

## Nipah Virus Infection in Thailand: Status

## Viroj Wiwanitkit\*

Suvannhabhumi Clinical Training, Research and Development Center, Surindra Rajabhat University, Thailand

\*Corresponding author: Viroj Wiwanitkit, Suvannhabhumi Clinical Training, Research and Development Center, Institute of Natural Medicine Science Development and Establishment Project, Surindra Rajabhat University, Wiwanitkit House, Bangkhae, Bangkok, Surin Province, Thailand, Tel: 008689866893760; Fax: 008689866893760; E-mail: wviroj@yahoo.com

Rec date: Feb 22, 2017; Acc date: Feb 24, 2017; Pub date: Feb 26, 2017

**Copyright:** © 2017 Wiwanitkit V. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Citation: Wiwanitkit V (2017) Nipah Virus Infection in Thailand: Status. J Neuroinfect Dis 8: e107. doi:10.4172/2314-7326.1000e107

## Editorial

Dear Editor, the Nipah virus is an important emerging infectious disease that is still included in the list of disease to be surveillance by WHO [1]. The neurological involvement in Nipah virus infection is an important clinical manifestation. This pathogenic virus of this disease was firstly detected and reported by professor Bing from Malaysia [2], a Southeast Asian country [2]. Here, the authors would like to discuss the present situation of Nipah virus infection in Thailand, a Southeast Asian country next to Malaysia. At present, Nipah virus infection is still under the closed surveillance from Thailand public health ministry. According to a recent report on pathogen causing neurological infection, the Nipah virus is still not observed as a cause of neurological infection in Thai patients with neuro infections [3]. Nevertheless, there are some reports on the survey of prevalence of Nipah virus in several animals, especially for bats, in Thailand [4-6]. According to the survey in bats, the prevalence of Nipah virus contamination was seen in 6.29% of bats collected from several regions in Thailand [6]. Of interest, although bat is proved to be the carrier of several pathogenic virus such rabies, the bat has never been the problem of zoonosis in Thailand. This might be due to the fact that there is no blood sucking bat in Thailand and the local people usually live far from bats. At present, the Nipah virus is observable in animal

but not human in Thailand. The risk of human Nipah virus infection in Thailand and nearby countries still needed the closed surveillance.

## References

- Sweileh WM (2017) Global research trends of World Health Organization's top eight emerging pathogens. Global Health 13: 9.
- 2. Chua KB, Goh KJ, Wong KT, Kamarulzaman A, Tan PS, et al. (1999) Fatal encephalitis due to Nipah virus among pig-farmers in Malaysia. Lancet 354: 1257-1259.
- Olsen SJ, Campbell AP, Supawat K, Liamsuwan S, Chotpitayasunondh T, et al. (2015) Infectious causes of encephalitis and meningoencephalitis in Thailand, 2003-2005. Emerg Infect Dis 21: 280-289.
- 4. Thanapongtharm W, Linard C, Wiriyarat W, Chinsorn P, Kanchanasaka B, et al. (2015) Spatial characterization of colonies of the flying fox bat, a carrier of Nipah virus in Thailand. BMC Vet Res 11: 81.
- Wacharapluesadee S, Boongird K, Wanghongsa S, Ratanasetyuth N, Supavonwong P, et al. (2010) A longitudinal study of the prevalence of Nipah virus in Pteropus lylei bats in Thailand: evidence for seasonal preference in disease transmission. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis 10: 183-190.
- Wacharapluesadee S, Lumlertdacha B, Boongird K, Wanghongsa S, Chanhome L, et al. (2005) Bat Nipah virus, Thailand. Emerg Infect Dis 11: 1949-1951.