Coxsackie B (also written coxsackievirus B) is a group of six types of enterovirus belonging to the Picornaviridae family. They cause symptoms ranging from gastrointestinal distress to aseptic meningitis, pericarditis and myocarditis. Like other enteroviruses, Coxsackie B viruses have a tropism for muscle cells and have been linked to myalgic encephalomyelitis and chronic fatigue syndrome, fibromyalgia, as well as Type 1 Diabetes. Prevention of Coxsackie Virus Infection. What Causes Coxsackie Virus Infection in Adults. Coxsackie viruses are part of a viral genus called Enterovirus. They are divided into 2 groups: group A coxsackievirus and group B coxsackievirus. Each group is more divided into numerous serotypes. The bacteria is not ruined by the acid in the stomach, and it can live on surface areas for several hours. When a person gets the virus, it takes approximately one to two days for symptoms to establish. Coxsackievirus got its name because it was first found in the town of Coxsackie, located south of Albany in New York. What are the types of coxsackieviruses and what can they cause? There are two coxsackievirus serotypes that cause most of the clinically recognized syndromes, usually in infants and kids. Types A and B are the most common. Type A viruses cause herpangina (sores in the throat) and hand, foot, and mouth disease, common among children. Children will get painful blisters in their mouth, and small tender lesions on the palms of their hands and bottom of their feet. It goes away on i