NATURE OF COMUNICABLE DISEASEs

**PATHOGERIES DISEASE AND THEIR PREVENTIONS**

**NATURE OF MALARIA**

Malaria is a disease caused by protozoa known as plasmodium. It is spread through the bite from the female anopheles mosquitoes.

**CAUSATIVE AGENT**

Protozoa known as plasmodium

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION**

From infected person to a healthy person and sucks his blood

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS**

1. Vomiting nausea
2. High fever
3. General body weakness
4. Headache
5. Pains in the joints
6. Anaemia
7. Yellowish urination etc

**PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

1. Clearing of bushes around the homes
2. Sleeping in a treated mosquito net
3. Clearing of gutters
4. Use of insecticides
5. Maintaining a good environmental sanitation
6. Proper medical treatment against malaria
7. Education
8. Removal of stagnant water

 **NATURE OF MEASLES**

It is caused by virus and common in children

 **CAUSATIVE AGENT**

Morbili virus

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION**

Through droplets infected person comes in contact with nose mouth or eyes of healthy individual

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS**

1. High fever
2. Small reddish spots on the skin
3. Severe cold
4. Weight loss
5. Redness of the eyes
6. Catarrh
7. Acute mouth sore etc

**PREVENTION**

1. Immunization
2. Education
3. Avoid contact with the infected person
4. Isolation
5. Maintaining good health habits

**NATURE OF MUMPS**

It is a virus infection that affects the salivary glands in children. It leads to inflammation (swelling) of the salivary glands .

**CAUSATIVE AGENTS**

Virus

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION**

Through body contact or infected droplet from mouth to nose.

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMPS**

1. Swallowing in the face
2. Fever
3. Pain when chewing or swallowing
4. Headache
5. Body chills

**PREVENTION**

1. Maintaining good personal cleanliness and hygiene
2. Immunization
3. Eating balance diet
4. Education
5. Staying in a well ventilated room

**NATURE OF PNEMONIA**

It affects the respiratory tract (trachea,lungs, bronchi) found in children

**CAUSATIVE AGENTS**

Virus

**MODE OF TRANMITION**

Through droplets infection

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS**

1. Difficulty in breating
2. Fever
3. Cough
4. Chest pain
5. Shivering
6. Loss of appetite
7. Tightness of the chest

P**REVENTION**

1. Immunization
2. Good nutrition
3. Personal hygiene
4. Education

**NATURE OF POLIOMYELITIS**

Polio is common in children

**CAUSATIVE AGENTS**

Pi corona virus

**MODE OF TRANMITION**

1. Through water and food
2. Contaminated with faces and urine of an infected person
3. Droplets infection

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS**

1. Nausea
2. Vomiting
3. Body weakness
4. Headache
5. Fever
6. Paralysis
7. Muscular ache

**PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

1. Immunization with a polio vaccine
2. Proper health education
3. Adequate nutrition and good health habit

**NATURE OF RABLES**

CAUSED BY A RABIES VIRUS

**MODE OF TRANS MISSION**

Through bites from infected animals such as cats or dogs to human beings

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS**

1. Convulsion
2. Drooling (drooping of saliva from the mouth)
3. Body weakness
4. Fever
5. Head ache etc

**PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

Immunization with a rabies vaccine

**NATURE OF TETANUS**

Causative agents- bacteria called clostridium tetanus

**MODE OF TRANSMITION**

From person to another through open fresh wounds, burns, minor cuts. Tetanus is also called lock jaw. The virus is found in the soil contaminated with human and animal feases.

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS**

1. Weight loss
2. Loss of appetite
3. Profuse sweating
4. Muscular fever
5. Muscular pain

**PREVENTION**

1. Immunization
2. Cleanliness
3. Avoid contact with dusty soil
4. Covering and dressing wounds very well

**NATURE OF TYPHOID FEVER**

Caused by bacteria known as salmonella typhi

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION**

Through eating the food or drinking water contaminated with the feases and vaccine of infected person

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS**

1. Loss of appetite
2. Abdominal pain
3. Severe head ache

**PREVENTION**

1. Drinking clean and well treated water
2. Wash fruits and vegetable properly before eating
3. Proper environmental sanitation
4. Eating a well prepared food

**OTHERE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE**

1. Common cold
2. Whooping cough
3. Cholera
4. Tuberculosis etc

**DISEASES VECTORS**

Vectors are micro organisms capable of transmitting disease by passing germs (pathogens)from one person to another .disease vector is referred to as vehicles of disease transmission e.g.

1.Female Anopheles Mosquitoes- transmit a protozoa plasmodium that cause malaria.

2. Tsetse flies-carry trypansomiasis that cause sleeping sickness or African trypansonomiasis.

3.Alphid-cause viral disease in plants

4. sand flies-cause sand fly fever

5. Ticks-cause lyma disease and babesiosis

6. Bat-carry rabies virus that cause rabies

 **LIFE CYCLE OF MOSQUITOES**

 Mosquitoes are common insect vectors; they have four stages in their life cycle;

Egg, larva, pupa, adult or imago. They undergo a complete metamorphosis (Metamorphosis is series of changes that take place during the life cycle of an insect. The first three stages of life cycles of mosquitoes are spent in water while the last stage depends on the mosquito species and temperature.

 **3 TYPES OF MOSQUITOES**

**1.** Aedes mosquito- dengue fever and yellow fever

2. Anopheles mosquito is vector for malaria in human beings

3. Culex mosquito vector for elephantiasis or tilariasis

 ***Stages of life cycle in mosquito***

***1.* EGG**

Adult female anopheles mosquito lays its egg one at a time in standing water (stagnant) eg. lake, pond, swimming pool, natural reservoir, and on a plant or artificial water container, plastic bucket.

Adult culex Mosquito lays its own in fresh stagnant water,200-300 eggs.

An adult aedes mosquito lays its egg in damp soils. At about 2 days the egg hatches into larvae.

**2. Larva –** Wigglers

Larvae of mosquito lives in water for 10 days, it changes into pupa.

**3. PUPA-**Tumblers

Pupa lives in water and lighter than water and so floats at the water surface .it is comma shaped .has no mouth and does not feed, it is the resting stage. After two days, skin of pupa splits and the adult mosquito comes out.

 **CONTROL MEASURES OF MOSQUITO**

**1.** Use of insecticides

2. Use of treated mosquito net for sleeping

3. Use of biological control agent

4. Clearing of gutters, bushes and drying of ponds which can serve as breeding sites for mosquitoes.

5. Spreading stagnant water with oil or kerosene to reduce breeding rates, treatment with anti-malaria drugs.

 **LIFE CYCLE OF HOUSEFLY**

Housefly breeds all over the places around houses, rubbish, dumps, etc. they undergo complete metamorphosis with distinct eggs, larva (maggot), pupa and adult stages.

EGG

The eggs are whitish and are about 1.2mm long; it should lay 500 eggs in batches of 75-150 eggs.

LARVA

It is called maggot, lives and feeds on dead and decayed organic matters such as garbage or faeces.

PUPA

The pupa is dark brown in colour and is about 8mm long, is oval in shape.

ADULT

The adult emerges from pupa. The female housefly is larger than the male

 Life cycle of a housefly

As disease vector, houseflies have mouth parts which allow them to feed on only liquid materials. They use their saliva to liquidity solid materials and change them into liquid materials. They pick up germs and transfer them to our foods. Some of the disease caused by housefly is dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, typhoid.

 **CONTROL OF HOUSEFLY**

**1.** Proper covering of dust bin

2. Use of insecticides

3. Proper sanitation and disposal of refuse and sewage.

4. Use of drugs to treat people affected with housefly disease.

LIFE CYCFLE OF a TSETSE FLY tsetse fly undergoes a complete metamorphosis.