Roseola

Roseola is a common exanthem in young children that presents with a high fever followed by a rash. It is usually caused by Human Herpesvirus 6 (HHV-6), which is an enveloped linear double-stranded DNA virus. Children will have 3-5 days of a high fever, which may exceed 40C or 104F, causing some children to develop febrile seizures. Following this, a diffuse macular rash starts on the trunk and spreads to the face and extremities.



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Exanthem
X-rash
An exanthem is a widespread rash usually occurring in children and can be caused by toxins or drugs, microorganisms, or can result from autoimmune disease.

Herpesvirus 6
Harp-virus with (6) Sax
This virus is in the herpesviridae family and is HHV-6.

Enveloped
Envelope
Roseola is an enveloped virus. Viral envelopes are outer membranes that cover their protein capsids that help to enter host cells.

Double Stranded DNA
DNA Double-helix
Roseola is a DNA virus, meaning its genetic code consists of deoxyribonucleic acid as opposed to ribonucleic acid. Like all DNA viruses except parvovirus, HHV 6 has double stranded DNA genome.

Linear
Line
Roseola has DNA in a linear arrangement as opposed to a circular formation.

Signs and Symptoms

High Fevers Can Lead to Seizures
Fever-beaver Running into Caesar
Roseola usually begins with a fever that exceeds 40C or 104F and lasts for 3-5 days. In some children this can lead to febrile seizures.

Diffuse Macular Rash After Fever
Child with Rash Behind Fever-beaver
Roseola typically starts with several days of a high fever and is then followed by the development of a diffuse macular rash that begins on the trunk. This rash may spare the face or appear on the face following the development of the rash on the trunk.

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