Introduction

In recent years, Europe has seen an increase in cases related to viruses that have never before been seen in the area. In front of this situation, it is necessary for the whole population to recognize these viruses and to help prevent further transmission.

Objectives

- Didactically, transmit information about various emerging viruses and the diseases they cause.
- To show the transmission cycle of the different viruses followed and why they are considered as emerging.
- Raise awareness of the importance of prevention in these cases.

What kind of information does it contain?

What structure has Chikungunya virus? Fig. 1

CHKV is a small (with a 60-70 nm diameter), spherical, enveloped, positive single-strand RNA virus.

What symptoms has the infection of West Nile virus?

In most cases, the infection is asymptomatic or the symptoms are similar to the ones that the flu virus causes. But, there is 1% of people infected that will suffer the severe form of the infection, which affects the neurologic system of the patient.

Where can I find Dengue virus in Europe?

Currently there are no outbreaks in Europe of this virus, but every summer new cases are reported to the sanitary authorities in countries all around Europe.

Once a new case is detected, the infection is controlled to avoid further transmission.

What will I find in this website?

What structure has Chikungunya virus? Fig. 1

Is Zika virus a threat to Europe?

Yes, but not. It is not likely that the mosquito vector of the disease will arrive to Europe, but the people visiting endemic countries will be at risk to get infected. Currently there is no vaccine or treatment for the severe forms of the infection.

Are there any vaccines against Ebola virus?

Yes. In some countries a new vaccine has appeared recently.

What techniques are used for the diagnostic of MERS-CoV infection?

Mainly, two different kinds: molecular and serologic, depending on the doctor criteria.

Conclusions

It is not likely for any of these viruses to become an important threat in the European region in the following years, but we must be aware that some of them are already circulating inside this area. The most important part is to be forewarned and to know the symptoms of each virus, and in case of infection, to go to the nearest medical centre. Travellers are the main risk group and it is their responsibility to inform themselves before travelling to an endemic country and to look out for any sign after the journey.