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Analysis of Swine flu in US the Cost Effective way

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Editorial

Swine influenza is a virus infection caused by one of numerous strains of swine influenza. Swine Influenza Virus (SIV), sometimes known as Swine-Origin Influenza Virus (S-OIV), is a kind of influenza virus that is prevalent in pigs. SIV strains that have been identified as of 2009 include influenza C and influenza a subtypes H_1N_1, H_1N_2, H_2N_1, H_3N_1, H_3N_2, and H_2N_3. The swine influenza virus is found in pig herds all over the world. The virus is rarely transmitted from pigs to humans, and it does not necessarily result in human flu; instead, it often results in the creation of antibodies in the blood. When swine flu spreads to humans, it's known as zoonotic swine flu [1,2]. People who are regularly exposed to pigs have a higher chance of contracting swine flu. Fever, tiredness, sneezing, coughing, trouble breathing, and decreased appetite are all symptoms of swine influenza in pigs. Infection can lead to miscarriage in some situations. It can cause weight loss and poor growth, resulting in financial losses for producers. Influenza A is the virus that infects pigs, and it was initially discovered in the summer of 1918. Real-time PCR is the method of choice for diagnosing H_1N_1 according to the CDC. In contrast to seasonal influenza, this approach enables for a particular diagnosis of new influenza (H_1N_1) [3]. The development of nearpatient point-of-care testing is underway. Antiviral medications can help those who are sick with swine flu feel better sooner by making the sickness milder. They might also keep you from getting sick with the flu. Antiviral medications function best if used as soon as possible after becoming ill (within two days of symptoms). Supportive care, whether at home or in a hospital, focuses on controlling fevers, reducing pain, and maintaining fluid balance, as well as recognising and treating any secondary infections or other medical issues [4].

Vaccines for various strains of swine flu are available. On September 15, 2009, the US Food Drug Administration (FDA) authorized the new swine flu vaccine for use in the US. According to studies conducted by the National Institutes of Health, a single dose of the vaccine produces enough antibodies to protect against the virus for roughly 10 days. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends the use of oseltamivir (Tamiflu) or zanamivir (Relenza) for the treatment and/or prevention of swine influenza virus infection; however, the majority of people infected with the virus recover completely without medical attention or antiviral drugs [5].

A swine flu virus killed one woman and affected others in US on September 1988. The pigs on display at the expo were reportedly infected with Influenza-like sickness (ILI). Although 19 of the 25 swine exhibitors aged 9 to 19 tested positive for SIV antibodies, no significant infections were observed. Because one to three health care employees who had cared for the pregnant lady developed mild, influenza-like illnesses and antibody testing revealed they had been infected with swine flu, the virus was able to travel between people, but there was no community outbreak. Swine flu was discovered in pigs in four states in the United States in 1998 [6]. Within a year, it had spread across the United States' pig populations. This virus was discovered to have developed in pigs as a recombinant form of flu strains from birds and humans, according to scientists. This outbreak proved that pigs can act as a crucible for the emergence of new influenza viruses as a result of gene reassortment across strains. Six of the eight viral gene segments in the 2009 flu outbreak were made up of genetic components from these 1998 triple-hybrid strains. The swine flu first appeared in the United States in April 2009, when the viral strain was a combination of three different strains. Six of the genes are closely related to the H_1N_2 influenza virus, which was discovered in pigs around the year 2000.

Conflicts of interest

There is no conflict of interest by author.

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