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EPIDEMIC FLU VIRUS

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For the emergency created by the epidemic of influence of the pigs in Mexico it was correct not to create alarmism's being victims of a bad information. The possibility that the virus arrives in other parts of the world is real as for all the types of influence 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 an 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 influence symptoms and for the subjects that have had a close contact with people infected by the flu virus. The vaccination against the influence 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 influence season in Autumn.

BIOGRAPHY

Giulio Tarro is graduated from Medicine School, Naples University (1962). He is the Research Associate, Division of Virology and Cancer Research, Children's Hospital (1965-1968), Assistant Professor of Research Pediatrics, College of Medicine (1968-1969), Cincinnati University, Ohio. He is also the Oncological Virology Professor, Naples University (1972-1985). Chief Division Virology (1973-2003), Head Department Diagnostic Laboratories, (2003-2006). Since 2007, he was the Chairman of Committee of Biotechnologies and VirusSphere, World Academy Biomedical Technologies, UNESCO, Adjunct Professor Department of Biology, Temple University, College of Science and Technology, Philadelphia, recipient of the Sbarro Health Research Organization lifetime achievement award (2010). His researches have been concerned with the characterization of specific virus-induced tumor antigens, which were the finger-prints left behind in human cancer. Achievements include patents in field; discovery of respiratory syncytial virus in infant deaths in Naples and of tumor liberated protein as a tumor associated antigen, 55 kilodalton protein over-expressed in lung tumors and other epithelial adenocarcinomas.

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