

9th Dec '2023

Assignment

Saturday

POLIO :

INTRODUCTION : Polio, short for poliomyelitis, is a ~~viral~~ infection that primarily affects the nervous system. To have a deep understanding of the ~~disease~~, we will explore the ~~systems~~, causes, treatment, and preventive measures associated with polio.

DEFINITION Polio is a highly contagious viral disease caused by the poliovirus. It can lead to paralysis, muscle weakness, and even death in severe cases. The virus primarily ~~targets~~ the motor neurons in the spinal cord, leading to muscle weaknesses or paralysis.

Do not use any color except blue and black
SYMPTOMS Common symptoms of polio include ~~fever~~, fatigue, headache, vomiting, stiffness in the neck, and pain in the limbs. In some cases, the virus can invade the central nervous system, causing muscle weakness or paralysis, particularly in the

legs.

CAUSES : Polio is caused by the poliovirus, which spreads through person-to-person contact. It can be transmitted through contaminated food, water, or contact with an infected person's feces or saliva. The virus enters the body through the mouth and multiplies in the intestines, from where it can spread to the nervous system.

TREATMENT : Unfortunately, there is no specific cure for polio. However, supportive treatments can help manage symptoms and prevent complications. These treatments include pain relief, physical therapy, and assistive devices to improve mobility. Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent polio and has played significant role in reducing its incidence worldwide.

Keep the description paragraphs of the headings brief and divide them preferably into points

PREVENTIVE MEASURES : To prevent polio, vaccination is crucial. The polio vaccine is safe and highly effective in preventing the disease. It is recommended that children receive multiple doses of the vaccine to ensure ~~protection~~ protection.

POLIO VACCINES :

The two main types of polio vaccines are the oral polio vaccine (OPV) and the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV). These vaccines help the body develop immunity against the poliovirus, reducing the risk of infection.

VACCINATION CAMPAIGNS :

In regions where polio is still a concern, vaccination campaigns are conducted to reach children who may have missed routine immunizations. These campaigns aim to vaccinate as many children as possible to create community immunity and prevent the spread of the virus.

Additionally, practicing good hygiene, such as washing hands regularly and maintaining clean surroundings, can help reduce the risk of polio

transmission. Encouraging proper sanitation, such as using clean toilets and disposing of water properly, also helps to minimize the risk of polio transmission. Ensuring access to safe drinking water and consuming properly cooked food can reduce the chances of polio infections.

CONCLUSION :

Remember, polio has been ~~Remember~~ successfully controlled in many parts of the world through vaccination efforts. It's important to stay informed, follow recommended vaccination schedules, and encourage others to do the same.