### Viral associated skin infection

**Herpes virus**

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| HHV-2 | Herpes simplex virus-2 | Genital, anal lesions
Severe neonatal infections, meningitis |
| HHV-3 | Varicella–zoster virus | Chickenpox (primary infection)
Shingles (reactivation) |
| HHV-4 | Epstein–Barr virus | Infectious mononucleosis
(Primary infection)
Tumors, including B, T-cell tumors |
| HHV-5 | Cytomegalovirus | Mononucleosis, gastroenteritis, retinitis, pneumonia |
| HHV-6 | Human herpesvirus-6 | Roseola in infants (primary infection)
Infections in allograft recipients
(pneumonia, marrow failure) |
| HHV-7 | Human herpesvirus-7 | Some cases of Roseola (primary infection) |
| HHV-8 | Kaposi’s sarcoma–associated herpesvirus (KSHV) | Some B-cell lymphoma
Kaposi’s sarcoma |
|       | Human herpesvirus-8 | |

- Two distinct epidemiologic and antigenic types of HSV exist (HSV-1 and HSV-2). Their nucleic acids demonstrate approximately 50% base sequence homology,

- HSV-1 and HSV-2 share antigens in almost all their surface glycoproteins and other structural polypeptides, but differences in glycoprotein gB enable them to be distinguished (ie, HSV-1 has gB1 and HSV-2 has gB2).

- Numerous strains of both HSV-1 and HSV-2 exist.
Herpes Simplex Diseases
- HSV is one of the best known of all viruses, associated with recurrent ulcers in areas of the skin and mucous membranes.
- As with all herpesviruses, herpes simplex persists in a latent form and reactivates to cause certain diseases.

EPIDEMIOLOGY
- Direct contact with infected secretions is the principal mode of spread.
- Detection of HSV-2 antibody before puberty is unusual. The virus is associated with sexual activity, and direct sexual transmission is the major mode of spread.
- Asymptomatic shedding accounts for transmission from a partner who has no active genital lesions

PATHOGENESIS: Acute Infections
- Pathologic changes during acute infections consist of development of multinucleated giant cells, degeneration of epithelial cells, focal necrosis, eosinophilic intranuclear inclusion bodies, and an inflammatory response characterized by an initial polymorphonuclear neutrophil (PMN) infiltrate and a subsequent mononuclear cell infiltrate.
- The virus can spread intraneuronally or through supporting cellular networks of an axon or nerve, resulting in latent infection of sensory and autonomic nerve ganglia.

Latent Infection
- In humans, latent infection by HSV-1 has been demonstrated in trigeminal, superior cervical, and vagal nerve ganglia,
- Latent HSV-2 infection has been demonstrated in the sacral region.
- Latent infection of nervous tissue by HSV does not result in the death of the cell. The mechanisms by which latent infection is reactivated are unknown.
Precipitating factors that are known to initiate reactivation of herpes simplex include:

- Exposure to ultraviolet light
- Fever
- Trauma (e.g., oral intubation).

After this initial infection, HSV1 may become latent within sensory nerve root ganglia of the trigeminal nerve. Lesions usually repeated on a specific area of the lip; these lesions are referred to as Mucocutaneous and are commonly called “cold sores” or “fever blisters.”

**IMMUNITY**

- Many episodes of HSV infection are either asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic.
- Initial symptomatic clinical episodes of the disease are more severe than recurrent episodes, probably because of the presence of anti-HSV antibodies and immune lymphocytes in persons with recurrent infections.
- Prior infection with HSV-1 may protect against or shorten the duration of symptoms and lesions from subsequent infection with HSV-2 due to some degree of cross protection.
- Both cellular and humoral immune responses are important in immunity to HSV.
- By the second week after infection, cytotoxic T lymphocytes can be detected that are able to destroy HSV-infected cells prior to completion of the replication cycle.

**Manifestations of Herpes Simplex Type 1**

- Infection with HSV-1 is usually “above the waist.”
- It consists of grouped or single vesicular lesions that become pustular and coalesce to form single or multiple ulcers.
- On dry surfaces, these ulcers scratch before healing
- Infections generally involve ectoderm (skin, mouth, conjunctiva, nervous system).
• Herpes simplex virus sometimes infects the finger or nail area. This infection, termed herpetic whitlow, usually results from the inoculation of infected secretions through a small cut in the skin. Painful vesicular lesions of the finger develop and postulate.

• Primary HSV infection with neurotropic spread of the virus from peripheral sites up the olfactory bulb into the brain may also result in parenchymal brain infection leading to neurologic signs and cerebral edema.

• **Diagnosis:** Rapid diagnosis by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) has replaced brain biopsy as the diagnostic test.

**Herpes Simplex Type 2**

- Genital herpes is an important sexually transmitted disease.
- For the relatively few individuals who develop clinically evident primary genital HSV disease, the mean incubation period from sexual contact to onset of lesions is **5 days**.
Lesions begin as small **erythematous papules** that soon form **vesicles** and then **pustules**.

Within 3 to 5 days, the vesiculopustular lesions break to form painful coalesced ulcers that subsequently dry; some form crusts and heal without scarring.

With primary disease, the genital lesions are usually multiple and extensive.

Bilateral **enlarged tender inguinal lymph nodes** are usually present. About one third of patients show systemic symptoms such as **fever, malaise, and myalgia**, and approximately **1% develop aseptic meningitis** with **neck rigidity and severe headache**.

At least 80% of patients with primary genital HSV-2 infection develop recurrent episodes of genital herpes within 12 months.

**Neonatal Herpes**

- Neonatal herpes usually result from transmission of virus during delivery through infected genital secretions from the mother. Because a normal immune response is absent in the neonate born to a mother with recent primary infection, neonatal HSV infection is an extremely severe disease with an overall mortality of 60%. Some infants show disseminated vesicular lesions with a widespread internal organ involvement and **necrosis of the liver** and **adrenal glands**, and others have involvement of the **CNS with seizures**.

**DIAGNOSIS**

- Cultured in a variety of cell lines inoculated with infected secretions or lesions.
- Isolates of HSV-1 and HSV-2 can be differentiated by staining virus-infected cells with type-specific monoclonal antibodies to the two types.
- A direct smear prepared from the lesion and stained by either the Giemsa or Papanicolaou method may show **intranuclear inclusions** or **multinucleated giant cells** typical of herpes (Tzanck test), but this is less sensitive than viral culture and not specific.
- Enzyme immunoassays and immunofluorescence are rapid and relatively sensitive assays for direct detection of herpes antigen in lesions.
Varicella–zoster virus
- Varicella–zoster virus (VZV) has the same general structure as herpes simplex but contains its own envelope glycoproteins and other structures.
- Cellular features of infected cells such as multinucleated giant cells and intranuclear eosinophilic inclusion bodies are similar to those of HSV.

Varicella–Zoster Diseases: VZV causes two diseases
1. Chickenpox (varicella)
2. Shingles (zoster).
   - The former usually occurs in children, the latter in the elderly.
   - The virus remains latent in neural ganglia but activates later.
   - The major mode of transmission is respiratory, although direct contact with vesicular or pustular lesions may result in transmission.

PATHOGENESIS
Respiratory spread leads to infection of the contact patient’s followed by replication in regional lymph nodes and PRIMARY VIREMIA.

The latter results in infection of the RES and a subsequent SECONDARY VIREMIA associated with T lymphocytes. Following secondary viremia, there is infection of the skin and finally a host immune response.
Latency of VZV occurs in sensory ganglia many years after varicella infection. Herpes zoster (shingles) occurs when latent varicella zoster virus reactivates and multiplies within a sensory ganglion and then travels back down the sensory nerve to the skin.

**Immunity**
- Both humoral immunity and cell-mediated immunity are important factors in determining the frequency of reinfection and reactivation of varicella–zoster.
- Circulating antibody prevents reinfection, and cell-mediated immunity appears to control reactivation.

**Manifestations**
- Chickenpox lesions generally appear on the back of the head and ears, then spread to the face, neck, trunk, and proximal extremities.
- Lesions appear in different stages of evolution; this characteristic is one of the major features used to differentiate varicella from smallpox, in which lesions are concentrated on the extremities and all had a similar appearance.
- Varicella lesions are itchy, and the number of lesions may vary from 10 to several hundred.
- The complications of VZV infection are varied and depend on age and host immune factors. Postherpetic neuralgia (affects nerve fibers and skin, causing burning pain that lasts long after the rash and blisters of shingles disappear) is a common complication of herpes zoster in elderly adults.

**DIAGNOSIS**
- Varicella or herpes zoster lesions can be diagnosed clinically
- Scrapings of lesions may reveal multinucleated giant cells characteristic of herpesviruses.
- For rapid viral diagnosis, is to demonstrate varicella–zoster antigen in cells from lesions by immunofluorescent antibody staining.
- VZV can be isolated from vesicular fluid or cells inoculated onto human fibroblasts; and cytopathic effects are detected
- PCR of CSF may be useful in the diagnosis of VZV encephalitis
Measles (Rubeola)

- Common synonyms for measles include rubeola, 5-day measles, and hard measles.
- Only a single serotype restricted to human infection is recognized.
- Infections often produce severe illness in children, associated with high fever, widespread rash, and transient immunosuppression. This condition remains a major cause of mortality among children in developing countries.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

- The highest attack rates have been in children.
- However, in developing countries an estimated 1 million children still die from this disease each year.
- The period of communicability is estimated to be 3 to 5 days before appearance of the rash to 4 days afterward.

PATHOGENESIS

- After implantation in the upper respiratory tract, viral replication proceeds in the respiratory mucosal epithelium.
- Replication is followed by viremic and lymphatic dissemination throughout the host to distant sites, including lymphoid tissues, bone marrow, abdominal viscera, and skin.
- During the viremic phase, measles virus infects T and B lymphocytes, circulating monocytes, and PMN.
- One to three days after onset, pinpoint gray–white spots surrounded by erythema (grains-of-salt appearance) appear on mucous membranes. This sign, called Koplik’s spots, is usually most noticeable over the buccal mucosa opposite the molar teeth and persists for 1 to 2 days. Within a day of the appearance of Koplik’s spots, the typical measles rash begins, first on the head, then on the trunk and extremities.
The skin lesions show vasculitis characterized by vascular dilation, edema, and perivascular mononuclear cell infiltrates. Large multinucleated reticuloendothelial giant cells are often observed. The incubation period ranges from 7 to 18 days.

The rash is maculopapular; it persists for 3 to 5 days before fading. Fever and severe systemic symptoms gradually diminish as the rash progresses to the extremities.

Complications

- Bacterial superinfection, the most common complication. Such infections include acute otitis media, mastoiditis, sinusitis, pneumonia, and sepsis.
- The mortality in measles encephalitis is approximately 15%.
- Thrombocytopenic purpura and bleeding occur in acute phase.

**DIAGNOSIS**

- The typical measles infection can often be diagnosed on the basis of clinical findings, but laboratory confirmation is necessary.
- Virus isolation from the oropharynx or urine is usually most productive in the first 5 days of illness.
Measles grows on a variety of cell cultures, producing multinucleated giant cells similar to those observed in infected host tissues.

- measles antigen may be identified in urinary sediment or pharyngeal cells by direct fluorescent antibody methods.
- Serologic diagnosis may involve complement fixation, hemagglutination inhibition, EIA, or indirect fluorescent antibody methods.

**German measles (Rubella)**

Rubella is commonly known as German measles or 3-day measles. The incubation period for acquired infection is 14 to 21 days (average, 16 days). Illness is generally very mild, consisting primarily of low-grade fever, upper respiratory symptoms, and lymphadenopathy.

- A macular rash often follows within a day of onset and lasts 1 to 3 days. This rash, which is often quite faint, is usually most prominent over the head, neck, and trunk.
- Petechial lesions may also be seen over the soft palate (the soft tissue constituting the back of the roof of the mouth) during the acute phase.
The most common complication is arthralgia, arthritis (Cellular immune responses and circulating virus–antibody immune complexes play a role in mediating the inflammatory responses to infection and cause arthritis).

Other rare complications include thrombocytopenic purpura and encephalitis.

The major significance of rubella is the risk of fetal damage in pregnant women, particularly when they contract primary infection during the first trimester. The risk of fetal malformation and chronic fetal infection is high.

Patients with primary acquired infections are contagious from 7 days before to 7 days after the onset of rash.

**Congenital infection** occurs as a result of maternal viremia that leads to placental infection and then transplacental spread to the fetus. After birth, affected infants continue to excrete the virus in the throat, urine, and intestinal tract.

**PATHOGENESIS**

- In acquired infection, the virus enters the host through the URT, replicates, and then spreads by the bloodstream to distant sites, including lymphoid tissues, skin, and organs.
- Viremia in these infections has been detected for as long as 8 days before to 2 days after onset of the rash.

**DIAGNOSIS**

- Because of the rather nonspecific nature of the illness, a diagnosis of rubella cannot be made on clinical grounds alone.
- The virus may be isolated from respiratory secretions in the acute phase (and from urine, tissues, and feces in congenitally infected infants) by inoculation into a variety of cell cultures, or detected by PCR.
- Serologic diagnosis is most commonly used in acquired infections. Hemagglutination inhibition, indirect immunofluorescence, EIA, and other tests are available.
- Determination of IgM-specific antibody is sometimes useful to ascertain whether an infection occurred in the past several months; it has also been used in the diagnosis of congenital infections.