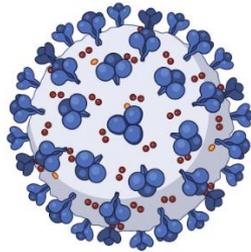


SARS-CoV-2: Transmission & Pathogenesis

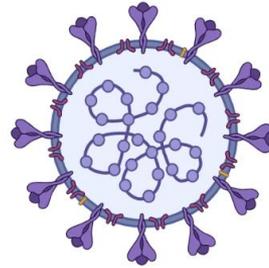
Biochem 4C03: Group 2

Introduction

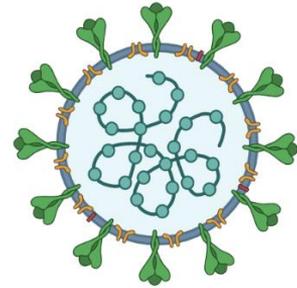
- COVID-19 virus: Transmission & Pathogenesis
- Origins of the virus
- History of the virus
- Vaccinations
- Variants
- Our paper selection



SARS-CoV-2



MERS-CoV



SARS-CoV



A cohort autopsy study defines COVID-19 systemic pathogenesis

[Xiao-Hong Yao](#), [Tao Luo](#), ... [Xiu-Wu Bian](#) 

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Clinical Presentation



Anosmia



Headache



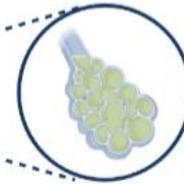
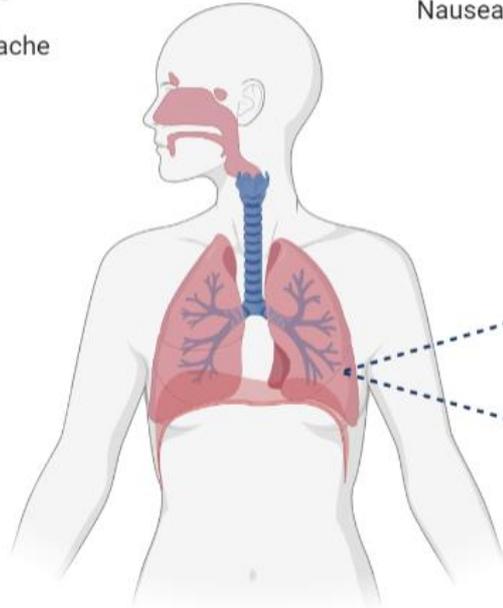
Nausea



Fever



Coughing, difficulty breathing



Pneumonia in severe cases

Disease Progression



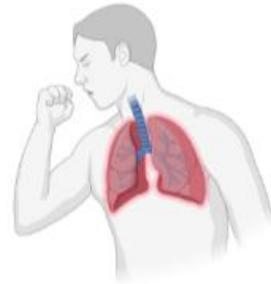
Asymptomatic



Mild Illness



Moderate Illness



Severe Illness



Critical Illness

Variants of Concern: Disease Progression

Created with BioRender.com



B.1.1.7

Discovered:
Dec. 14 2020



B.1.351

Discovered:
Dec. 18 2020



P.1

Discovered:
Dec. 4 2020



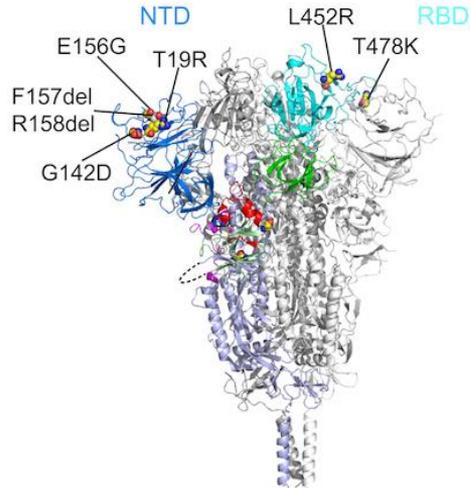
B.1.617.2

Discovered:
Oct. 2020



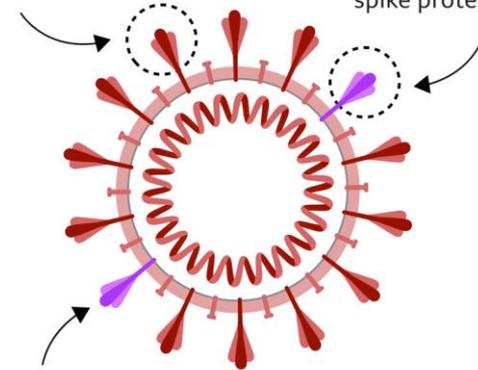
B.1.1.529

Discovered:
Nov. 2021



Delta (B.1.617.2)

Spike protein helps
the virus enter human
cells



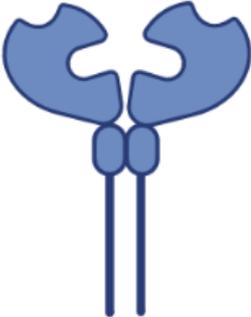
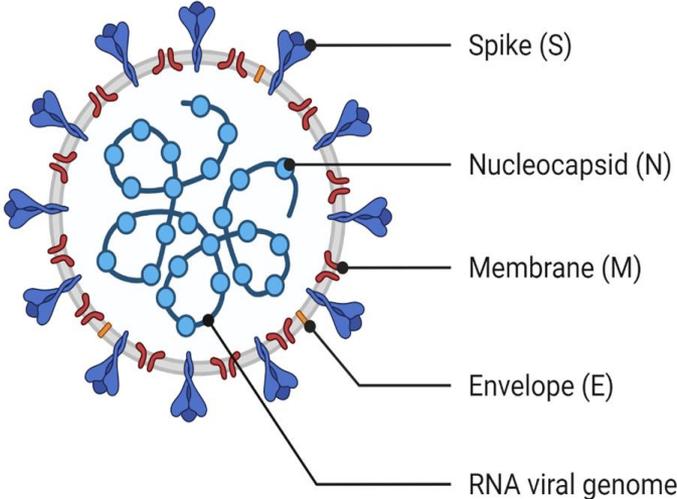
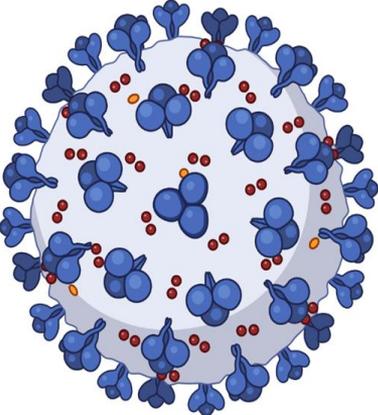
New variant has 32
mutations on the
spike protein

New variant has 10 mutations
on the 'receptor binding domain'
- which gains entry to cells

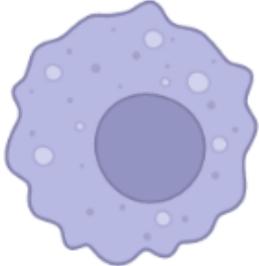
(BBC News, 2021)

(Boston Children's Hospital, 2021)

Genome and Structure



ACE2



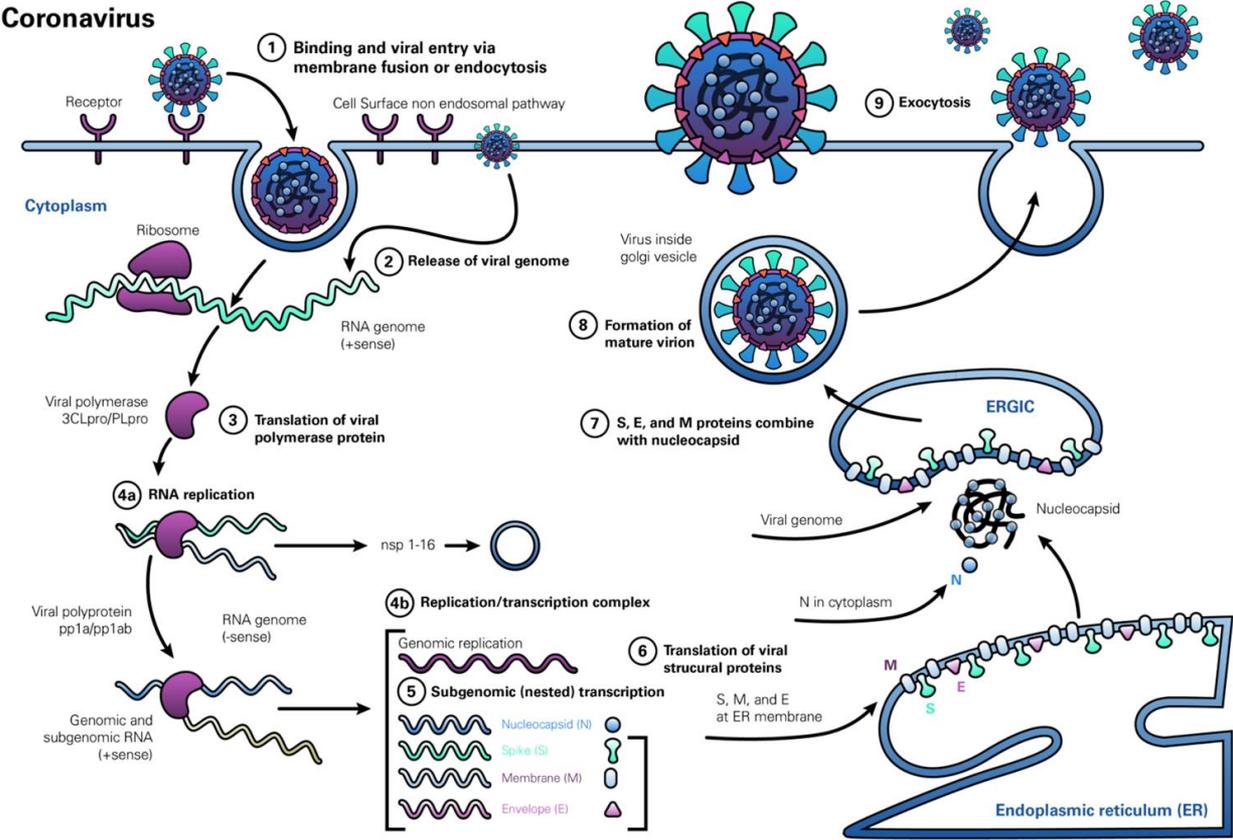
Macrophage



Epithelial cell

Viral Life Cycle

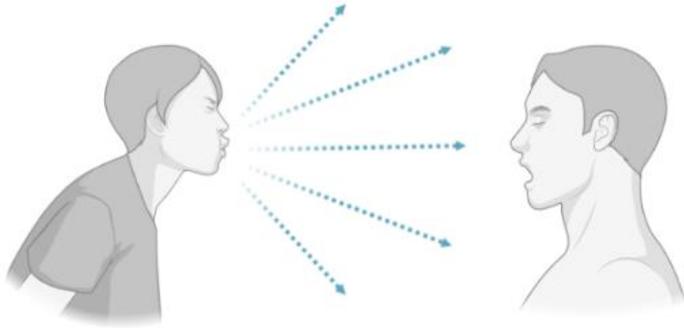
Coronavirus



(V'kovski et al., 2020)

Transmission - Introduction & Infectious Period

HORIZONTAL
TRANSMISSION



Infected Person

Uninfected Person

VERTICAL
TRANSMISSION



Infected Mother

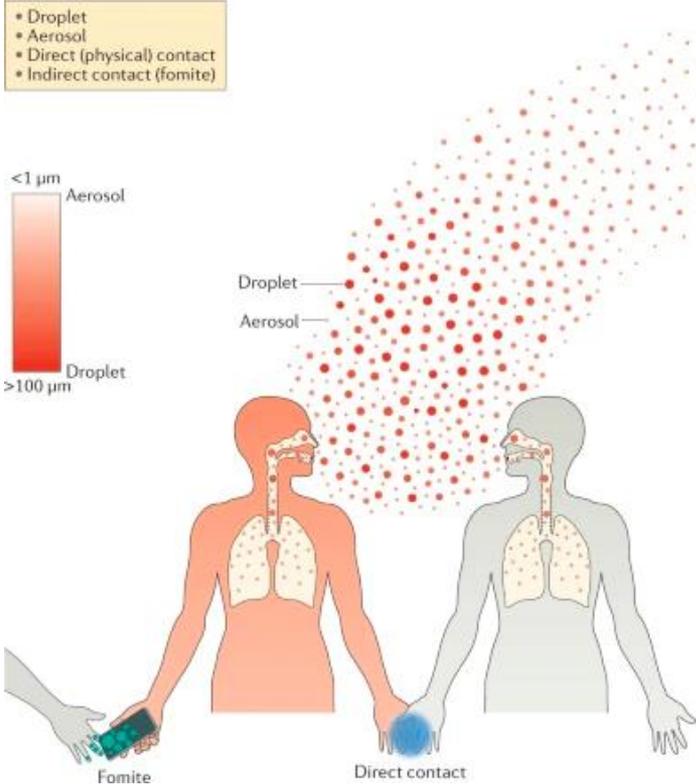
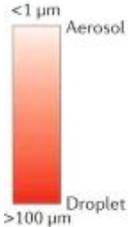


Infected Offspring

Common Modes of Transmission

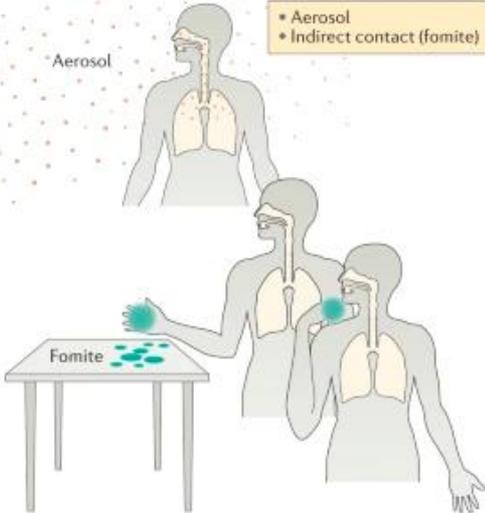
Short-range transmission

- Droplet
- Aerosol
- Direct (physical) contact
- Indirect contact (fomite)

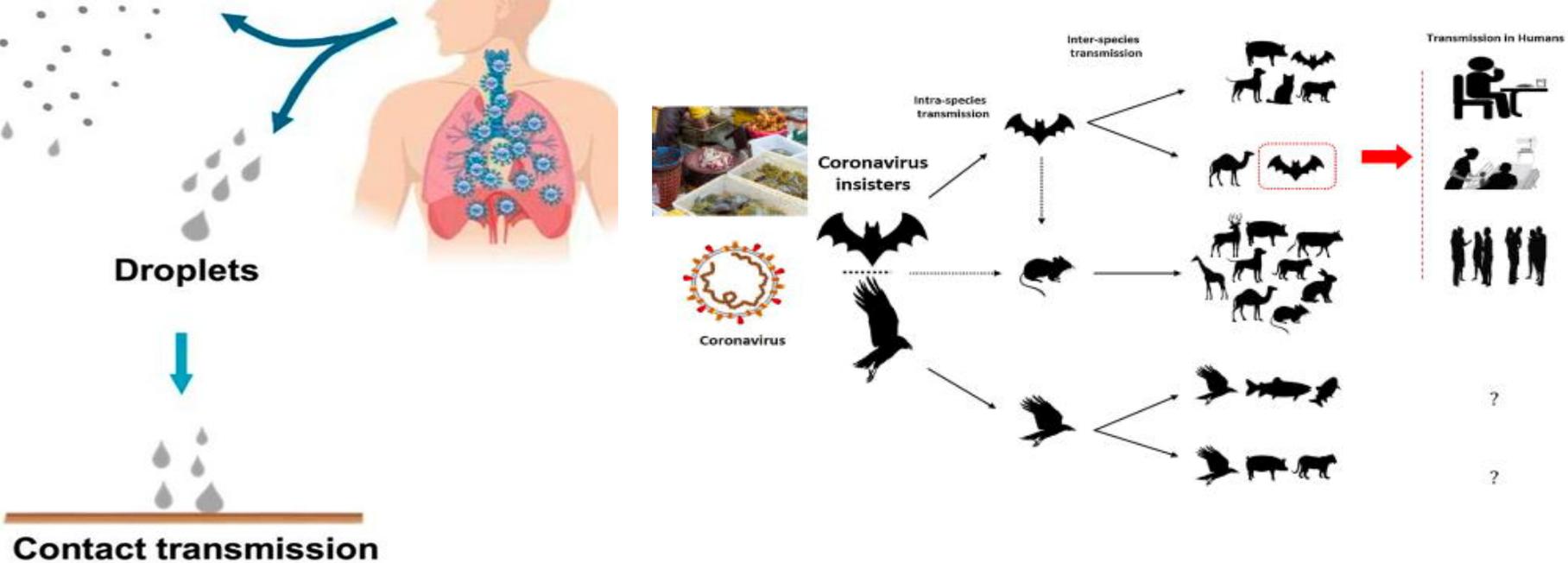


Long-range transmission

- Aerosol
- Indirect contact (fomite)



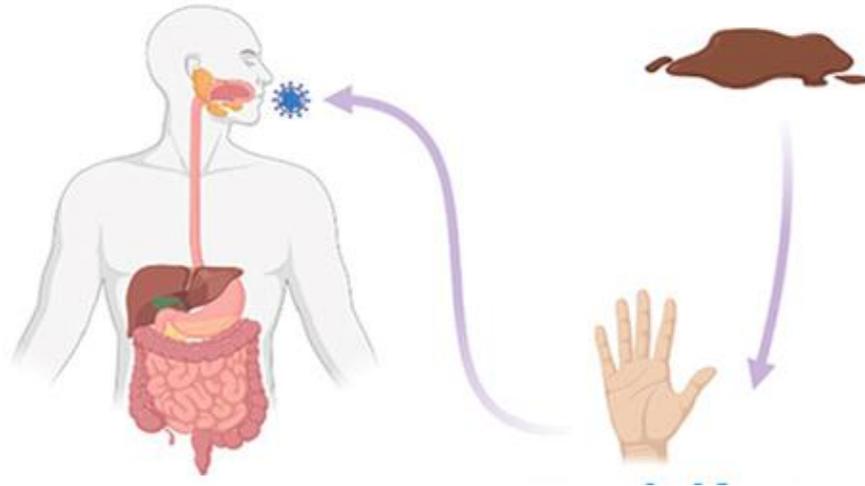
Rare Modes of Transmission



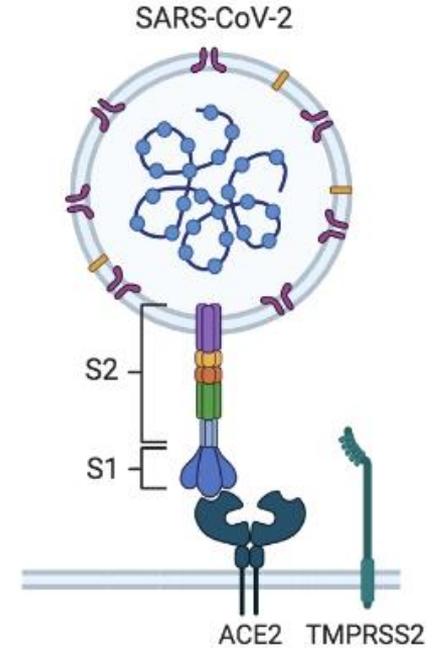
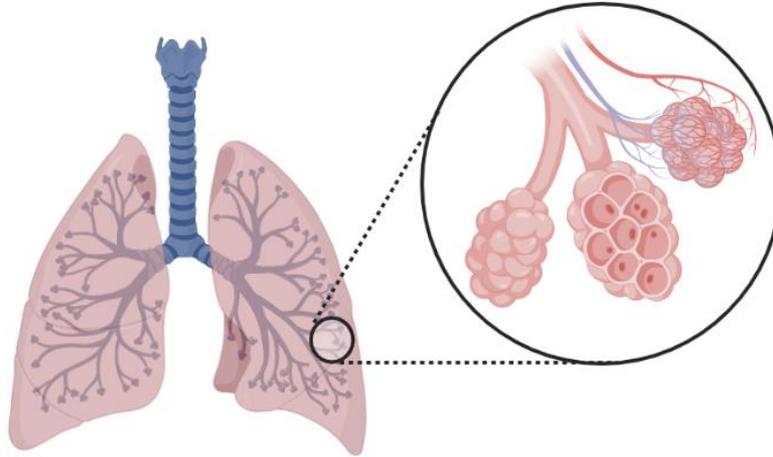
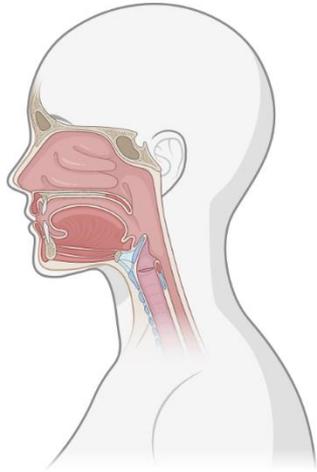
(Harrison et al., 2020) & (Muhammad et al., 2020).

Rare Modes of Transmission

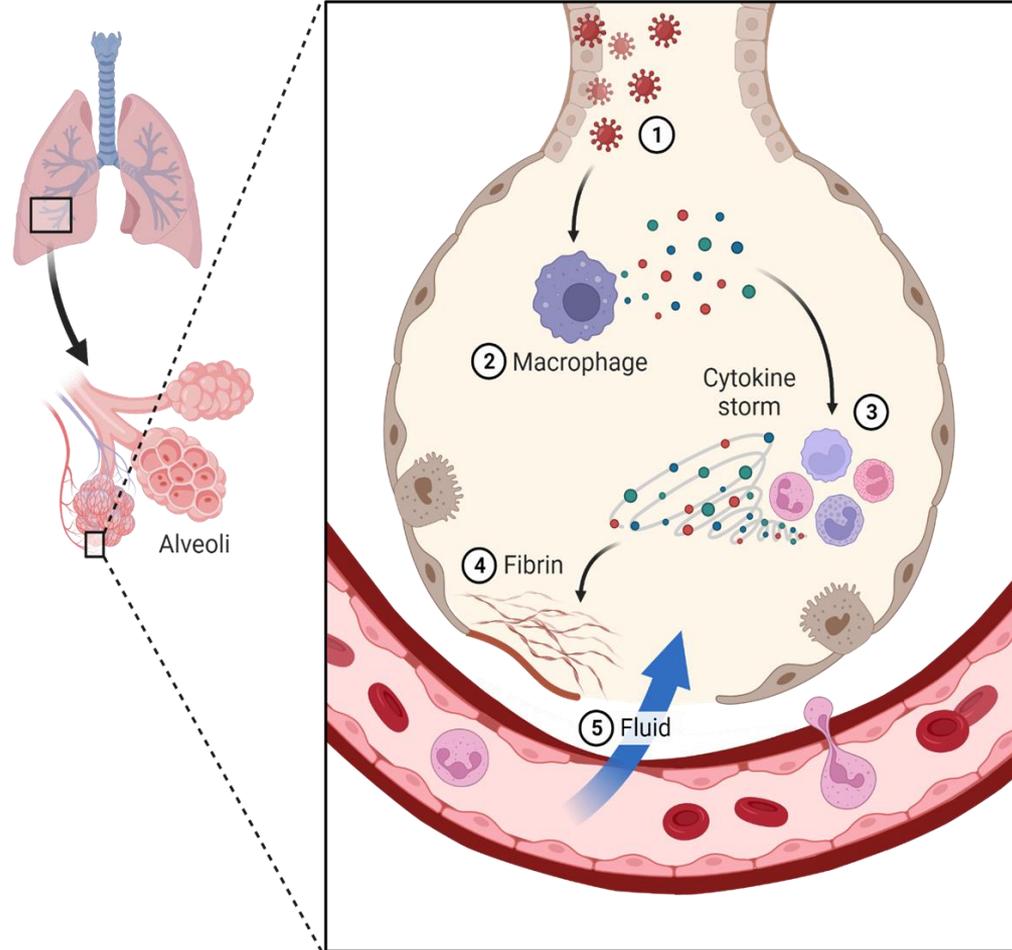
Fecal-oral transmission



Pathogenesis - Early Stages of Infection

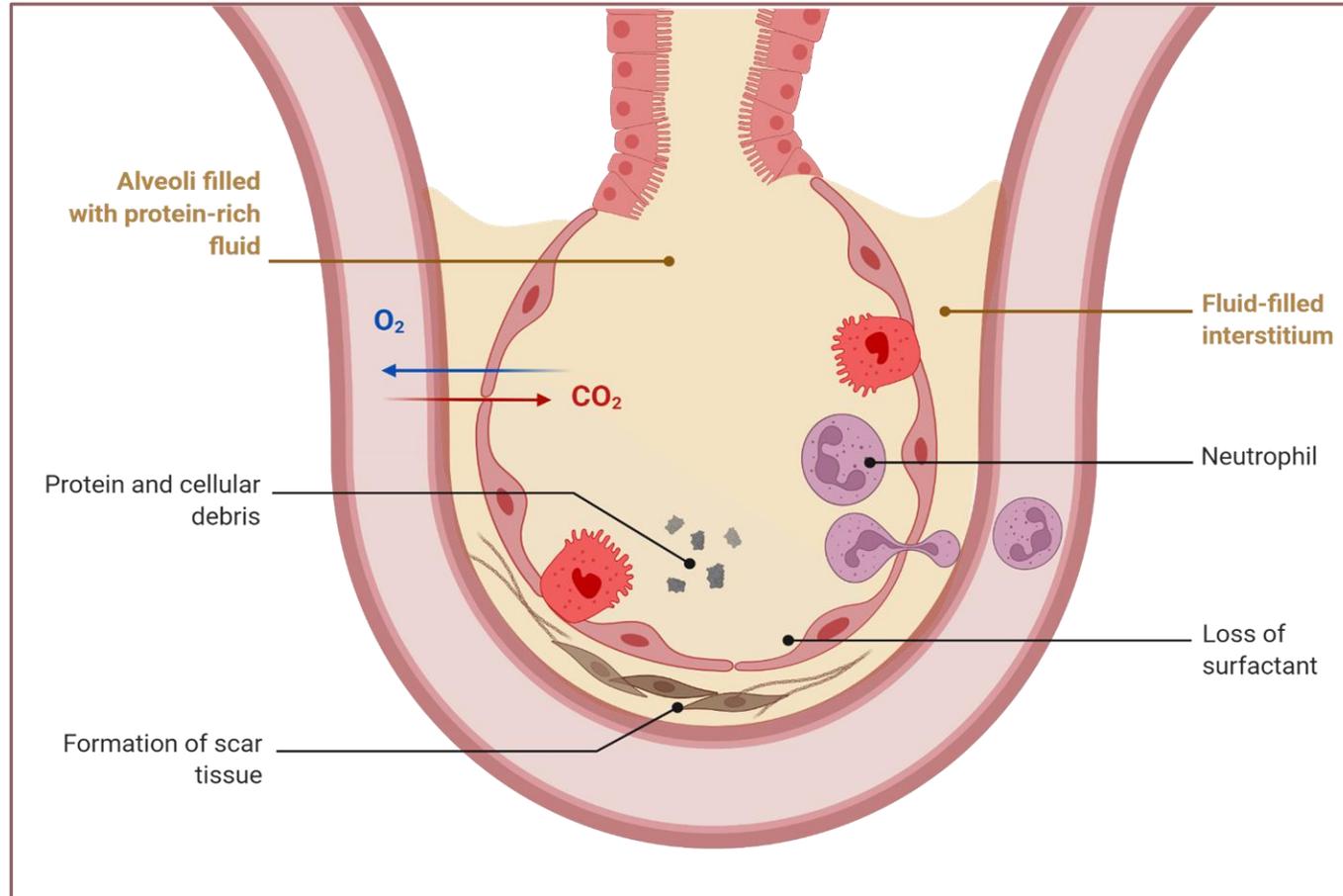


COVID-19 Cytokine Storm

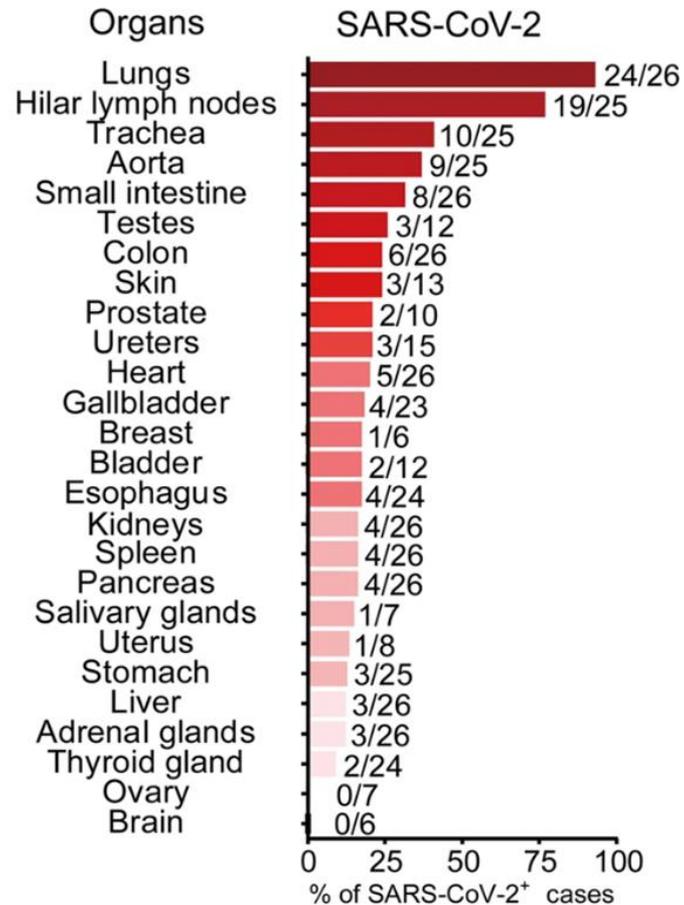


COVID-19 Pulmonary Damage

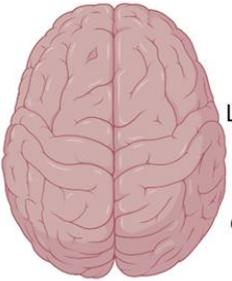
- Flooding compromises gas exchange
- Fibrosis reduces gas exchange surface area
- Loss of surfactant reduces compliance



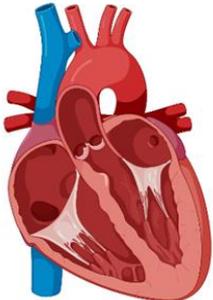
COVID-19 Systemic Infection



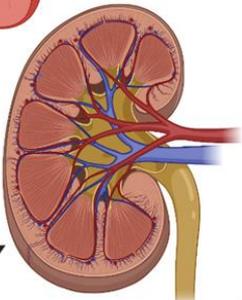
SARS-CoV-2 Viremia & Systemic Infection



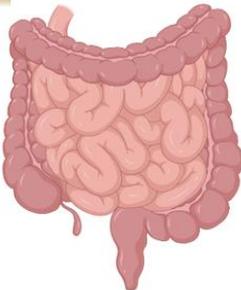
Headache
Dizziness
Loss of balance
Sensory deprivation
Impaired consciousness



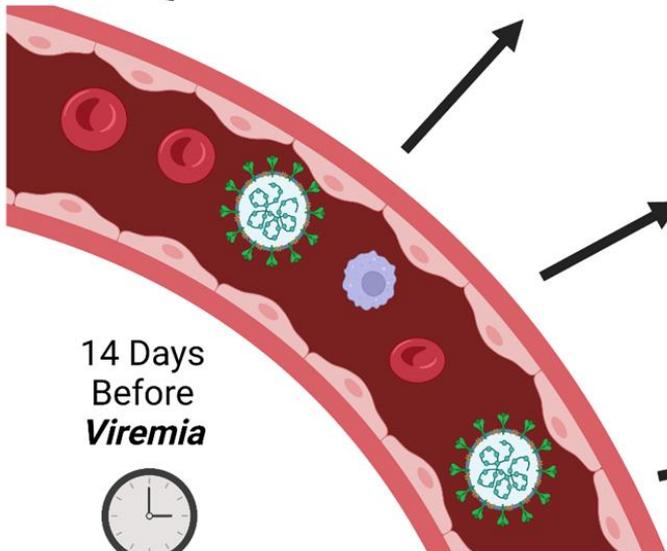
Arrhythmia
Chest Pain



Proteinuria
Kidney Failure



Nausea
Diarrhea
Anorexia
Reduced Blood Pressure/ Volume

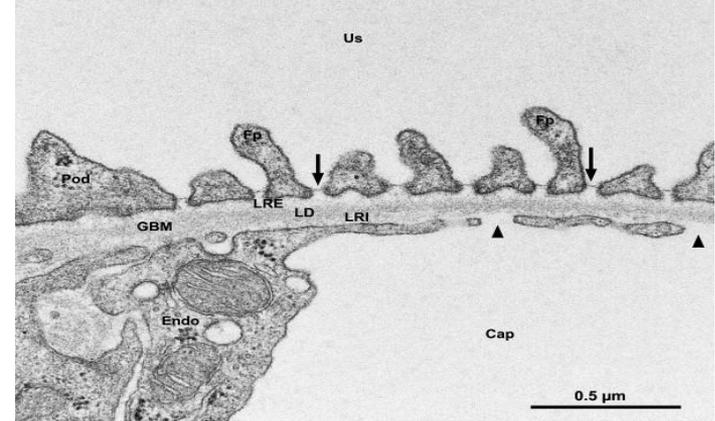
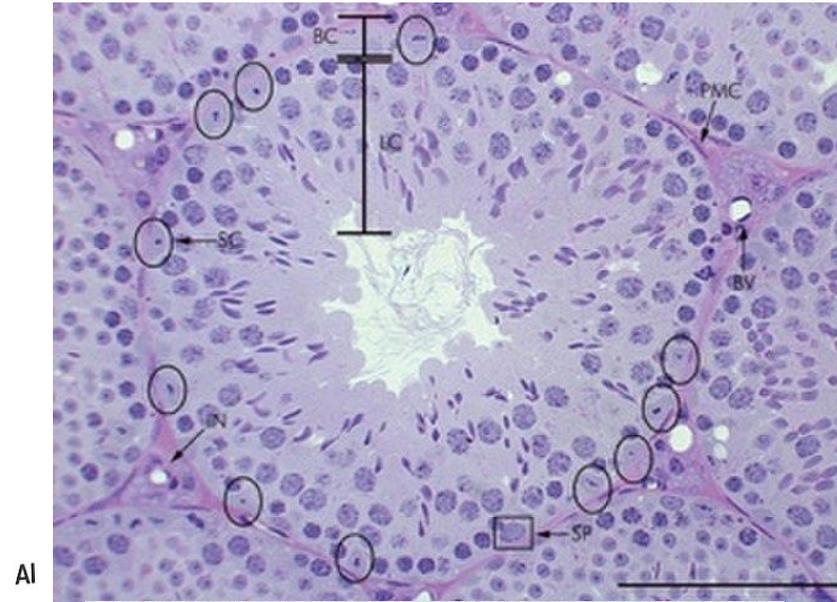
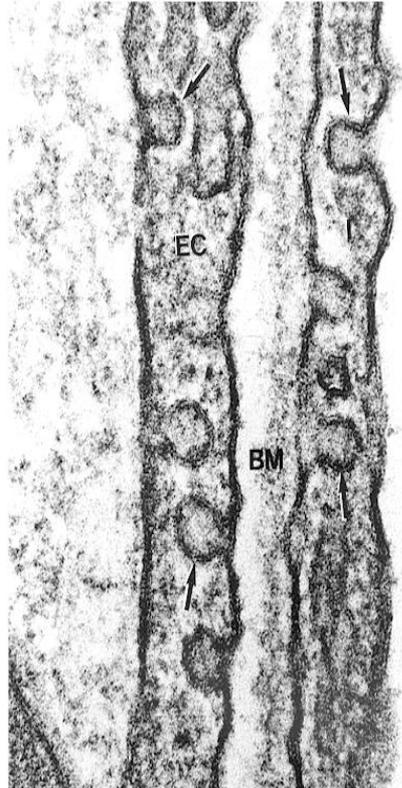


14 Days Before
Viremia



Knowledge Gaps

- Are physiological barriers being penetrated en route to infection sites?
- If so, how?
- Key host cell targets for systemic dissemination and infection of protected regions?
- Differences in viral entry for extrapulmonary tissue?



Knowledge Gaps

Article | [Open Access](#) | [Published: 16 June 2021](#)

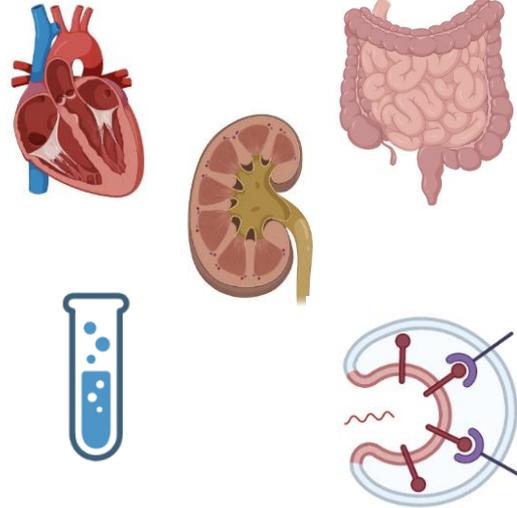
A cohort autopsy study defines COVID-19 systemic pathogenesis

[Xiao-Hong Yao](#), [Tao Luo](#), ... [Xiu-Wu Bian](#) 

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Conclusion & Next Steps

- COVID-19 disease migration from pulmonary tissue to targets such as the heart, kidney and intestines
- Understanding the binding mechanism employed to target non-pulmonary tissue
- Potential therapeutic applications
- Mechanisms of cell infiltration and replication
- Understanding COVID-19 strains and mutants



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Thank you for your time!