



### Proteins For Replication (cont)

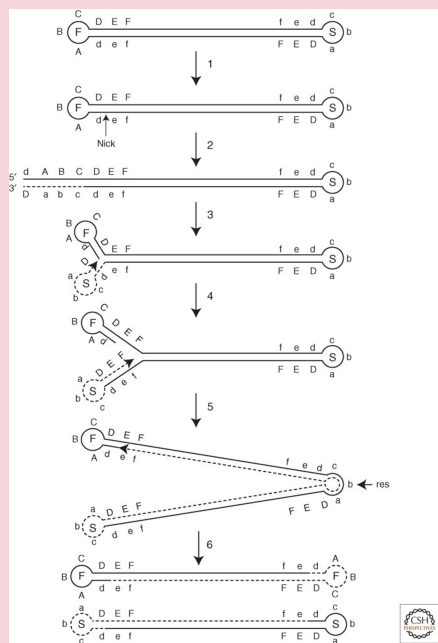
VLTF-1, VLTF-2, VLTF-3, VLTF4

Release factor Elongation factor

Poly(A) polymerase

DNA topoisomerase

### Repliation strategy



### Pathogenesis (cont)

After this, a second viremic period ensues, followed by seeding of distant sites, specially the skin, and generation of the characteristic generalized rash.

An eruption begins, with lesions forming macules, papules, vesicles, pustules, and crusts to scar formation from days 6 to 23 of the infection.

### Pathogenesis

Entry through skin

Entry through respiratory tract

Replication in Malpighian layer of epidermis, fibroblasts and histocytes

Replication in alveolar macrophages and small bronchioles

Entry into lymphatic system

Entry into systemic circulation

The virus moves from the regional lymphatics to the bloodstream to cause primary viremia.

And then multiplies in the spleen, liver, bone marrow, and other reticuloendothelial organs.



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Page 2 of 2.

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