

JOINT EVENT

9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on **Emerging Infectious Diseases**

&amp;

6<sup>th</sup> World Congress on**Control and Prevention of HIV/AIDS, STDs & STIs**

August 27-28, 2018 | Zurich, Switzerland

**Epidemic flu viruses****Giulio Tarro**

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For the emergency created by the epidemic influence of the pigs in Mexico it was correct not to create alarmisms being victims of bad information. The possibility that the virus arrives in other parts of the world is real as for all the types of influenza virus. In order that a strain has a wide distribution, its antigenic characteristics must ensure that it escapes the neutralization of antibodies of the host and of the surrounding population. So the outbreaks will happen with those strains that have dominant antigens that fit the deficiency, or better, the absences of antibody in the population. It seems, in conclusion that the flu virus shows ability and an aptitude for survival built on the possibility of emergence of new models that allow the virus being confused easily through populations still partly immune to previous antigenic forms. According to this view, the changes in the influenza A can be designed in single meaning, in the context of a principle and of an evolutionary progress, from Burnet said immunological drift or steering immunology. The antiviral drugs (inhibitors of the neuraminidases, receptor of the virus surface) should be assumed within 48 hours by the appearance of the influenza symptoms and for the subjects that have had a close contact with people infected by the flu virus. The vaccination against the influenza is the most effective method to prevent the illness. From the moment that we find the isolation of a new flu virus, we must wait for the preparation of a new specific vaccine that will be ready for the next influenza season in autumn.

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