Co-Administration of PPV23 and Influenza Vaccines in England and Wales: A Study Based on the Royal College of General Practitioners Sentinel Surveillance Network

Published On: October 14, 2015 | Pages: 043 - 049

Author(s): Carl Selya-Hammer*, Douglas Fleming, Yiling Jiang, Hayley Durnall, Sam Keeping, and Stuart Carroll

Background: Pneumococcal disease is an infection caused by a bacterium called Streptococcus pneumoniae which can lead to life-threatening invasive pneumococcal diseases. In the UK, pneumococcal vaccination is targeted at those most at risk of serious disease: infants, older people and those with risk factors. ...

Purified Recombinant VP2 Protein Can Provide Complete Protection to very Virulent Infectious Bursal Disease Virus Challenge as a Subunit Vaccine

Published On: October 05, 2015 | Pages: 039 - 042

Author(s): Pang Wenqiang, Zhao Kunkun, Xue Jingjing, Geng Xiaolin, Yuan Yue, Huang Yuxin, Yang Yujie, Jin Yudan, Tian Hui, Wu Peng, Li Xiangdong, Liu Wujie*, and Tian Kegong*

Background: The very virulent infectious bursal disease virus has become the dominant path type that damage lymphoid tissues with high mortality in young chickens in China. Current commercial vaccines are modified live vaccines originated from classic form of virulent virus and cannot provide complete protection as they cause bursal atrophy and immunosuppression. Ther ...

Safety of the novel vector vaccine against Brucella abortus based on
**Recombinant influenza viruses expressing Brucella L7/L12 and OMP16 proteins, in cattle**

Published On: January 03, 2015 | Pages: 001 - 007

Author(s): Kaissar Tabynov*, Zhailaubay Kydyrbayev, Sholpan Ryskeldinova, Bolat Yespembetov, Nazym Syrymkyzy, Indira Akzhunusova and Abylai Sansyzbay

This paper presents the results of a study of the safety of new vector vaccine against B. abortus based on recombinant influenza A subtype H5N1 or H1N1 (viral constructs vaccine formulation) viruses expressing Brucella ribosomal protein L7/L12 and Omp16, in cattle. To increase the effectiveness of the vaccine, adjuvants such as Montanide Gel01 or chitosan were include...

**Mammalian Parasitic Vaccine: A Consolidated Exposition**

Published On: October 21, 2015 | Pages: 050 - 059

Author(s): Deepak Sumbria* and LD Singla

Parasites are highly prevalent in livestock worldwide and infect over one fourth of the human population also. Parasites are successful in evading host immune responses, and vaccination can prove to be an effective way to control them. However, currently very few vaccines are available against parasitic infection. ...

**The Role of Endoplasmic Reticulum Aminopeptidase 1 Biology in Immune Evasion by Tumours**

Published On: September 21, 2015 | Pages: 028 - 035

Author(s): Emma Reeves and Edward James*
Expression of MHC I at the cell surface is essential for presenting peptides to circulating cytotoxic T cells. Interference with a number of components of the antigen processing machinery is an immune evasion mechanism that has been highlighted in a number of malignancies.

**Immunogenicity of Hydrolysate Formulas in Children (Part 1). Review of 202 Reactions**

Published On: August 07, 2015 | Pages: 014 - 024

Author(s): Arnaldo Cantani*

Cow's milk (CM) protein hydrolyzed formulas (HFs) appeared in the 40's with the aim of decreasing or eliminating the allergenicity of CM proteins, and in addition of reducing the risk of sensitization. In recent years the so-called hypoallergenic (HA) formulas have been developed. The use of such HFs is based on the premise that predigested proteins, when fed as amino ...

**Travel Vaccination**

Published On: February 28, 2015 | Pages: 009 - 010

Author(s): Hitt Sharma*, Sameer Parekh and Sunil Shewale

With increased globalization, the international boundaries between countries are diminished. Number of worldwide activities such as tourism, expansion of industry to multinational level, migrant employment, civilized efforts, international education etc. have been greater than before. The number of international tourists has grown up by an average 5% a year since 2010 ...

**Mild Encephalitis/Encephalopathy with a Reversible Splenial Lesion Associated**
with Rhinovirus Infection

Published On: October 01, 2015 | Pages: 036 - 038

Author(s): N Zafer Kurugol*, Sule Gokce, Cenk Eraslan, E Ulas Saz, Sirmeñ Kizilcan and M Ozgur Cogullu

We report a 7-year-old patient with mild encephalopathy with a reversible splenial lesion (MERS) presenting with recurrent delirious behavior, hallucinations and seizures following common cold. Cranial MRI showed high signal intensity in the splenium of the corpus callosum. Rhinovirus was detected in the nasopharyngeal swab by multiplex PCR. ...

Lethal Food-Induced Anaphylaxis in Children

Published On: August 19, 2015 | Pages: 025 - 027

Author(s): Arnaldo Cantani*

Despite careful contributions, food allergic children have a significant risk of anaphylactic episodes. Especially at risk are children not accompanied by parents or caregivers in public places, or restaurants, or not provided with injectable epinephrine. We shortly report two children and conclude that parents should be provided with medication for emergency treatmen ...

Editorial
Liposome Adjuvants: Simultaneous Induction of Innate and Adaptive Immunity is Key to Success

Published On: July 03, 2015 | Pages: 011 - 013

Author(s): Syed M Faisal*

The current generation vaccines are mainly composed of highly purified antigens and tend to be poorly immunogenic, requiring potent adjuvant for their success. The adjuvants currently available suffer from various drawbacks such as low potency (inability to activate strong humoral and cell-mediated immune response) and extreme toxicity for routine clinical use in huma ...

Nanoparticles Vaccines Now and Future!

Published On: February 02, 2015 | Pages: 008 - 008

Author(s): Ayman AL-MARIRI*

While the advanced use of effective vaccines has had an extraordinary impact on global health, there remain many diseases for which vaccines are not available. The concept of therapeutic infection vaccines is based on the activation of the immune system against infection after the presentation of microbes’ antigens to provide long-term protection against an infection ...

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