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TYPES OF INFECTIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON HUMAN AND ANIMAL BODIES APPEAR

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information about infections, their types, methods of treatment, and how to identify infections and their true causes.

Keywords: Infection, microorganism, pathogen, virus, bacteria, physiological, disease, blood test

INTRODUCTION

Infection (Latin: inficio, infeci, infectum - to infect, spoil, poison) is the entry and multiplication of a pathogenic microbe (or virus) into a human or animal organism, and at the same time, a complex interaction between the microbe and the organism occurs. The term "infection" is sometimes used in a different sense - to describe the moment of infection, the infectious disease, its microbe.

Infection manifests itself in the form of a disease, as well as in the form of a carrier of bacteria. A disease caused by one type of microbes is called a simple infection, a disease caused by two or more types is called a mixed infection, a repeated infection of a person suffering from an infectious disease is called a reinfection, a repeated infection of an organism caused by a specific type of microbes is called a superinfection. Some microbes are in an inactive state in the body, but under certain conditions (when a person is very tired, cold, etc.) they can show pathogenic properties (autoinfection), and as a result, a disease occurs.

The following characteristics of pathogenic microorganisms play an important role in the emergence and transmission of infection: 1) specificity, that is, the presence of a certain biological species in the body (for example, the measles virus is a parasite only in the human body) and causes an infectious disease characteristic only for itself; 2) virulence, that is, the ability to cause disease (see Virulence); 3) can be located in certain organs (mostly internal organs) (for example, gonococci live in the urinary tract and mucous membranes of the eyes; staphylococci and streptococci live in the genitals; meningococci live in the meninges, and dysentery bacilli live and multiply in the colon wall). Characteristics of the macroorganism and social conditions play an important role in the emergence and progression of infection.

The human body cannot be indifferent to the introduction of microbes. Due to the presence of various physiological and immunological mechanisms, human and animal bodies are naturally resistant to many microbes (skin and mucous membranes are impermeable to many microbes, mucus produced by glands, gastric juice, bile, tears, etc. kills viruses, etc.). The human and animal body develops immune reactions in response to the introduction of disease microbes (phagocytes are activated specifically against the microbe, antibodies are produced, allergies occur).

An infected person (a patient, sometimes a healthy person) or animals are the source of infection (for example, a patient with diarrhoea, or a person carrying bacteria, a dog infected with germs in rabies, etc. animals are a source of infection).

Infectious diseases are diseases caused by pathogenic microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, the simplest animals, etc.) entering and multiplying in the human, animal and plant organism and having a harmful effect. Some of the infectious diseases (for example, measles) are transmitted by close contact with the patient, for which the term "infectious diseases" is very appropriate. Some infectious diseases (e.g., malaria) are not transmitted through close contact (through "contact"), so the term "communicable diseases" does not quite fit them.

The presence of a special microbe that causes this disease in the patient's body and the fact that the disease can be transmitted from person to person are the main symptoms of infectious diseases.

The real causes of infectious diseases were discovered in the second half of the 19th century by L. Pasteur, R. Koch, I. I. Mechnikov and others. proved by the works of scientists. Some diseases (cholera, dysentery, paratyphoid, dysentery, etc. intestinal infections) are transmitted through the digestive tract (water and food on which the feces of patients have fallen, or through unwashed hands touched by particles of these feces). Diseases (droplet infections) caused by small particles of mucus coming out when the patient coughs, sneezes, and speaks enter the respiratory tract with air (droplet infections) such as influenza, whooping cough, parotitis, diphtheria, measles, etc. enters. Some diseases are transmitted by blood-sucking insects (lice, mosquitoes, fleas, ticks, scabies, etc.) (malaria, rash, regurgitation, encephalitis transmitted by ticks and mosquitoes, scabies fever, etc.).

When walking close to the patient or his towel, dishes, etc. Diseases transmitted by using their products (genital diseases, anthrax, baldness, etc.) form a separate group. Infectious diseases can last for several days (influenza, measles, scarlet fever) or several weeks (diarrhea, rash, etc.) or last for months or even years (tuberculosis, leprosy, wounds). The origin of infectious diseases depends on the number, virulence, place of entry, age of the person, susceptibility to infection, as well as the environmental conditions around the microbe (in adverse conditions, the virulence of the microbe decreases). Social conditions (housing, diet, cultural level, medical care) play a decisive role in the emergence of infectious diseases and UTI.

Depending on the interaction of these conditions, different forms of infectious diseases (typical - mild, mild, etc.) appear. In the course of infectious diseases, the incubation period, the period of the appearance and increase of the symptoms of the disease, the period of the peak of the disease, the period of fading of the disease and the period of recovery are distinguished. Each of the infectious diseases has its own characteristics of these periods. Germs of some infectious diseases, such as diarrhoea, remain in the infected organism and are released into the surrounding environment. Immunity remains after many infectious diseases. For example, the clinical symptoms of the disease, the results of laboratory tests and epidemiological data are used as a basis for the diagnosis of infectious diseases. Patients are treated in specially equipped infectious diseases hospitals. Preventive measures play a crucial role in the fight against infectious diseases.

To prevent the further spread of infectious diseases, patients with such diseases or people suspected of having such diseases are isolated in the hospital or at home. Cholera, typhoid

fever, typhoid fever, typhoid fever, dysentery, viral hepatitis, diphtheria, etc. it is necessary to take the persons diagnosed or suspected of diseases to the hospital in a special sanitary transport. Influenza, measles, whooping cough, etc. patients with some infectious diseases can be isolated at home, provided that they are placed in a separate room, provided with appropriate care and disinfection.

In sanatoriums, rest homes, children's health facilities, kindergartens and nurseries, as well as hospitals for therapy, surgery, pediatrics, etc. Isolator is equipped in departments (except infectious department). In particular, it is necessary to isolate people who are close to patients with dangerous infections (toun, cholera) for a period equal to the incubation period of those diseases. In other infectious diseases, patients are isolated for different periods

Types of infections

Depending on which part of the body the microorganisms are located, infections are classified in different ways. For example, there are different types such as respiratory tract infections, urinary tract infections, skin infections, and digestive tract infections. In addition, it can be classified according to the source of infection. For example, there are hospital-acquired infections, community-acquired infections, and animal-acquired infections.

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Ways of infection

Infection is a condition that occurs when harmful microorganisms enter the body. These microorganisms can enter the body in different ways. The most common ways of infection:

Respiratory tract: respiratory tract infections are infections caused by harmful microorganisms that come into contact with the respiratory tract. These infections can be spread by coughing, sneezing or breathing.

Foodborne: Foodborne infections are infections caused by harmful microorganisms ingested through food or water. These infections can be spread through contaminated food or contaminated water.

Cutaneous: Skin infections are infections caused by harmful microorganisms that come into contact with the skin. These infections can spread through wounds, cuts, or other routes.

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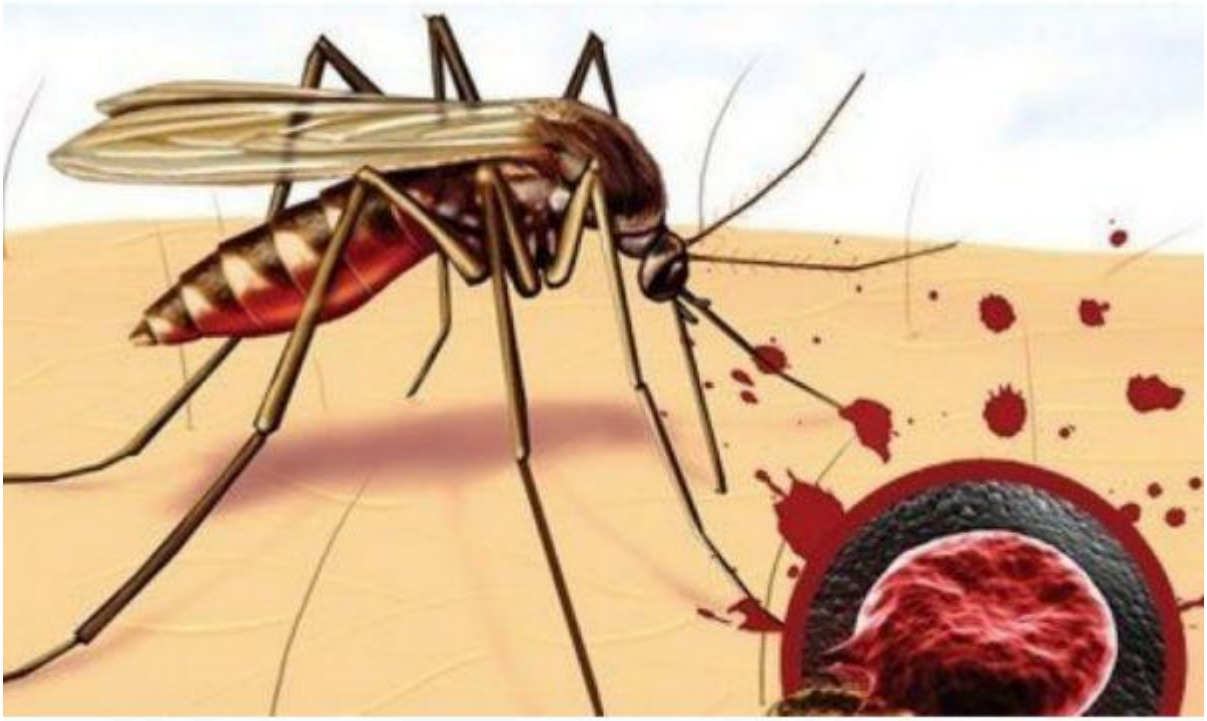

How is infection diagnosed?

Various tests are used to detect infection. In some cases, symptoms and a physical examination may be sufficient, while in other cases, more specific tests such as blood tests, urine tests, throat tests, stool tests, and other medical imaging tests may be required.

Blood tests are used to detect high white blood cell counts, which are signs of infection. This test is used for various infections and helps determine the severity of the infection.

Urine tests are used to detect infections such as urinary tract infections or kidney infections. This test can detect bacteria or other microorganisms that are signs of infection.

Throat tests are used to diagnose throat infections. This test can detect bacteria or viruses in the throat and can be used to ensure proper treatment.

Stool tests are used to detect intestinal infections. This test can detect bacteria or parasites that are signs of diarrhea or other infections.

Medical imaging tests are used to show damage caused by infection. These tests include X-rays, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and computed tomography (CT).

Treatment of infection

Treatment of infections varies depending on the type and severity of the infection. Antibiotics are a common treatment used to treat most infections. However, it should be noted that antibiotics are not effective because some infections are caused by viruses.

Antiviral drugs are used to treat infections caused by viruses. However, these drugs may need to be taken early in the infection to be effective.

Antifungal drugs are used to treat fungal infections. These drugs are usually given topically (applied to the skin) or orally (taken by mouth), depending on the severity of the infection.

Treatment of infections in people with weakened immune systems may include treatment to strengthen the immune system. Along with treating the infection, some simple steps can be taken to prevent the infection. These steps can include simple measures such as regular hand washing, vaccinations, a healthy diet, and regular exercise.

As a result, early diagnosis and proper treatment of infections are important. Tests used to make a diagnosis may vary depending on the type and severity of the infection, and treatment may vary depending on the type and severity of the infection. However, even simple steps to prevent infection can strengthen the body's immune system and prevent the spread of infections.

What is the difference between infection and virus?

The terms infection and virus are often confused, but they actually mean different things.

Infection is a condition that usually occurs as a result of the growth of microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, parasites) in the body. Microorganisms can cause infection when they enter the body, and symptoms of infection are usually complaints such as fever, cough, runny nose, sore throat, headache, diarrhea, and vomiting. Infection can be caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites.On the other hand, viruses are defined as infectious agents of microscopic size. Viruses enter cells and multiply there by multiplying their copies. Viral infections in the body are usually manifested by symptoms such as fever, cough, runny nose, fatigue and headache.

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