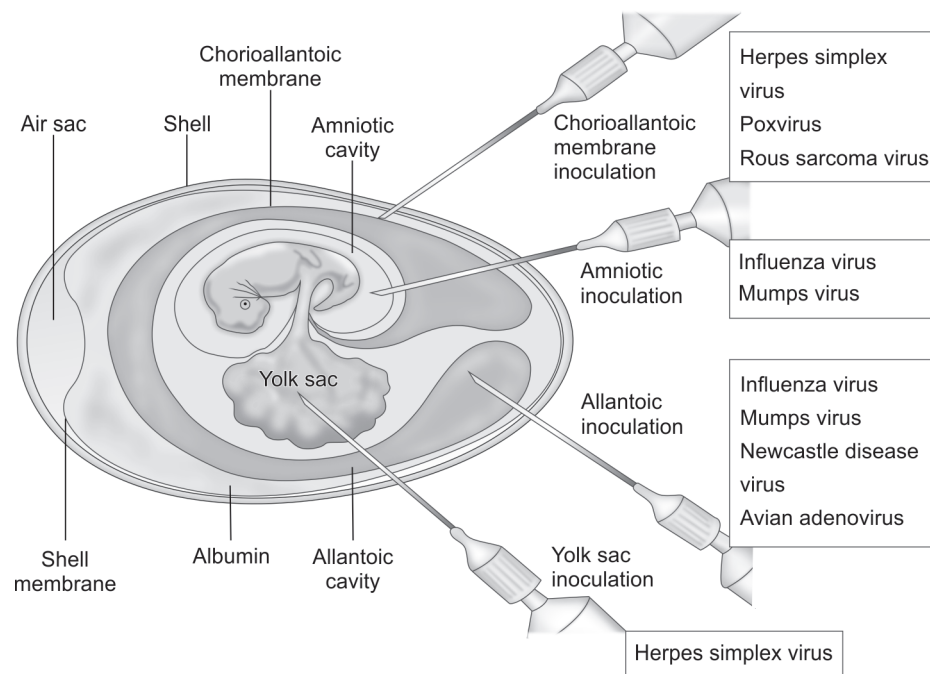


Chapter 20 Cultivation and Identification of Viruses



Growth of viruses in embryonated egg:

An embryonated chicken egg showing the different compartments in which viruses may grow. The different routes by which viruses are inoculated into eggs are indicated.

I. SPECIMENS OBTAINED FOR THE ISOLATION OF VIRUSES IN THE LABORATORY

Clinical manifestations	Viruses suspected	Specimen collected
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	Influenza , Parainfluenza, RSV, Adenovirus, Enterovirus	
Lower Respiratory Tract Infections	Respiratory syncytial virus, Parainfluenza	
CNS Infections	Arbovirus, Enterovirus, Rabies virus, Herpesvirus, Mumps	
Conjunctivitis	Herpes simplex virus, Herpes zoster virus, Adenovirus, Enterovirus	
Serum hepatitis	Hepatitis B, C, D	
AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus	
Infantile diarrhea	Rotavirus, Calicivirus, Norwalkvirus, Astrovirus	
Parotitis	Mumps virus	
Cutaneous and mucous membrane disease	Varicella zoster virus, Measles and Cowpox	

Q1. What is cytopathogenic effect (CPE)?

Q2. Define inclusion bodies. Give examples.

Cytoplasmic :

Nuclear :

Q3. List out the viruses which affect the respiratory system.

Upper respiratory tract:

Lower respiratory tract:

Q4. Enumerate the viruses causing gastroenteritis.

Q5. Mention the viruses affecting the central nervous system.

Q6. Mention the viral infections transmitted by sexual contact.

Q7. Mention the viral diseases that are congenitally transmitted.

Q8. What are teratogenic viruses? Give examples.

Q9. Name some oncogenic viruses.

Q10. What are arboviruses? Enumerate the arboviruses prevalent in India.

Q11. Mention some human slow viral infections.