Medical Advances in Viral Hemorrhagic Fever Research

Message from the Guest Editors

Recent large outbreaks of Ebola and Marburg virus disease, Lassa fever, Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever and severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome have afforded higher-resolution views at human clinical diseases historically referred to as “viral hemorrhagic Fevers.” In addition to updating our understanding of the spectrum and severity of acute disease syndromes, recent encounters have renewed interest in, e.g., the role of pathogen–agnostic care in addition to virus-specific countermeasures, clinical sequelae after infection, and viral persistence potentially associated with inflammatory syndromes or risk of transmission and outbreak re-ignition. Although there are no FDA-approved medical countermeasures against these viral agents, increased funding, interest, and novel technologies have accelerated research and understanding of many medical aspects of these and other, more neglected viral hemorrhagic fever-causing pathogens. The present Special Issue covers a wide range of topics focusing on human clinical disease related to such “Medical Advances in Viral Hemorrhagic Fever Research”.

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Viruses (ISSN 1999-4915) is an open access journal which provides an advanced forum for studies of viruses. It publishes reviews, regular research papers, communications, conference reports and short notes. Our aim is to encourage scientists to publish their experimental and theoretical results in as much detail as possible. There is no restriction on the length of the papers. The full experimental details must be provided so that the results can be reproduced. We also encourage the publication of timely reviews and commentaries on topics of interest to the virology community and feature highlights from the virology literature in the 'News and Views' section. Electronic files or software regarding the full details of the calculation and experimental procedure, if unable to be published in a normal way, can be deposited as supplementary material.