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## Treatment and control of malaria pdf

Malaria is a disease caused by a parasite that travels into the bloodstream in humans due to the bite of an infected mosquito. Only anaphyllis mosquito species can transmit malaria, and mosquitoes pick up the parasite from biting an already infected person with the disease. People with malaria usually get severely ill and experience high fever, tooth chills, chills and muscle pain. If he is arrested early and treated, severe illness and death can usually be prevented. Malaria is very rare in the United States, with about 1,700 cases and five deaths each year, mostly in immigrants and travelers returning from countries where the disease is common, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). However, in many developing countries, malaria is the leading cause of death and disease, with children under five and pregnant women being the hardest hit. In 2017, there were 219 million cases of malaria worldwide and about 435,000 deaths, according to the World Health Organization. Most cases were in tropical and subtropical countries. Common malaria areas include large areas of sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, Central and South America, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Eastern Europe and the South Pacific, according to the American Academy of Family Physicians. Malaria is difficult to control around the world because parasites tend to stay in our bodies, and the immune system is not very effective in disinfecting them, said Dr. Edward Ryan, Director of Global Infectious Diseases at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. In addition, it is difficult to eliminate some species of Anuphiles mosquitoes, he added. By 1949, the United States had eliminated malaria, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Ryan said the country has implemented a coordinated public health effort in southern states that included spraying pesticides and removing mosquito breeding sites. The increasing and widespread use of air conditioning and screens on doors and windows had also helped keep mosquitoes out of doors. How do you get malaria? Malaria is transmitted through the bite of the infected anopheles mosquito, which is transmitted to a plasmodium parasite. Anaphyllis mosquitoes thrive in areas with warm temperatures, humid conditions and high rainfall, according to the University's Atmospheric Research Foundation in Boulder, Colorado. Five types of plasmodium parasites can infect people with malaria, but some species cause more serious problems than others. The plasmodium parasite falsibarum is most likely to cause a severe life-threatening disease if the infection is not treated immediately. When the malaria parasite enters a person's body, it moves to the liver, where it multiplies and matures. The parasites are then released into the bloodstream, where red blood cells invade and infect them. Parasites continue to multiply and infect other red blood cells, and these cells eventually rupture and release toxins, causing a person Flu-like symptoms. As the disease progresses, the liver and spleen (which filters and stores blood) can inflate. Related: 8 horrible parasitic infections that will make your skin crawl with severe malaria, blood inside body sludge, or piles and sticks on the walls of blood vessels, so it doesn't flow naturally, Ryan told Live Science. He said that a person may die from the disease because the gonorrhoea prevents blood vessels to organs such as the lungs, brain or kidneys, causing damage. Malaria does not spread from person to person. But in very rare cases, it can be transmitted by a blood transfusion that contains the parasite, or by sharing drug needles or from an infected mother to her baby during pregnancy or childbirth. Two groups that are more vulnerable to malaria are young children who have not yet developed immunity to the disease; and other groups of the population with disease disease, who are more vulnerable to the disease. Pregnant women, whose immunity has decreased because they expect, according to the CDC. Other groups at risk are visitors from countries where malaria is not available and therefore have no immunity, as well as travellers who grew up in malaria areas, but who have been away for long periods and have lost their partial immunity to the parasite. The widespread use of window screens and air conditioning has contributed to the elimination of malaria in the United States (Credit: Shutterstock) Symptoms of malaria may develop one or two weeks after a person is bitten by an infected mosquito, or it may appear several months or more after exposure, according to the National Organization for Rare Diseases. Other early signs include fatigue, nausea and vomiting. Then, a person may experience high fever and tooth chills, followed by extreme sweating and fatigue when the fever breaks. Malaria can quickly become a serious and life-threatening disease. According to the CDC, some complications of acute malaria, which is more common with P. falciparum infections, include liver and kidney failure in confusion, convulsions and coma severe anemia from the destruction of red blood cells Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes) from the loss of red blood cells and the treatment uses a simple blood test to detect malaria parasites under a microscope, Ryan said. The blood test confirms the presence of malaria parasites and identifies the pathogenic species. If diagnosed early and treated, he said, it would be completely curable and all malaria parasites could be removed from the body. Intravenous and oral medicines are available to treat malaria and remove parasites from the blood. Ryan said the majority of people with malaria in the United States are hospitalized, but the length of stay depends on the type of parasite the individual has infected and how healthy someone is to start with. The patient will receive antimalarial antimalarial drugs to fight the parasite and will be monitored to ensure that the level of infection is low. Some Medications may not be effective because parasites are becoming increasingly resistant to them, making it difficult to control the disease worldwide, according to the CDC. Ryan said that when visiting malaria countries, travellers need to consider when they spend in each destination, the type of travel (air-conditioned hotels vs. rural villages) and the season (some sites have a year-round malaria risk, while others have high and low periods). Reducing risk by taking the following precautions: taking appropriate antimalarial drugs — before, during and after a visit — is very effective in preventing the disease, Ryan said. Application of insect repellent. Choose products that contain DEET when applying extruding to exposed skin. Spray pyrethrin, insecticide, on clothes. Limit outdoor activities between dusk and dawn — peak feeding times for Anuphils mosquitoes. Wear long-sleeved shirts and trousers to cover the skin. Use the bed netting. If you visit rural villages, sleep under an insecticide-treated bed bed net and spray insecticides inside to keep mosquitoes away. Additional resources: Jeff De Feu/Getty Images Malaria is one of the most deadly diseases ever plagued humanity. In the past year alone, malaria has caused nearly half a million deaths, a very high number lower than in previous years; But should we use it? As YouTuber Kurzgesagt explains, malaria is caused by a parasitic organism called plasmodium. These parasites are transmitted from person to person by mosquitoes. A few years ago, scientists discovered a technique, called CRISPR, that enables direct editing of the organism's genome, allowing humans to insert genes directly into other animals such as mosquitoes with incredible ease. This content is imported from YouTube. You may be able to find the same content in another format, or you may be able to find more information, on their website. Many people have suggested using this technology to make mosquitoes immune to malaria parasites. If CRISPR is used to introduce a gene that can kill plasmodium, mosquitoes will not transmit malaria to humans. It is important to note that this is not some virtual future technology. We can do this tomorrow if we want to, so why don't we? Many people are understandably cautious; There may be subtle side effects we don't know about. In addition, the liberation of the entire genus genome has never been done before, and there can be unintended environmental consequences for which we are not prepared. More importantly, it's not reversible. Any changes we make to the mosquito population are permanent, whether we want them or not. However, the benefits may be worth the risk. Malaria is one of the most deadly diseases in the world, and many other diseases such as Zika Also that is eliminated using this method. At the very least, we should be cautious, but the unique threat posed by malaria may require action despite the risks. Source: Kurzgesagt - In Nutshell this content is created and maintained by a third party, and is imported to this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content in piano.io piano.io

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