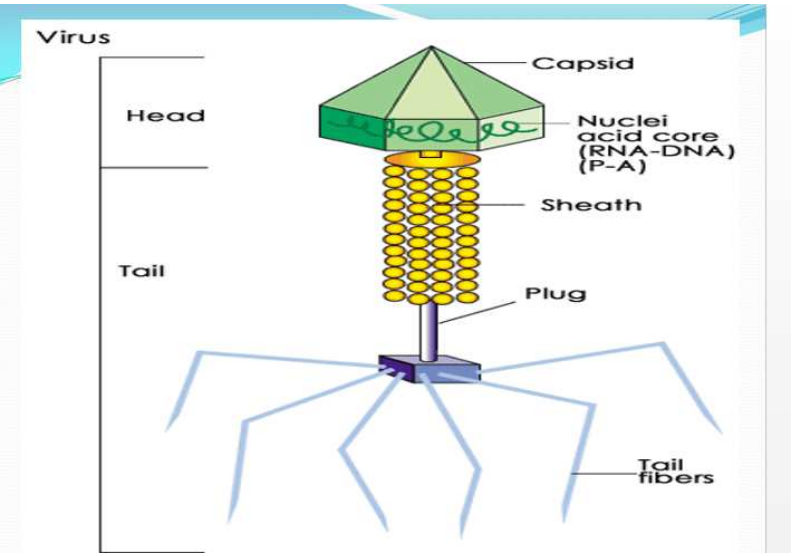
VIRUS

MUHAMAD ALAM KHAN

Sr. Nursing Lecturer

Psnc Swat

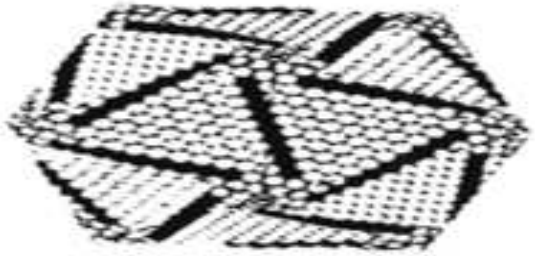


GENERAL PROPERTIES OF VIRUSES

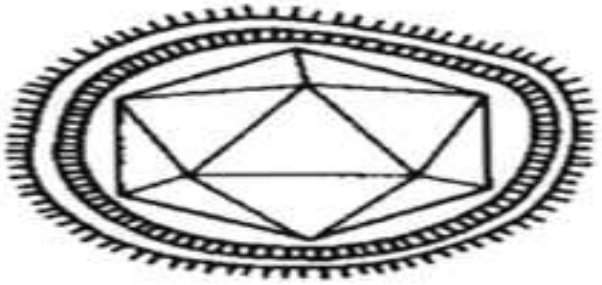
- Viruses contain either DNA or RNA as their genetic material, but not both. This nucleic acid usually has unique chemical and/or physical features which makes it distinguishable from human nucleic acid
- Viral nucleic acid is enclosed in a capsid made up of protein subunits called protomeres.
- Some species of viruses have a membrane, the envelope, surrounding the capsid; other species do not have an envelope, i.e., they are naked.
- Enveloped viruses have glyco-protein spikes arising from their envelope.
- These spikes have enzymatic, absorptive, hemagglutinating and/or antigenic activity.

Shapes of viruses

- The morphology of a virus is determined by the



Iridoviridae

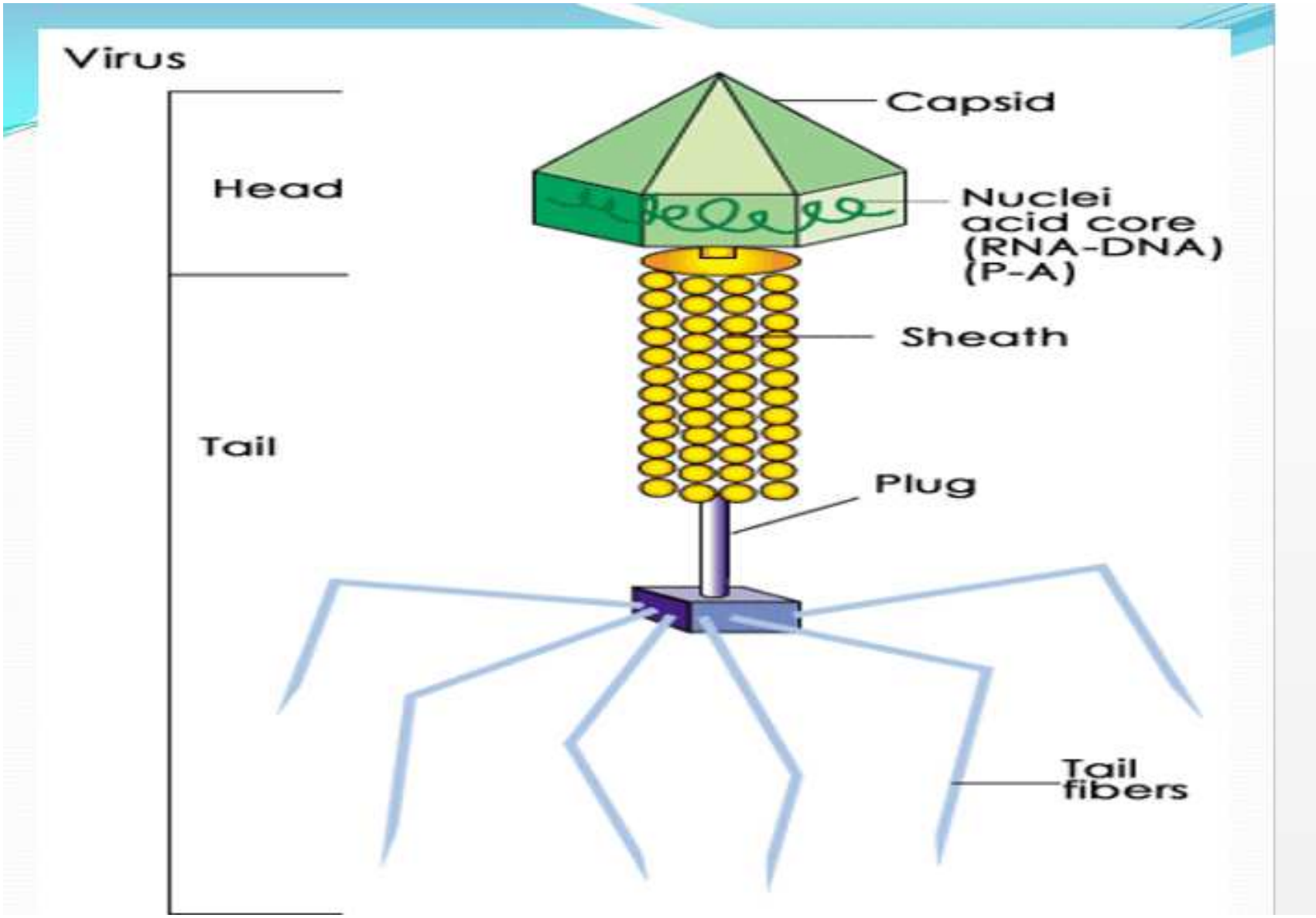


Herpesviridae

Adenoviridae

Papovaviridae

Parvoviridae


Virus
Head
Tail
Capsid
Nuclei acid core (RNA-DNA) (P-A)
Sheath
Plug
Tail fibers

Herpes viruses

Herpes viruses is a large family of DNA viruses that cause diseses in animals including humans .the members this family are knowns as herpes viruses

IRIDIVIRDAE: the family of viruses with double standard DNA Genomes , invertebrates ,amphibian, fish

ADENO VIRIDAE: Adeno viruses are medium sized non enveloped viruses with an icosahedral nucleocapsid double stranded DNA GENOME.

PAPOVAVIRIDAE : A papova viruses is any member of the former virus family of papovaviridae. they mainly associated with various neoplasms in mammals.

PARVOVIRIDAE : the family of small rugged genetically compact DNA viruses known collectively as paro viruses

THE END

THANK YOU