to Lead to Clinicle infection
  Persistent infection
- - Latent infection, lysogeny
  - Chronic infection Continuse replication, regeneration, 30%. infected
- Mention فنكل المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلم وبعدين المعلم المعلم وبعدين المعلم الم
- response) Von Permissive 👉 Kidney
- Nonpermissive cells permits cell transformation only
- Abortive infection no virus replication, early viral proteins cause cell death
- Cytopathic effect

is the effect can be seen in the target cell after viral infection بسب الخلية بعد الم لسلاب تحق

#### Virulence and cytopathogenicity



	vir alerice and cyropatriogenicity
Vinulance	
• viruience:	the ability of the virus to cause disease in infected
Cell	airulence عنا نوعين من الفيروسات حسب ال
عدوی منه	الاول virulence و اللي بسبب امرراض في حالة اصابك.
له اصبت فيه	الثاني non-virulence و اللي ما يصيبك منه امراض في حا
	عنا مصطلح ال persistent infection و اللي معناه انه يستمر لمدة طويلة
<ul> <li>Persistent</li> </ul>	infection acute infection المصطلح اللي عكسه ال
	و اللي بستمر لمدة قصيرة من 5 ل 7 ايام مثال عليه الانفلونزا
- Latent inf	ection, lysogeny
	متل ال hepatitis B/C and HIV
- Chronic in	fection
ب اعراض او ما تسبب	او بتكون latent اللي بتنميز انه اول اشي راح تظهر ك acute phase  تقعد كم من يوم و ممكن تسب
	subclinical infection بنسمي العدوى asymptomatic
and the second second	بعدها الفيروس ما بطلع برا الجسم بروح بتخبي جوا ال dorsal ganglia
(diacio al unavelleti	زي ما حكينا فوق انه بنشوفه هذا الحكي ب implex 1 , 2 and vericella zuster virus ( ما حكينا فوق انه بنشوفه هذا الحكي ب
سك ما راح بقدر يستنسخ	بهذا ال form الفيروس س يقدر بينج ال early enzymesy ، ما يقدر بينج ال structural ، م علون
رة تانية للانسان	حاله و بصل كامن و خامل لحد ما يجي اشي يعمل reactivation اله و يعمل infection م
• Permissive	cells allow production of virions and/or
transforma	tion
ci ansi oi ma	non-permissive cells. It a permissive cells. It are unlines he adu
الها	ل permissive هي الخلايا اللي بتسمح للفايروس انه بتكاثر فيها و ينتشر للخلايا المجاروة و يسبب عدوي
Virulent vi	ruses Kill target cell and cause disease (productive
response)	لما أحكي productive response يعني الخلية فاعده بتنتج فيروسات
• Nonpermis	sive cells permits cell transformation only
قدر بصنع ال early	اما ال non ما بتسمح للفايروس انه بتكاثر لانه ما حيقدر بصنع ال structural proteins و لكن راح ب
	genetic material اللي راح نسبب ب transformation اللي واح نسبب ب
· Abortive in	fection no virus replication early viral proteins
	rection no vir do replication, carly vir ar proteino
cause cell de	eath
	이야 않는 것 같이 다니 것 같은 것 것 같이 것 같아. 이 것 것
abrotive	ال infection اللي ما بقدر الفيروس يصنع فيه غير ال early enzymes بسميه ال infection
<ul> <li>Cytopathic</li> </ul>	c effect
لي بتصير عالخلية من ال	ال cytopathic effect   هي التغيرات اللي بعملها الفيروس لما يفوت ع ال target cell   او التغيرات ال
	infection
8	Crail manual bence Co
0	

### Cytopathic effects- virus-induced damage to cells



حزء من الر Capsid

- Changes in size & shape
- Cytoplasmic inclusion bodies 2.
- Nuclear inclusion bodies 3.
- Cells fuse to form multinucleated cells
- 5.
- 6.
- Transform cells into cancerous cells 7.

 $W_{W}$  8. Virokines and viroreceptors: DNA viruses; cell proliferate and avoid host defenses

الينروس دخل جنو Virus replication isn't efficient Process --> structural بليزوس دخل جنو Protein DuA

معل كل ال مerps virdia بن استخلاله ال من capsid protein ال

Cytopathic effects- virus-induc	الزميل برجس ed damage to cells.
1. Changes in size & shape	New York Concerning Street Str
	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
2. Cytoplasmic inclusion bodies	
3. Nuclear inclusion bodies	Real Provide Augusta
Stinclusion bodies. Italia	
structura و بما انه ال spikes صغار فاحنا قصدنا عن ال capsids , ضلوا بالسيتوبلازم او بالنواة	همه عبارة عن viral proteins بالذات ال ا اللو
10% يعني لو الفيروسات انتجت structural proteins راح تستخدم منه	virus replication غالبا مش عملية دقيقة 00
في ما راح تستخدمه و يضل بالسايتوبلازم و النواة. بيناذل لحتك ماليات التربي برياليات؟	تقريبا 60% مثلا و البا
حدد ادا راح نجون بالسايتوندرم ولا بالتواه : UNA بايت NA باج بكمنها بالتماة باستثناء الـ Reprint yog	طيب سو التي ب
يكونوا ومحدين بالسابتونلارد باشتثناء ال HIV و influenza	و برضو لو بنجکي عن ال RNA راح
4. Cells fuse to form multinucleated cell	S
syncytia la suit al giant cell	الخلايا ممكن تتحد مع يعم
fusion mechanism بر مسطع الم	ممکن تصبیر لما veloped virus
مثل ال HIV virus	
إ اللي بتربط على receptors معينة موجودة ع ال cell membrane تاع	بيصير أنه envelope عليها ال glycoprotein
envelope تاعته اللي عليها ال glycoprotein مع ال envelope	هسه لما ايفوت الفيروس بال fusion ايدمج ال
glycoproteins ال cell memb و ال spikes و اللي راح تربط ع ال	s الخلبة يعني الخلية راح يصير عندها ع ال rane
المجاورة و يتكون عندي ال giant cell	receptors للخلايا
5. Cell lusis	
	منصا المعاجلة الجليقتطيا فادية تتحمل الفييه
اس التي بتقسم خوانها من بسبهيت من مواردها ري ما عنه من ان العام me ام ال ER فالخلية متحلل	mbrane
6 Alter DNA	
O. AILEI DIVA	
7 Transform calls into concernate calls	
7. Transform cens into cancer ous cens	
وسات ال DNA بتتحكم بال cell cycle و بتجبر الخلية تتدخل ال phase	يملوها ال DNA viruses لانه حكينا اغلب الفير
a Minute and descent of Data de	
o. virokines and viroreceptors: DNA viri	uses; cell
proliferate and avoid host defenses	

م ليساعد عرب الفرقي

## Cytopathic changes in cells





Inclusion bodies



### TABLE 6.4



#### Cytopathic Changes in Selected Virus-Infected Animal Cells

Virus	Response in Animal Cell			
Smallpox virus	Cells round up; inclusions appear in cytoplasm			
Herpes simplex	Cells fuse to form multinucleated giant cells; nuclear inclusions (Hロン)			
Adenovirus	Clumping of cells; nuclear inclusions			
Poliovirus	Cell lysis; no inclusions			
Reovirus Rota Virus	Cell enlargement; vacuoles and inclusions in cytoplasm			
Influenza virus	Cells round up; no inclusions you need with every dog			
Rabies virus لمملط Rabies virus Cleansing of wound with the wal and soap	No change in cell shape; cytoplasmic bits (vaccine) er inclusions (Negri bodies)			
HIV	Giant cells with numerous nuclei (multinucleate)			

# **Patterns of viral infection**



- Inapparent infection( Subclinical infection) symptom ما سبنون اي motion
- Apparent infection:
  - Acute infection
  - Persistent Infection

Chronic infections hepetitis B,C

Latent Infection ب ما بلات فيروس كامل.

Slow chronic virus infections

### Patterns of viral infection







# Chronic Infection



• Virus can be continuously detected ; mild or no clinical symptoms may be evident.



# Latent infection



The Virus persists in an occult, or cryptic, from most of the time. There will be intermittent flare-ups of clinical disease, Infectious virus can be recovered during flare-ups. Latent virus infections typically persist for the entire life of the host



## **Slow virus infection**



• A prolonged incubation period, lasting months or years, during which virus continues to multiply. Clinical symptoms are usually not evident during the long incubation period .





#### TABLE 46-1 Virus-Cell Interactions In Vivo

Types of Infection	Fraction Cells Infected	Cell Death	Infectious Virus	Schematized Mechanism	Disease Examples	Controlling Mechanism
Acute Cytocidai	All		+		Influenza Poliomyelitis Togavirus encephalitis	None
Persistent Chronic diffuse	a All	o	#	ő á á á	Congental Transmited <b>Rubella</b> - Transmited <b>Dymphocytic</b> Fetus Charlomeningitis	<b>from</b> Noncytocidal viruses
Chronic focal	Few	Ŧ	¥	Antibody interferon	denoia زوائد لیمیت لاخت ا عل ازالہ های جر وائد صل الاول Adenovirus _ 18 سفی intections	جاي من ك <u>لية</u> سبت علو Antiviral substances ان (e.g., antibody, interferon)
Latent	Few	O (during latency	+ (with reactivation)		Varicelia-zoster Herpes simplex	Not known

# **Overall fate of the cell**



- The cell dies in **cytocidal** infections this may be **acute** (when infection is brief and selflimiting) or **chronic** (drawn out, only a few cells infected while the rest proliferate)-Cytocidal effect
- The cell lives in **persistent** infections this may be **productive** or **nonproductive** (refers to whether or not virions are produced) or it may alternate between the two by way of **latency** and **reactivation** - Steady state infection

-(HHV-1) human herpes virus 1 = Herpes Simplex 1 -(HHV-2) human herpes virus 2 = Herpes Simplex 2 -(HHV-3) human herpes virus 3 = Vericella zuster (responsible for chickenpox , shingles )

-(HHV-4) human herpes virus 4 = Epstein-Barr virus (causes

infectious mononucleosis or kissing disease .

-(HHV-5) human herpes virus 5 = Cytomegalovirus(mostly seen in immunocompromised or those with chronic illnesses ).

-(HHV-6 and 7) human herpes virus 6 and7 cause roseola

infantum, exanthem subitum in children mostly in HHV-6 / HHV-7 associated also with respiratory tract illnesses fever diarrhea vomiting .

- HHV-8 = Kaposi sarcoma cause blackish discoloration lesion of

the skin in AIDS patient.

هذا الحكي اللي حكاه الدكتور عن انواع ال HSV كمان نقطة انه ال 1 , 2 و ال Vericella zuster هذول الثلاثة ع خلاف باقي الانواع ما بطلعوا من الجسم اللي بعملوه انه بروخوا بتخبوا جوا ال ganglia لحد ما يصيرلهم reactivation و بعدها برجعوا ينتقلوا عن طريق ال axonal transport

طلبھی ب الدکتور بالعحاجنرایت العاجنیات

