

*Editorial***Editorial note on viral infections****Daniel Sams\***

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Accepted 20 May, 2021

**EDITORIAL NOTE**

Viral diseases are awfully widespread infections caused by viruses, a type of microorganism. There are so many types of viruses that cause a wide variety of viral diseases. The most common type of viral disease is the common cold which is caused by a viral infection of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Viral diseases are infectious and spread from person to person when a virus enters the body and begins to expand. Common ways that viruses expand from person to person

Viruses cause familiar infectious diseases such as the normal cold, flu and warts. They also cause severe illness such as HIV/AIDS Ebola and COVID-19. Viruses are like hijackers. They invade living, normal cells and use those cells to expand and produce new viruses like themselves.

Viruses are very microscopic infectious organisms. They're even smaller than bacteria. On the first level a virus is composed of a piece of genetic material that's surrounded by a protein shell. few viruses may have a more envelope or other features on their surface.

Viruses are parasitic and need a host cell in which to carry out their life cycle. Once the virus has entered the host cell, it's able to use cellular factor to reproduce. New viruses are discharged from the host cell, a process that'll sometimes cause the host cell to die.

Viruses are very microscopic germs. They are create of genetic material inside of a protein coating. Viruses cause confidential infectious disease such as the common cold, flu

and warts. They also cause severe illness such as HIV/AIDS, Ebola, and COVID-19.

Viruses are like hijackers. They invade living, common cells and use those cells to multiply and produce other viruses like themselves. This can kill and damage, or change the cells and make you sick. Different viruses attack certain cells in your body such as your liver, respiratory system, or blood.

When you get a virus, you may not daily get sick from it. Your immune systems may be able to fight it off.

For most viral infections, treatments can only help with symptoms while you wait for your immune system to fight off the virus. Antibiotics do not work for viral infections. There are antiviral medicines to treat some viral infections. Vaccines can helps prevent you from getting many viral diseases.

Some examples of viral infections include:

- Influenza (the flu)
- Common cold
- Measles
- Rubella
- Chickenpox
- Norovirus
- Polio
- Infectious mononucleosis (mono)
- Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
- Human papillomavirus (HPV)
- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- Viral hepatitis, which can include hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E
- Viral meningitis

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- West Nile Virus
- Rabies
- Ebola

Most of the time, the treatment of viral infection centre on relieving symptoms until your immune system clears the infection.

In few cases, antiviral drugs may be available to help treat a viral infections. Some examples of viral infections for which antivirals are available include HIV, herpes, and hepatitis C.

Few viruses stay with you for life once you've been infected. They can lie dormant within your body and may reactivate.