



Short Communication

ASCITECHNOL JOURNAL

Causes of Yellow Fever Spread

Charlotte Martin*

Introduction

Yellow fever is a severe, possibly fatal flu-like illness transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes, which often spread the dengue and Zika viruses. A high fever and jaundice are common symptoms. Yellow fever is caused by a yellowing of the skin and eyes, which is why it is called yellow fever.

In some parts of Africa and South America, this disease is the most common. It is not curable, nor it can be avoided.

Recognizing the Symptoms of Yellow Fever

Yellow fever strikes rapidly, with symptoms appearing 3 to 6 days after infection [1]. The infection's first signs are close to those of the influenza virus. Headaches, muscle aches, and joint aches are among them.

Acute phase

This stage lasts 3 to 4 days on average. Symptoms will begin to fade after the acute period has passed. While many people recover from yellow fever at this time, some will develop a more severe form of the disease [2]. For up to 24 hours, the symptoms you encountered during the acute phase may go away [3] The symptoms may then reappear, along with new and more severe ones. These include:

- Decreased urination
- Abdominal pain
- vomiting

Causes of Yellow Fever

The yellow fever virus (or flavivirus) causes yellow fever, which is transmitted by mosquito bites. Mosquitoes become infected when they bite a human or a monkey infected with the virus [4]. The disease cannot be transmitted from one person to another. Mosquitoes breed best in tropical rainforests, humid and semi-humid environments, and near still bodies of water. Increased contact is advantageous.

Treatment

Yellow fever has no known cure. Treatment consists of treating

symptoms and assisting the immune system in battling the infection by:

Having enough fluids, probably through veins

Getting enough oxygen

Keeping a good blood pressure level

Prevention

Yellow fever can only be prevented by vaccination. Yellow fever vaccine is administered as a single shot. It contains a live, weakened version of the virus that aids in the development of immunity in your body.

Yellow fever vaccine 17D is one of the most successful vaccines ever created. A single shot will last a lifetime.

People between the ages of 9 months and 59 years old who are going to or live in a region where yellow fever is a concern should get vaccinated, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Trusted Source.

People who have serious allergies to eggs, chicken proteins, or gelatin should not get the vaccine.

- babies under the age of six months
- people who have HIV, AIDS, or other.

References

1. Elizabeth Barnett D, Wilder-Smith A, Mary Wilson E (2008) Yellow fever vaccines and international travelers. *Expert Rev Vaccines* 75(5): 597-587.
2. Giovanetti M, Cesar Lima de Mendonça M, Fonseca V, Allison F, Joilson X, et al. (2019) Yellow Fever Virus Reemergence and Spread in Southeast Brazil. *Journal of Virology* 94(1): 1623-1619.
3. Waver S, Charlier C, Vasilakis N (2018) Zika, Chikungunya, and Other Emerging Vector-Borne Viral Diseases. *Annu Rev Med* 70(70): 273-288..
4. Ripari N, Sartori AA, da Silva Honorio M, Conte FL, et al. (2021) Propolis antiviral and immunomodulatory activity: a review and perspectives for COVID-19 treatment. *J Pharm Pharmacol* 73(3): 281-29

Citation: Martin C (2021) Causes of Yellow Fever Spread. *J Virol Antivir Res* 10:(3) 214.

*Corresponding author: Charlotte Martin, Department of Medical Laboratory Science, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, College of Medical Sciences, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, Email: Martin.charlotte@yahoo.com

Received: May 03, 2021 Accepted: May 17, 2021 Published: May 24, 2021

Author Affiliation

Top

Department of Medical Laboratory Science, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, College of Medical Sciences, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria