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# etymologia

## Coxsackievirus

[kok-sak'e-vi'ræs]

Named for Coxsackie, the small town on the Hudson River where they were first isolated, human coxsackieviruses are nonenveloped, positive-sense, single-stranded RNA viruses in the family *Picornaviridae*, genus *Enterovirus*. They were first described by Gilbert Dalldorf, who was investigating suspected poliomyelitis outbreaks in upstate New York in the summer of 1947. Coxsackieviruses are divided into 2 groups, A and B. In suckling mice, group A viruses cause generalized myositis and flaccid paralysis, and group B viruses cause focal myositis and spastic paralysis. With the discovery of coxsackieviruses, Dalldorf also helped popularize the suckling mouse as an inexpensive laboratory animal model.

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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1811.ET1811>

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