Paramyxo & Robella viruses.

The Paramyxoviridae is a family of single-stranded RNA viruses known to cause different types of infections in vertebrates. Examples of these infections in humans include the Rubella viruses, mumps virus, parainfluenza virus, and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV).

Rubella viruses

Rubella is a contagious disease caused by a virus. Most people who get rubella usually have a mild illness, with symptoms that can include a low-grade fever, sore throat, and a rash that starts on the face and spreads to the rest of the body. Rubella can cause a miscarriage or serious birth defects in a developing baby if a woman is infected while she is pregnant. The best protection against rubella is MMR (measles-mumps-rubella) vaccine. Pregnant people with rubella can pass it to the fetus, causing hearing and vision loss, heart defects and other serious conditions.

Symptoms

1. Mild fever of 102 F (38.9 C) or lower
2. Headache
3. Stuffy or runny nose
4. Red, itchy eyes
5. Enlarged, tender lymph nodes at the base of the skull, the back of the neck and behind the ears
6. A fine, pink rash that begins on the face and quickly spreads to the trunk and then the arms and legs, before disappearing in the same order
7. Aching joints, especially in young women

Can adults get rubella?

Yes, rubella is contagious and adults can get it from kids or other adults.

How is rubella diagnosed?

To diagnose rubella, your healthcare provider will give you a physical exam and look at your rash if you have one. They might test your blood, pee (urine) or mucus from your nose or throat for signs of rubella.

What vaccines are available for rubella?

Rubella vaccination can involve either the MMR or the MMRV vaccine.

1. MMR vaccine. The MMR vaccine protects against measles, mumps and rubella. Anyone over 12 months old can get the MMR vaccine.
2. MMRV vaccine. The MMRV vaccine protects against measles, mumps, rubella and chickenpox (varicella). Only children between 12 months and 12 years old can get the MMRV vaccine.