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Novel *Ehrlichia* Strain Infecting Cattle Tick *Amblyomma neumanni*, Argentina, 2018

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In 2018, we detected a novel *Ehrlichia* strain infecting *Amblyomma neumanni* ticks in Argentina. The novel strain is phylogenetically related to the ruminant pathogen *E. ruminantium* and represents a potential risk for veterinary and public health because *A. neumanni* ticks parasitize domestic and wild ruminants and bite humans.

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Coronavirus [kə-ro'nə-vi"rus]

Ronnie Henry

The first coronavirus, avian infectious bronchitis virus, was discovered in 1937 by Fred Beaudette and Charles Hudson. In 1967, June Almeida and David Tyrrell performed electron microscopy on specimens from cultures of viruses known to cause colds in humans and identified particles that resembled avian infectious bronchitis virus. Almeida coined the term “coronavirus,” from the Latin *corona* (“crown”), because the glycoprotein spikes of these viruses created an image similar to a solar corona.

Strains that infect humans generally cause mild symptoms. However, more recently, animal coronaviruses have caused outbreaks of severe respiratory disease in humans, including severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS), and coronavirus disease (COVID-19).

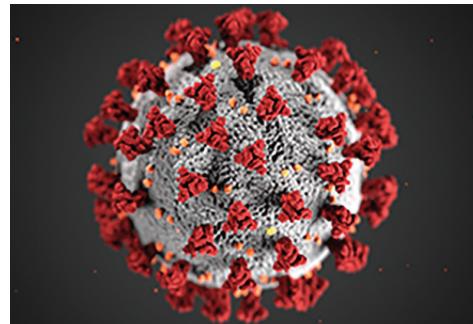


Figure. Illustration reveals the ultrastructural morphology exhibited by coronaviruses. Note the spikes that adorn the outer surface of the virus, which impart the look of a corona surrounding the virion, when viewed electron microscopically. Photo: CDC/ Alissa Eckert, MS; Dan Higgins, MAMS

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