

GENERAL SCIENCE AND ABILITY

Date 28-12-23:-

MALARIA:-

Malaria is a mosquito borne - disease caused by Plasmodium, which is transmitted by the bite of infected female anopheles mosquito.

SYMPTOMS OF MALARIA:-

Symptoms of Malaria are:-

* <u>Central</u> Headache	* <u>Systematic</u> Fever	* <u>Skin</u> Chills sweating	* <u>Muscular</u> Fatigue Pain
* <u>Respiratory</u> Dry cough	* <u>Back</u> Pain	* <u>Spleen</u> enlargement	* <u>Stomach</u> Nausea Vomiting.

CAUSES OF MALARIA:-

- 1) Malaria is caused by the Plasmodium Parasite.
- 2) The Parasite can be spread to humans through the bites of infected mosquitoes.
- 3) Because the Parasites that cause malaria affect red blood cells, people can also catch malaria from exposure to infected blood, including:
 - 1) From mother to unborn child.
 - 2) Through blood transfusion.
 - 3) By sharing needles used to inject drugs.

TREATMENT OF MALARIA:-

Treatment for individuals with the disease includes:

- 1) medication to eliminate the Parasite from the bloodstream
- 2) supportive care.
- 3) hospitalization for those with severe symptoms.
- 4) Intensive care in some cases.

The main antimalarial drugs are:

- 1) chloroquine
- 2) hydroxychloroquine
- 3) Primaquine
- 4) artemisinin-based Therapy.
- 5) atovaquone, Proguanil

The treatment Period usually last for 2 days.

PREVENTATION OF MALARIA:-

Preventative measures of malaria are:

* Anti larval Measures.

- 1) Environmental control
- 2) Chemical control
- 3) Biological control

* Anti adult Measures:

- 1) space sprays
- 2) Residual sprays.
- 3)

* Protection against Mosquitoes bites.

- 1) Mosquitoes nets.
- 2) Screening
- 3) Repli Repelents.

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TYPHOID:-

Typhoid fever is an acute illness associated with fever caused by the salmonella typhi bacteria.

SYMPTOMS OF TYPHOID:-

Symptoms of Typhoid are:

- 1) Headache.
- 2) Irregular fever.
- 3) Tiredness and weakness.
- 4) Pain in the abdomen.
- 5) Nausea and vomiting.
- 6) Muscle Pain
- 7) loss of appetite / anorexia.

CAUSES OF TYPHOID:-

Bacteria:-

- 1) Caused by Bacteria - Salmonella Typhi.
- 2) Family - Enterobacteriaceae.
- 3) Gram negative bacilli.
- 4) Best grows at 37°C.

Transmission:-

- 1) Faecal-oral route.
- 2) Close contact with Patients or carriers.
- 3) Contaminated water and food.
- 4) Flies and cockroaches.

TREATMENT OF TYPHOID:-

* Activity:

Rest is helpful

* Medical care:

- Antibiotic
- Corticosteroids (for severe typhoid fever).
- Antipyretics

* Diet: fluid and electrolytes should be monitored. soft digestible diet is preferable in absence of abdominal distension and ileus.

* Surgical care: In case of intestinal perforation.

PREVENTATION OF TYPHOID:-

- 1) Wash hands. 2) Drink boiled water.
- 3) Clean fruits and vegetables.
- 4) Get vaccinated.