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 CORONAVIRUS CRISIS Flu Season Looms And Scientists Wonder How Flu And COVID-19 Might Mix
 September 3, 2020 5:21 PM ET Heard on All Things Considered Nell Greenfieldboyce 2010 NELL
 GREENFIELDBOYCE 3-Minute Listen This negative-stained transmission electron micrograph depicts
 the ultrastructural details of an influenza virus particle, or virion. Still, "it is quite possible and likely that
 the two viruses could infect a patient at the same time or, for that matter, sequentially: one month, one
 virus, and the next month, the other virus," says Michael Matthay, a professor of medicine at the
 University of California, San Francisco. Both viruses can cause dangerous inflammation in the lungs that
 can fill the airspaces with fluid, making it difficult to breathe, he notes. Article continues after sponsor
 message COVID-19 is so new, though, that scientists just don't have enough research to know for sure.
 Generally speaking, co-infections are common when it comes to respiratory diseases. Helen Chu, an
 associate professor of medicine at the University of Washington in Seattle, has done studies to screen
 people with respiratory symptoms for a variety of viruses. From Southern Hemisphere, Hints That U.S.
 May Be Spared Flu On Top Of COVID-19 GOATS AND SODA From Southern Hemisphere, Hints That
 U.S. May Be Spared Flu On Top Of COVID-19 One study looked at people who tested positive for
 SARS-CoV-2 and found that about 20% tested positive for at least one other respiratory virus, such as
 rhinovirus -- which is a common cold virus -- or respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), which can be serious
 in infants and older adults. Past research suggests that viruses can have complicated interactions when
 two are present. An extra virus can do nothing at all, can make an illness more severe or possibly even
 have some kind of short-term protective effect. For example, it's unclear if rhinovirus can make a bout
 with flu worse, says Chu. Not everyone agrees on that. Some epidemiological research shows that
 respiratory viruses can compete with each other in a way that means one virus can suppress the spread
 of another. RSV and influenza virus are a good example of that, says Meskill, explaining that when both
 try to infect the same cell, one will win. What's more, when RSV levels in a population tend to be high,
 levels of flu tend to be low, and vice versa. Tanya Miura, a virologist at the University of Idaho, says that
 when a new pandemic flu virus swept through in 2009, "it was delayed in certain populations that were
 having ongoing outbreaks of other respiratory viruses at the time." This Research Project Aims To Fix It
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