"Herpesvirus infections: new insights from human cohort studies"

Members of the human herpesvirus family infect nearly everyone on Earth beginning in early childhood, and are responsible for an enormous global burden of disease. These viruses, which include herpes simplex virus, cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus and others, all have the ability to establish latency in long-lived cells and persist for the life of the infected individual. We have conducted prospective cohort studies, following children from birth and studying transmission and primary herpesvirus infection within households. In doing so, we have detected frequent transmission events that do not result in established infection. In addition to transient herpesvirus infections, these studies have revealed numerous other aspects of herpesvirus biology in unprecedented detail, including the routes of transmission, the infectious dose, and the early events that determine successful infection. The implications of this work for herpesvirus vaccine development and prevention of disease will be discussed.

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