

ASSIGNMENT 2

Malaria / Typhoid / Dengue /
Hepatitis / Polio :-

- Definitions
- Symptoms
- Causal Agents
- General causes
- Treatment
- Prevetive measures....

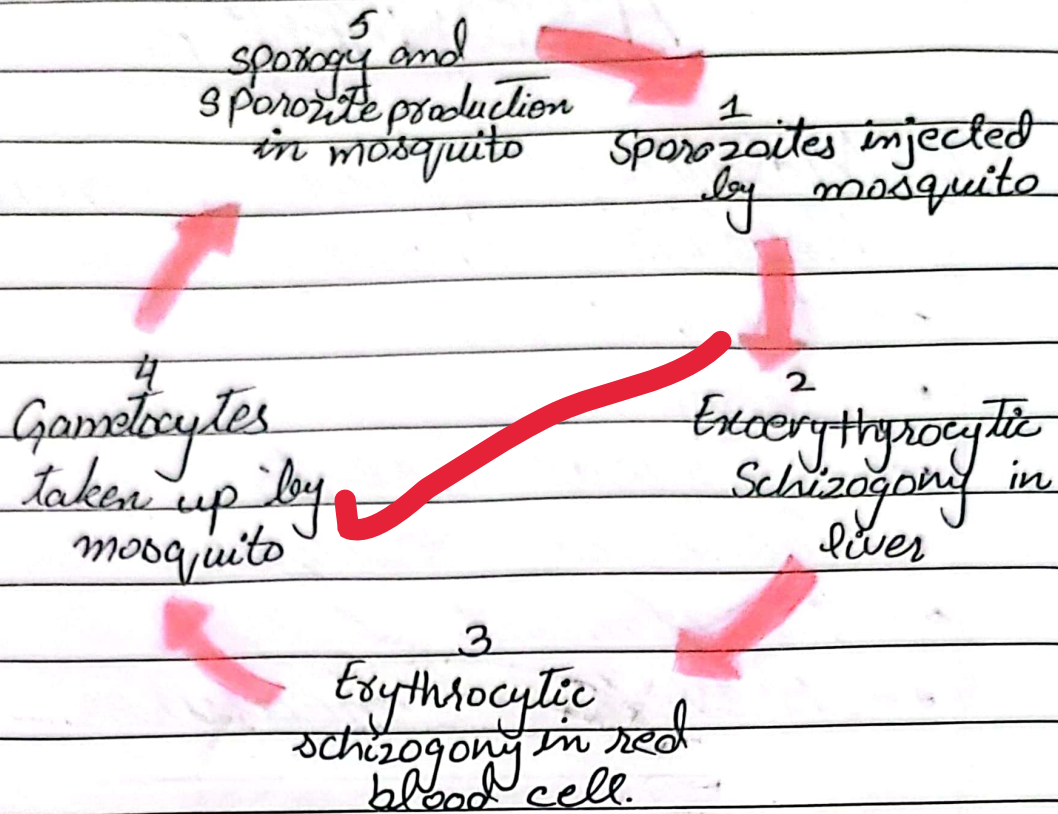
1- Malaria

Definition Malaria is a mosquito-borne infectious disease caused by parasites of the genus plasmodium.

Causal Agent Plasmodium parasites (P. falciparum, P. vivax, P. malariae, P. ovale).

General Causes Transmitted through the bite of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes.

Symptoms Fever, chills, sweats, headache, nausea, vomiting, body aches and general malaise.



Treatment: Antimalarial medications such as chloroquine, artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) or others depending on the species and drug resistance patterns.

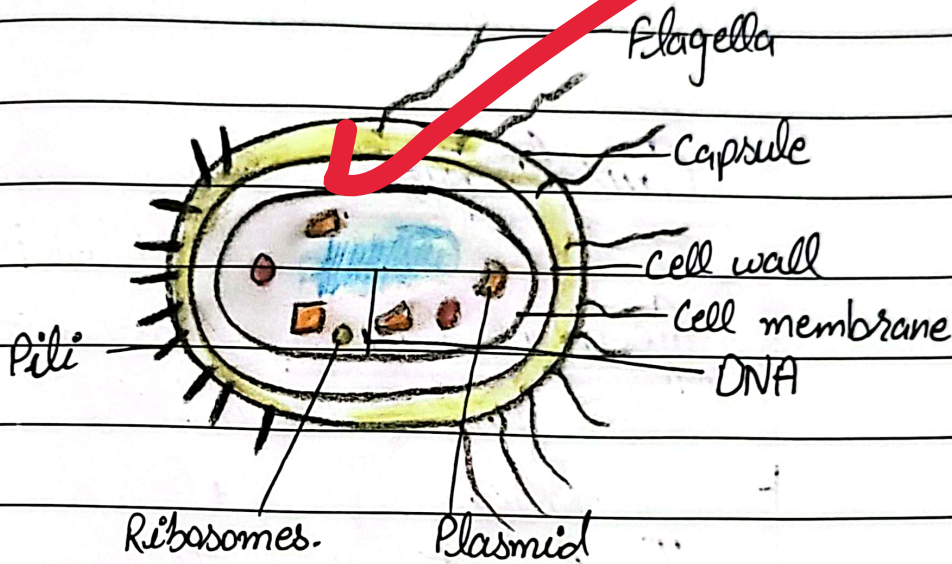
Preventive Measures

- o Use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs)
- o Indoor residual spraying (IRS) with insecticides.
- o Taking prophylactic anti-malarial drugs if traveling to endemic areas.

2. Typhoid

Definition Typhoid fever is a bacterial infection caused by salmonella typhi.

Symptoms prolonged fever, weakness, stomach pain, headache, loss of appetite and sometimes a rash.



Causal Agent Salmonella typhi bacteria.

Discuss these parts in a bit more detail

General Cause contaminated food or water, poor sanitation

Treatment Antibiotics like ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone, or azithromycin.

Preventive Measures

- o Improved sanitation and hygiene.

- o Vaccination with the Typhoid

vaccine.

3 Dengue

Definitions Dengue fever is a viral infection transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes.

Symptoms High fever, severe head ache, pain behind the eyes, joint and muscle pain rash and mild bleeding.

Causal Agent Dengue virus (DENV) belonging to the Flavivirus genus.

General Causes Transmitted by the bite of infected Aedes mosquitoes.

Treatment Supportive care to relieve symptoms. adequate hydration rest. Severe cases may require hospitalization.

Preventive Measures

- Eliminating mosquito breeding sites.
- Use of mosquito repellents.
- Covering exposed skin and using mosquito nets.

4- Hepatitis

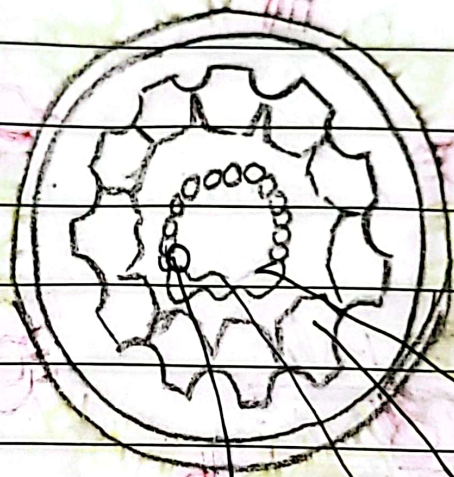
Definition

Hepatitis refers to inflammation of the liver, often caused by viral infections.

Symptoms

jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting and sometimes fever.

L glycoprotein



M glycop-

S-glycop

DNA 3'

5 RNA Core

Polymerase

Causal Agents

Various hepatitis viruses, including hepatitis A, B, C, D and E.

General Causes

Viral infections, contaminate food or water (hepatitis A and E), blood to-blood contact (hepatitis B, C, D) or other factors.

Date: _____

Treatment Treatment varies depending on the type and severity of (the) hepatitis. For viral hepatitis, ~~antibiotic~~ medications may be prescribed.

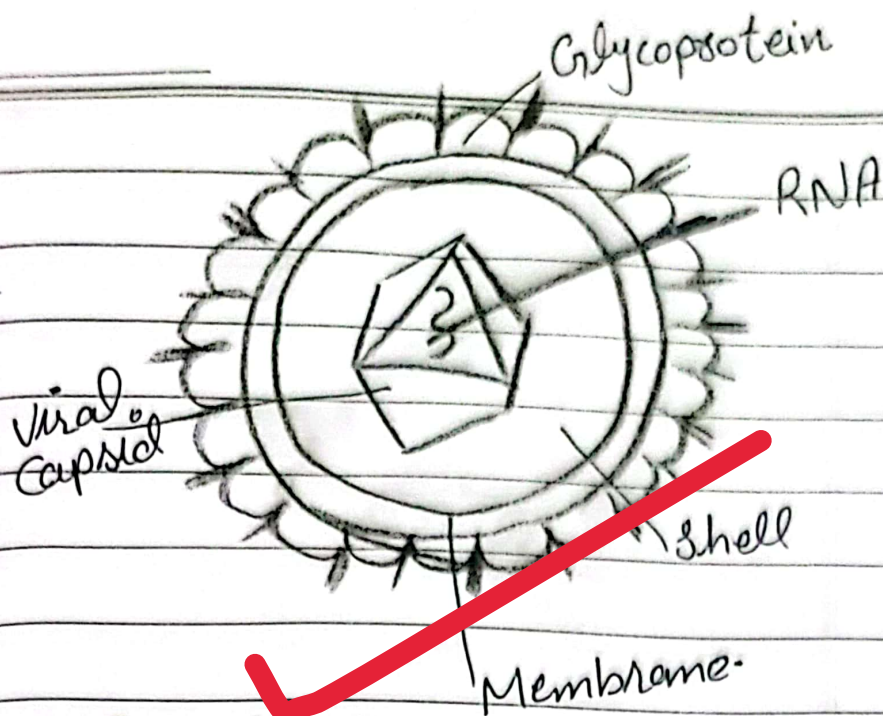
Preventive Measures

- o Vaccination (for hepatitis A and B).
- o Practicing safe sex and avoiding sharing needles (for hepatitis B and C)
- o Ensuring food and water hygiene (for hepatitis A and E)

5- Polio

Definition Poliomyelitis, commonly known as polio, is a highly infectious viral disease caused by the poliovirus.

Symptoms Fever, Fatigue, headache, vomiting, stiffness in the neck and pain in the limbs. In severe cases, it can lead to paralysis.



Causal Agent Poliovirus (types 1 and 3)

General Cause spread through contact with feces or oral secretions of an infected person, or contaminated food or water.

Treatment. No cure, but supportive treatments like rest, pain management and physical therapy. Vaccination prevents infection.

Preventive Measures

- Vaccination with the polio vaccine (oral polio vaccine, OPV).
- Maintaining good personal hygiene and sanitation