Special Issue

Rift Valley Fever Epidemiology, Pathogenesis and Host Response

Message from the Guest Editors

A complete understanding of RVF pathogenesis and host response to infection is also still lacking. Direct tissue injury (i.e., liver, kidneys, adrenal cortex), failure of the adaptive immune response (likely exacerbated by marked loss of lymphocytes), and various innate immune responses (i.e., tissue factor synthesis) have been demonstrated. However, our understanding of the diversity of forms RVF presents across species, age groups, and individuals is woefully incomplete. Usually, human infections present as an acute self-limiting febrile illness, but some patients develop severe or fatal disease that can include hepatic disease, widespread hemorrhages, renal impairment, encephalitis, and ocular lesions. Intriguingly, while encephalitis has been experimentally reproduced in mice, rats, marmosets, and African green monkeys, it has not been described in any natural cases in ruminants.

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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.

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