



## Editorial note on vaccines & Emerging Diseases

Editorial Note

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### Introduction:

During the past decade several notable viruses came to become consequential global health threats, causing annoyance concern regarding sustained epidemic transmission in immunologically naive human populations. Whenever new virus comes to raise the call for rapid vaccine development. Vaccines are considered as a critical component of disease anticipation for emerging viral infections, other medical options are limited, therapeutics is limited. Our approaches to vaccine research are still amenable to emerging viruses. In virology the application of molecular techniques is influenced in biology, and vaccination methods. More than one billion cases of human zoonotic disease are occur annually resulting in enormous economic losses.

### Scope and Importance:

The inventions made within the field of virology in the past century have been simply astonishing. It is no wonder to say that [virologists](#) have played a vital role in the biological revolutions of the last century. Some of the astonishing discoveries are Antiviral agents for treatment of [Ebola virus](#) disease, Kidney transplantation from [HIV-positive](#) donor to HIV-positive recipient, Gene editing of the HIV receptor, Indeterminate HIV nucleic acid test results in infants, Modified vaccinia Ankara vaccine for prevention of smallpox, Outcomes for Zika virus-exposed infants in the second year of life.

[Viral infectious diseases](#) represent a crucial portion of worldwide public health concerns with thousands of mortality worldwide. In spite of the success of currently available vaccines, there's a transparent requirement for the development of vaccines against variety of infectious diseases that vaccines aren't yet available, or are insufficient, including HIV, hepatitis C virus, RSV, Neisseria meningitidis serotype B, Group A and B, streptococcus, tuberculosis, and malaria. Unfortunately, these pathogens have proven difficult to regulate with traditional vaccines, and novel approaches are going to be required. New efficient vaccines may also be required to guard against a variety of emerging or re-emerging infectious diseases, including severe acute respiratory syndrome, [corona](#), [Ebola](#), [Hanta](#) and [Dengue viruses](#).

[Coronavirus](#) began in China several months ago, and since then, the virus and fear of it have been spreading around the world. There is no vaccine discovered for coronavirus till now. Coronavirus causes a respiratory disease called [COVID-19](#). Symptoms of COVID-19 include fever, cough, Muscle pain, Headache, Sore throat, and shortness of breath. Most cases are mild. The more serious cases can lead to severe lung damage and may leads to death.

Coronavirus mostly spreads through close contact. The virus can also be spread hand-to-hand. You touch an object that has the virus on it, and then touch your mouth, nose, perhaps

even your eye it also causes the infection. Scientists and Researchers are studying how long the coronavirus can survive on various surfaces or whether there are other ways of spread.

The **coronavirus** is affecting **213 countries and territories** around the world .Right now we don't know how many were infected by the COVID-19.

