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CLASSIFICATION, TYPES OF COMPLEXITY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DIAGNOSIS AND PREVENTION OF INFECTIONS EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASES

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Abstract: Description, classification of especially dangerous infectious diseases, modern, most common OCD, quarantine infections, diagnostic methods, prevention.

Key words: Description, Classification of especially dangerous infectious diseases, By far the most common OCD, Quarantine infections, Diagnostic methods, Prevention.

Localization of infection in the focus of infection and its elimination.

Mass response to an epidemic when an acute infectious disease is identified or suspected the local doctor or paramedic immediately went to the hospital takes measures to eliminate infection and prevent it.

Infection is possible only with the timely and correct implementation of these measures. the loss at least helps locate it in the kiln.

In 2005, the 58th World Health Assembly of WHO adopted a new ICU with many significant changes. In particular, according to these rules, WHO has the right to assess the state of certain diseases in a country not only on the basis of official reports from these countries, but also on the basis of information received from the media. In accordance with these rules, WHO has received great opportunities for international medical control of infectious diseases caused by OIC.

DESCRIPTION

-Characteristics of OXY:

-Sudden onset, rapid and widespread distribution;

-High risk of complications and death.

-The list of the most dangerous infectious diseases is growing. According to Annex IMS2-2005 No. 2, such infections are divided into two groups.

1. Diseases that are considered unusual and may have a serious impact on public health:

-poliomyelitis;

-human influenza caused by a new type of virus;

-Severe acute respiratory syndrome or SARS.

2. Any incident with them is considered dangerous, since these infections can have serious consequences for public health and quickly spread internationally:

-Plague;

-Pulmonary form of the disease;

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-Yellow fever;

-Hemorrhagic fever - Lassa, Marburg, Ebola, West Nile fever.

-Anthrax and tularemia are also included in the list of the most dangerous infectious diseases in Uzbekistan.

This group also includes HMSQ-2005 "diseases presenting a specific national or regional threat" such as balance fever, Rift Valley fever and meningococcal disease.

Balanced fever is a serious problem in tropical countries with hemorrhagic and sometimes fatal manifestations in the population. In Europe, the disease is less severe, without hemorrhagic symptoms and does not spread due to lack of carriage. Thus, meningococcal infection is recorded in Central Africa.

CLASSIFICATION OF SEVERE DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

All OXYKs are divided into three types:

-1. Common diseases. International sanitary standards apply to such infections. These:

-Bacterial pathologies (plague and plague);

-Viral diseases (monkey plague, hemorrhagic viral fever).

-2. Infections requiring international control, but not requiring joint action:

-Bacterial (rash and recurrent sweating, botulism, tetanus);

-Viral (HIV, poliomyelitis, influenza, rabies, leukemia);

-Protozoan (malaria).

-3. Infections that are not under the control of WHO, but are under local control:

-Anthrax;

-tularemia;

-Brucellosis.

THE WIDEEST RANGE OF DEATH

-A zoonotic bacterial infection caused millions of deaths in medieval Europe. The causative agent of the disease is called the plague rodent (Yersinia pestis). The carriers are mainly rodents.

-Characteristic symptoms of the disease:

-High fever (temperature can rise up to 40°C);

-unbearable headache;

-Coating of the tongue with a white coating;

-hyperemia of the face;

-Dementia (in severe cases, when the disease is not treated properly);

-Hemorrhagic rash.

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-Plague is treated with antibiotics. Antibiotics used include, for example, ciprofloxacin, streptomycin, gentamicin (garamycin) and doxycycline (vibramycin, filiz, atridox).

Plague is an acute infectious disease caused by the bacterium Vibrio cholere, which usually causes painless, watery diarrhea. The disease is mainly transmitted through contaminated water.

Symptoms:

-Sudden severe diarrhea;

-Big return;

-Reduced diuresis due to dehydration;

-Dry mouth and tongue;

-Reduced body temperature.

The success of treatment largely depends on timely diagnosis. Therapy includes taking antibiotics and injecting large amounts of special solutions into a vein to replace the loss of water and salts in the body.

Chicken pox

One of the most contagious infections on the planet. Anthroposis is an infection that affects only humans. The mechanism of distribution is airborne. The source of the virus is an infected person. The infection can be passed from mother to fetus.

Since 1977, no cases of smallpox have been reported. Symptoms of infection:

Sudden increase in body temperature;

Acute pain in the lower back and buttocks;

Inner thighs, rash on waist.

Treatment of smallpox begins with the immediate isolation of the patient, the basis of therapy is gamma globulin.

Yellow fever

-Acute hemorrhagic transmissible infection. The source of the disease is monkeys, rodents. The carriers are mosquitoes. Widespread in Africa and South America.

-Symptoms:

-reddening of the skin of the face and neck at the first stage of the disease;

-Swelling of the eyelids and lips;

-Thickening of the tongue;

-Tears;

-Pain in the area of the liver and spleen, an increase in these organs in size;

-Redness of the skin and mucous membranes after a while is replaced by jaundice.

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If the disease is not diagnosed in time, the patient's condition worsens day by day. There is bleeding from the nose, gums, stomach. The disease is easier to prevent than to treat, so vaccinations are carried out in areas where pathological conditions are often detected.

COMBUSTION

Zoonotic infection is considered a weapon of mass destruction. This is an infectious disease that is very dangerous for all types of farm and wild animals, as well as humans.

The causative agent is Bacillus anthracis. The main carriers of the disease are cattle. Ways of infection are airborne and alimentary. There are skin, gastrointestinal and pulmonary forms of the disease.

Treatment is with antibiotics. But more importantly, it is a vaccine that prevents the disease.

TULAREMIA

-Bacterial zoonotic infections. Sources - rodents, cattle, sheep. The causative agent is a gram-negative rod. The mechanism of entry into the human body is contact, alimentary, aerosol, transmissible.

-Symptoms:

-High temperature;

-General weakness;

-Pain in the muscles of the lower back and legs;

-hyperemia of the skin;

-Injury to the lymph nodes;

-Spotted or petitia rash.

-Unlike other OCs, tularemia is 99% treatable.

FLU

The most dangerous infectious diseases are bird flu - a serious viral infection. The source of infection are floating birds. Humans can be harmed by improper care of infected birds or by eating contaminated poultry meat.

-Symptoms:

-High temperature (may persist for several weeks);

-Catarrhal syndrome;

-Viral pneumonia (80% of patients die from this condition).

QUARANTINE INFECTIONS

The term "quarantine infections" is currently not equivalent to the term "quarantine", since "quarantine infections" are a conditional group of quarantine infectious diseases. Full

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quarantine can be established by the state at the level of the entire region, city, district or individual institution.

When an OKC is detected, strict quarantine is declared, sometimes the movement of potentially sick people is restricted in the presence of the military, and the outbreak is guarded. In fact, there are some exceptions - in recent years, WHO has repeatedly stated that it is not advisable to declare a strict quarantine when plague is detected in the country.

DIAGNOSIS METHODS

There are the following methods for diagnosing ACSI:

1. Classic:

-microscopy;

-polymerase chain reaction (PCR);

-Agglutination reaction (AR);

-Immunofluorescent reaction (RIF, Koons method);

-Sample with bacteriophage;

-Biosynthesis in animals with artificially weakened immunity.

2. Accelerated:

-excitation indication;

-pathogen antigens;

-Reverse passive hemagglutination reaction (TRGAR);

-coagglutination reaction (CAR);

-Immunoassay or analysis (ELISA).

PREVENTION

-Prevention of high-risk infections is carried out at a very high level to prevent the spread of infection throughout the country. Primary preventive measures include:

-Temporary isolation of a sick patient by hospitalization;

-Diagnostics, call;

-Collection of anamnesis;

-First aid to the patient;

-Collection of materials for laboratory analysis;

-Identification, registration of contacts;

-Temporary isolation of contacts until their disease is ruled out;

Carry out current and final disinfection.

In addition, depending on the type of infection, other specific preventive measures may be taken.

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