

General Science & ability
Batch # 59 (online)
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Topic:

Malaria & Typhoid

Malaria: cannot be given

Malaria is caused by a protozoan parasite named Plasmodium and it is spread by the Anopheles (female) mosquito that causes acute life-threatening disease.

Symptoms of Malaria

The following are the malaria fever symptoms:

- Feeling very tired
- Difficulty in breathing
- Nausea and vomiting
- Cough
- Joint pain
- Seizures

Malaria Causative Agent

In malaria the causative agent is a protozoa which belong to genus Plasmodium. 4 species causes disease in human.

- P. falciparum
- P. vivax

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- P. ovale
- P. malariae

The malarial Parasite is entered in the human body with the bite of mosquito.

Prevention of Malaria

The following can aid in prevention mosquito bite:

- Usage of Environmental Protection Agency-registered insect repellent.
- Dressed in long sleeves and pants.
- Apply permethrin on the clothes.
- prevent mosquitoes from entering the room at night.

Treatment of malaria

- 4- Aminoquinolones
- Asylaminoalcohols
- 8- Aminoquinolines
- Antifolates
- Antibiotics
- Artemisinines

Typhoid:-

Typhoid or Typhoid fever, also called enteric fever, is a potentially fatal infection caused by the bacteria *Salmonella typhi* (Enterobacteriaceae family). The typhoid fever is very contagious and can spread through the infected person's faeces or, less frequently, through urine.

Use full sentences not pointers or phrases

Symptoms of typhoid

- Typhoid fever symptoms include
- Persistence increases in body temperature
 - Chills, Sweating
 - Fatigue
 - Cough
 - Body Pain, Headache

Prevention of Typhoid :-

Following can aid in preventing typhoid fever:

- Drinking safe and hygienic water
- Washing hands thoroughly before initiation of cooking and eating.
- Timely vaccination
- Good hand hygiene practice in typhoid infected person.

Typhoid Causative agent

- Gram negative, non spore forming, facultative anaerobic bacilli
- Family - Enterobacteriaceae
- Species - *Salmonella enterica*
- The disease is called as typhoid fever because of its clinical similarity with typhus fever.

Treatment of Typhoid :-

- In most cases typhoid fever is not fatal.
- Antibiotics, chloramphenicol, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole,

and Ciprofloxacin.

- These antibiotics have been used in most developed countries.