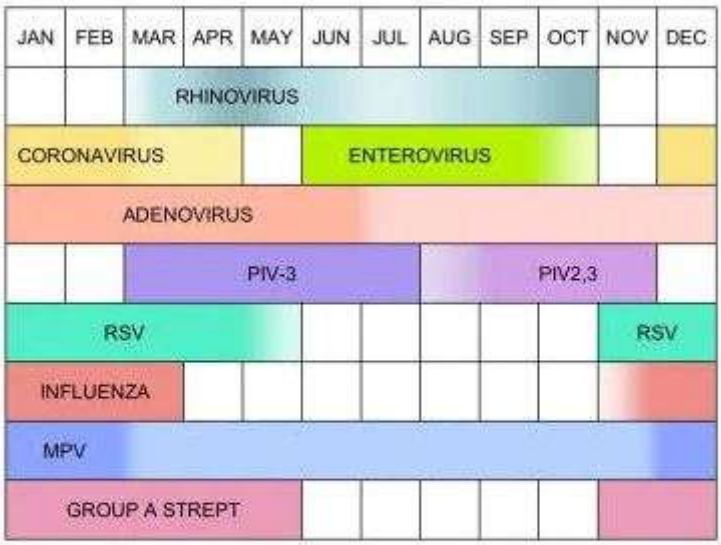
Enteric viruses, Rhinovirus group.

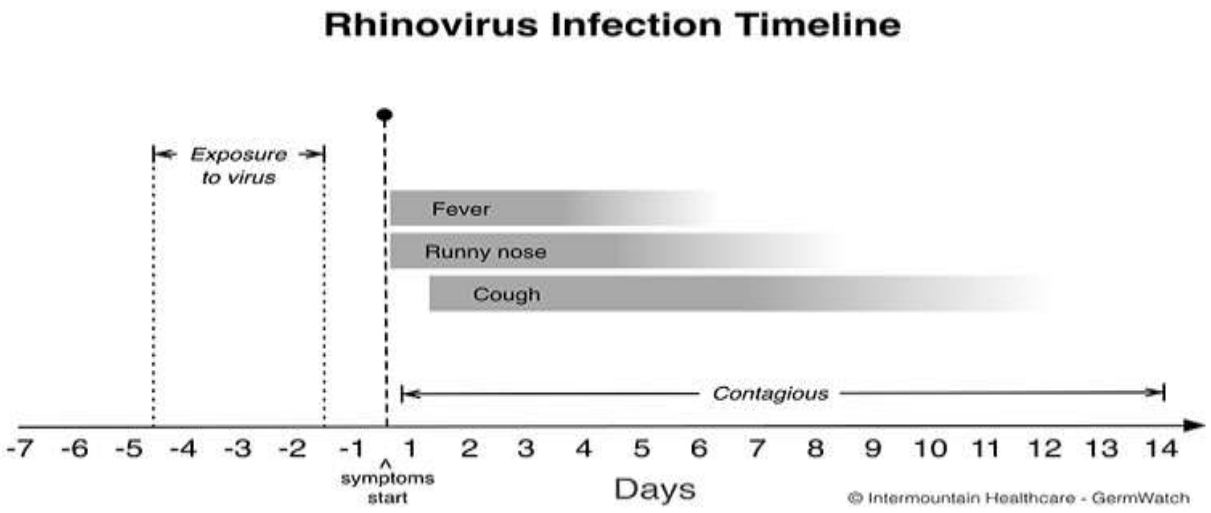
The intestinal tract, lined by replicating epithelial cells, bathed in nutrient fluids. Many viruses use the enteric tract as a route of entry to the human. The onset of acute enteritis is associated with infection by viruses that replicate at or near the site of entry into the intestinal mucosa.

Rhinovirus (RV) Infection (Common Cold):

The genome is a positive single-stranded RNA (ssRNA). Rhinoviruses (RVs) are the most common cause of the common cold. They chiefly cause upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs) but may also infect the lower respiratory tract. Potential complications of infection include otitis media, sinusitis, chronic bronchitis, and exacerbations of reactive airway disease (eg, asthma). Although rhinovirus infections occur year-round, the incidence is highest in the fall and the spring (see the image below).



Seasonal variations in frequency of selected upper respiratory tract infection pathogens. PIV = parainfluenza virus; RSV = respiratory syncytial virus; MPV = metapneumovirus; Group A Strept = group A streptococcus.



How It's Spread

Rhinovirus spreads easily from one person to another. The spray from a sick person's cough or sneeze is a big contagion risk – and so are handshakes.

Symptoms

- Sneezing
- A mild fever (101°F–102°F or 38.3°C–38.9°C)
- Headaches
- Sore throat
- Cough
- Muscle aches
- A decrease in appetite