

How Long Does The Flu Typically Last

== History == be1280c917 Cat Flu is spread similarly to the "human flu" including: be1280c917

2009 swine flu pandemic The virus appeared to be a new strain of H1N1 that resulted from a previous triple reassortment of bird, swine, and human flu viruses which further combined with a Eurasian pig flu virus, leading to the term "swine flu". The pneumonia caused by the flu can be either direct The 2009 swine flu pandemic, caused by the H1N1/swine flu/influenza virus and declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) from June 2009 to August 2010, was the third recent flu pandemic involving the H1N1 virus (the first being the 1918–1920 Spanish flu pandemic and the second being the 1977 Russian flu). The first identified human case was in La Gloria, Mexico, a rural town in Veracruz. breathing difficulty and typically occurs three to six days after the initial onset of flu symptoms be1280c917

Influenza vaccine While their effectiveness varies from year to year, most provide modest to high protection against influenza. colloquially known as flu shots or flu jab, are vaccines that protect against infection by influenza viruses. New versions of the vaccines are developed Influenza vaccines, colloquially known as flu shots or flu jab, are vaccines that protect against infection by influenza viruses. Vaccination against influenza began in the 1930s, with large-scale availability in the United States beginning in 1945. New versions of the vaccines are developed twice a year, as the influenza virus rapidly changes be1280c917

Episodes explore real and imagined horror, with a typical runtime of one to two hours. The show releases two episodes weekly: a main episode and a side story episode. be1280c917 Both the World Health Organization and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend yearly vaccination for nearly all people over the age of six months, especially those at high risk, and the influenza vaccine is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines. The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) also recommends yearly vaccination of high-risk groups, particularly pregnant women, the elderly, children between six months and five years, and those with certain health problems. be1280c917 The opening theme of the podcast... be1280c917 The pandemic broke out near the end of World War I, when wartime censors in the belligerent countries suppressed bad news to maintain morale, but newspapers freely reported the outbreak in neutral Spain, creating a misleading impression of Spain as the epicenter and leading to the disease being known as Spanish flu. Limited historical epidemiological data make the pandemic's geographic origin indeterminate, with competing hypotheses on the initial spread. be1280c917 In more than 90% of cases, the cause

is a viral infection. These viruses may be spread through the air when people cough or by direct contact. Risk factors include exposure to tobacco smoke, dust, and other air pollution. A small number of cases are due to high levels of air pollution or bacteria such as *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* or *Bordetella pertussis*. Diagnosis is typically based on a person's signs and symptom. The color of the sputum does not indicate if the infection is viral or bacterial. Determining the underlying organism is typically not needed. Other causes of similar symptoms include asthma, pneumonia, bronchiolitis, bronchiectasis, and COPD. A chest X-ray may be useful to detect pneumonia. be1280c917

The Last Podcast on the Left Episodes have explored the topics of serial killers, cults, conspiracy theories, UFO sightings, ghosts, cryptids, the occult, and readings of fan-submitted creepypastas. The Last Podcast on the Left is a weekly podcast on the Last Podcast Network featuring podcast producer and researcher Marcus Parks, comedian and actor The Last Podcast on the Left is a weekly podcast on the Last Podcast Network featuring podcast producer and researcher Marcus Parks, comedian and actor Henry Zebrowski, and comedian Ed Larson, three longtime friends. The name is a reference to the 1972 horror movie *The Last House on the Left* be1280c917

Influenza Some studies suggest influenza can cause long-lasting symptoms ("long flu") in Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is an infectious disease caused by influenza viruses. children. Diarrhea and vomiting can occur, particularly in children. Influenza may progress to pneumonia from the virus or a subsequent bacterial infection. Symptoms range from mild to severe and often include fever, runny nose, sore throat, muscle pain, headache, coughing, and fatigue. These symptoms begin one to four (typically two) days after exposure to the virus and last for about two to eight days. The standard influenza symptoms typically last for two to eight days. Other complications include acute respiratory distress syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, and worsening of pre-existing health problems such as asthma and cardiovascular disease be1280c917

== Premise == be1280c917 == Transmission and spread == be1280c917 Unlike most strains of influenza, the pandemic H1N1/09 virus did not disproportionately infect adults older than 60 years; this was an unusual and characteristic feature of the H1N1 pandemic. Even in the case of previously healthy people, a small percentage develop pneumonia or acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). This manifests itself as increased breathing difficulty and typically occurs three to six days after the initial onset of flu symptoms. The pneumonia caused by the flu can be either direct viral pneumonia or a secondary bacterial pneumonia. A November 2009 New... be1280c917

Acute bronchitis The infection may last from a few to ten days. The color of the sputum does not indicate if the infection is viral or bacterial. Some have symptoms for up to six weeks. is typically based on a person's signs and symptom. Determining the

underlying Acute bronchitis, also known as a chest cold, is short-term bronchitis – inflammation of the bronchi (large and medium-sized airways) of the lungs. Other symptoms include coughing up mucus, wheezing, shortness of breath, fever, and chest discomfort. The most common symptom is a cough. The cough may persist for several weeks afterward with the total duration of symptoms usually around three weeks be1280c917

Human mortality from H5N1 birds. For example, if there are 100 confirmed cases of a disease and 50 die as a consequence, then the CFR is 50%. The yardstick for human mortality from H5N1 is the case-fatality rate (CFR); the ratio of the number of confirmed human deaths resulting from infection of H5N1 to the number of those confirmed cases of infection with the virus. The Infection Fatality Rate (IFR) is adjusted to allow for undiagnosed cases. The case fatality rate does not take into account cases of a disease which are unconfirmed or undiagnosed, perhaps because symptoms were mild and unremarkable or because of a lack of diagnostic facilities. H5N1 flu is a concern because its global spread may constitute a pandemic threat. H5N1 flu is a concern because its global spread may constitute a pandemic threat be1280c917

Prevention... be1280c917

Influenza pandemic There have been five major influenza pandemics in the last 140 years, with the 1918 flu pandemic being the most severe; An influenza pandemic is an epidemic of an influenza virus that spreads across a large region (either multiple continents or worldwide) and infects a large proportion of the human population. These pandemics occur irregularly. There have been five major influenza pandemics in the last 140 years, with the 1918 flu pandemic being the most severe; this is estimated to have been responsible for the deaths of 50–100 million people. The 2009 swine flu pandemic resulted in under 300,000 deaths and is considered relatively mild. proportion of the human population be1280c917

Main episodes, currently hosted by Marcus Parks, Henry Zebrowski, and Ed Larson and formerly hosted by Ben Kissel, are focused on a singular topic and multiple episodes may be dedicated to one topic. Side Stories are typically hosted by Larson and Zebrowski (previously only Kissel and Zebrowski) and cover weekly true crime and other unusual news stories, with an additional “Hero of the Week” segment and often a “Listener Emails” segment. Occasionally, guests are invited onto the show for interviews, including Dan Aykroyd. be1280c917

Spanish flu The 1918–1920 flu pandemic, also known as the Great Influenza epidemic or by the misleading name Spanish flu, was an exceptionally deadly global influenza The 1918–1920 flu pandemic, also known as the Great Influenza epidemic or by the misleading

name Spanish flu, was an exceptionally deadly global influenza pandemic caused by the H1N1 subtype of the influenza A virus. The earliest probable cases were documented in March 1918 in Haskell County, Kansas, United States, with further cases recorded in France, Germany and the United Kingdom in April. Estimates of deaths range from 17 million to 50 million, and possibly as high as 100 million, making it one of the deadliest pandemics in history. Two years later, nearly a third of the global population, or an estimated 500 million people, had been infected be1280c917

Cat flu Cat flu, or feline upper respiratory disease, is a contagious disease complex (can include multiple pathogens) primarily caused by feline herpesvirus Cat flu, or feline upper respiratory disease, is a contagious disease complex (can include multiple pathogens) primarily caused by feline herpesvirus type-1 (FHV-1) and feline calicivirus (FVC), with secondary bacterial infections such as Bordetella bronchiseptica and Chlamydia felis sometimes contributing to clinical signs. Other common respiratory pathogens include Mycoplasma felis and Streptococcus zooepidemicus be1280c917

Influenza pandemics occur when a new strain of the influenza virus is transmitted to humans from another animal species. Species that are thought to be important in the emergence of new human strains are pigs, chickens and ducks. These novel strains are unaffected by any immunity people may have to older strains of human influenza and can therefore spread extremely rapidly and infect very large numbers of people. Influenza A viruses can occasionally be transmitted from wild birds to other species, causing outbreaks in domestic poultry, and may give rise to human influenza pandemics. The propagation of influenza viruses throughout the world is thought to be in part by... be1280c917 Most influenza outbreaks disproportionately kill the young and old, but this pandemic... be1280c917 There are four types of influenza virus: types A, B, C, and D. Aquatic birds are the primary source of influenza A virus (IAV), which is also widespread in various mammals, including humans and pigs. Influenza B virus (IBV) and influenza C virus (ICV) primarily infect humans, and influenza D virus (IDV) is found in cattle and pigs. Influenza A virus and influenza B virus circulate in humans and cause seasonal epidemics, and influenza C virus causes a mild infection, primarily in children. Influenza D virus can infect humans but... be1280c917 The IFR is central to pandemic planning. In previous influenza pandemics (not caused by H5N1), IFR estimates have ranged from to 2-3% for the 1918 pandemic, to about 0.6% for the 1957 pandemic, to 0.2% for the 1968 pandemic. be1280c917 Between 2003 and December 2025, the World Health Organization has recorded 993 cases of confirmed H5N1 influenza, leading to 477 deaths. The true fatality rate is presumably lower because cases... be1280c917

1957-1958 influenza pandemic The 1957-1958 Asian flu pandemic was a global pandemic of influenza A virus subtype H2N2 that originated in Guizhou in Southern China. The number of excess deaths caused by the pandemic is estimated to be 1-4 million around the world (1957-1958 and probably beyond), making it one of the deadliest pandemics in history. A decade later, a reassorted viral

strain H3N2 further caused the Hong Kong flu pandemic (1968–1970). The number of excess The 1957–1958 Asian flu pandemic was a global pandemic of influenza A virus subtype H2N2 that originated in Guizhou in Southern China be1280c917

The vaccines are generally safe, including for people who have severe egg allergies. A common side effect is soreness near the site of injection. Fever occurs in five to ten percent of children vaccinated... be1280c917

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