



Acute and Persistent Viral Infection Diseases

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Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

An acute virus infection typically refers to a sudden onset of symptoms caused by a viral agent. These symptoms can vary widely depending on the specific virus but often include fever, fatigue, muscle aches, respiratory issues, gastrointestinal problems, skin rashes, and general malaise based on inflammation.

In contrast, a persistent virus infection is characterized by the virus establishing a foothold in the body and continuing to replicate and cause symptoms over an extended period. These symptoms of persistent virus infection can vary depending on the virus involved and the individual's immune response but may induce recurrent illness.

Examples of viruses that cause acute or persistent infections include SARS-CoV-2, influenza virus, hepatitis virus, human papillomavirus, herpes simplex virus, EB virus, and HTLV-1. Various viruses other than those shown here are pathogenic. This Special Issue focuses on acute and persistent virus infections and explores their symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment.

