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Disease and its causes pdf

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Infectious diseases are caused by microscopic germs (such as bacteria or viruses) entering the body and cause problems. Some "but not all" - infectious diseases spread directly from one person to another. It is said that infectious diseases that spread from person to person are contagious. Some infections spread to people from an animal or Of an insect, but they are not contagious by another human. Lyme's disease is an example; you can't take it from someone in which you're coming out or passing through the street. It comes from the bite of an infected tick. Contagious diseases (Like the flu, cold or throat stress spread from person to person in different ways. A way is through direct physical contact, how to touch or kiss a person who has infection. Another way is when a Infectious microbe travels through the air after someone is sneezily sneezing or cough. Sometimes people receive contagious diseases by touching or using something that an infected person touched or used "how to share a straw with someone Or that one has mono or enter the shower after someone who has athlete's foot. And sexually transmitted diseases (STD) are spread through all kinds of sex "oral, anal or vaginal. You can help you protect yourself against contagious diseases by washing your hands well and often, staying away from those who are sick , making sure you are updated on all vaccinations and always using condoms during any kind of sex. * The names have been modified to protect the user's privacy. One of the things that formed part of my program with medical students is asking for The cause of malaria. Before they have studied parasitology, this question arouses interesting, but reasonable, answers: bushy environments, not sleeping under a treated sheet, the rains, mosquitoes and mosquito bites. In their last year of study, Students are sophisticated medicine students. Their answers change. Now they are sure that the species of Plasmodium parasitic is what the disease triggers. This is correct. The plasmodium species are really central to malaria. But what the students have forgotten is that mosquito breeding sites, poverty and wet and warm environments also contribute to the spread of the disease. Plasmodia is one of the many factors that must be present for malaria. The parasite must be present to obtain malaria. But other factors also have an impact on if a person gets sick or not. Many people have the parasite of malaria in their bloodstream but do not get sick. For example, if someone contracts malaria as a child is likely that he has developed immunity from adult age. But the factors that "tip" people to develop malaria from the parasite include: a weak immune system: the parasite becomes more aggressive in the body and malaria develops; smaller children have probably not built immunity to the disease; And pregnancy: Mothers have been compromised immune systems. The point of my lesson is that there are several causes of diseases. This is true for all diseases, not just malaria. This has led to a number of models that have been developed to explain the causality and connections between different variables. I understand what causes diseases is a matter of life and death. The different models used by doctors are a source of great contention and generated a large amount of heated debate. If you misinterpret, or too closely understood, they can lead to bad decisions about how diseases are treated. Understanding models Many doctors, nurses and other health professions are not aware of the philosophical and practical meaning and debates on "cause". There are several that explain how diseases are caused. We focus on two: the causality network; and Rothman's sufficient-component cause model. The causal network claims that there are many factors that can cause a disease that occurs. Each of these alone can contribute to someone actually sickthe disease. For example, there might be a number of reasons that contribute to someone who has TB and who is sick. These include: overcrowded living conditions; if the person had the Bacille Calmette-Guérin vaccine; and the state of nutrition of the person. On the other hand, the sufficient-component cause model proposes that there are several factors of contribution that act together to produce a certain disease. The topic is that a disease will only occur if a group of factors - or component causes - occur together to cause it. But there must be a necessary cause that is present for the disease to occur. Let's go back to example TB. In terms of sufficient-component model, overcrowding, the vaccine and the state of nutrition of the person would all be component factors. But these should be considered together with the necessary component, being the mycobacterial causing the disease. Without it, the disease would not occur. Mbeki was partly right, but... We can also use the example of former South African president Thabo Mbeki. While in the office, Mbeki issued the following statement: Is HIV causing AIDS? Can a virus cause a syndrome? What? It can't, because a syndrome is a group of diseases resulting from the acquired immune deficiency. His comment caused an insurrection, with critics claiming to disagree on the link between HIV and AIDS. But its statement, objectively seen, is not in contrast with the sufficient-component model of understanding what causes diseases. It is known that the whole world - and among the righteous scientists - that HIV infection alone is not enough to cause AIDS. The infection must be present for AIDS. But there are countless seropositive people who will not develop AIDS. For some it may take more time to develop, but for others it will never happen. What Mbeki and his then health minister, the deceased Manto Tshabalala-Msimang, have missed is that in all cases, there is still a need for a necessary cause. The necessary cause is the cause or factor that must always be present for the disease to occur. But it is not enough - by itself - for the disease to occur. In the case of AIDS, HIV is the necessary cause. This means that it must be present for AIDS. Without HIV, there can be no AIDS. But since other factors must also be present for one suffering from AIDS, HIV is not a sufficient cause of AIDS. This is what Mbeki needed to say to be considered correct by the Orthodox scientific community. He had to recognize that HIV was necessary for AIDS to develop, but it was not enough to cause AIDS. Among people living with HIV, scientists still do not know who will do it and will not develop AIDS. That is why it is important that all persons seropositive admissible for antiretrovirals receive and adhere to treatment. Antiretrovirals help build their immune systems and also prevent virus spread. Mbeki may not have been aware of the sufficient-component model. If it were, it would support the widespread distribution of antiretrovirals, while claiming that there are other component causes, such as nutrition, lack of clean water or people's mischievous lifestyles that also needed attention. That Mbeki was found guilty in the public opinion court is known. But leaving the discussion is not enough. It does not help humanity if we continue to believe - or propagate - that other factors are not necessary for HIV infection to mature in AIDS. ADHD (awareness disorder / hyperactivity) is one of the most common and often hard childhood development disorders in adulthood. ADD TOPIC to EMAIL ALERLE We have not been able to process your request.favor reprinted later. If you continue to have this problem contact Customerservice@slackinc.com. A disease is an abnormal condition that affects a living organism. Diseases are generally understood to be medical conditions involving a pathological process associated with a specific specific symptoms. Localized diseases affect specific parts of the body; widespread diseases spread in other parts of the body; and systemic diseases affect the whole body. Each disease process has a origin, or etiology, but some diseases can present with different or confused symptoms, making them difficult to diagnose or determine. The physical symptoms of the disease may be accompanied by emotional symptoms, and some diseases that affect the chemical balances of the nervous system may occur in physical symptoms. Disease categories include autoimmune, bacterial, blood, cancer, digestive, heart, nerve (or neurodegenerative), sexually transmitted or thyroid. Diseases can be communicative or non-communicative. External sources that may cause the disease include viruses or acquired bacteria, and internal causes of the disease include autoimmune or genetic dysfunction. Some diseases are chronic, which means they are continually present and can present symptomatically during a long time. Human beings generally associate the disease with pain, anguish or social problems. Atypical variations of structure and function, deviant behaviors, disability, disorders, injuries, infections and syndromes may be signs of disease or may be confused with actual disease processes. The disease can be avoided or avoided by using a number of strategies, including correct sanitization, proper nutrition, frequent exercise and vaccination. Treatments for disease vary from medicines and medical devices to surgery to self-care. Diseases can be cured simply from time to time, while others require a number of treatments that reverse the processes of the disease or end the medical problem of the root permanently. Some diseases may not be cured, in such cases the symptoms of the disease can be treated using pain management therapy or palliative care. Further information on diseases can be found on these sites: ADD TOPIC to EMAIL ALERLE We have not been able to process your request. Please try again later. If you continue to have this problem please contact customerservice@slackinc.com. customerservice@slackinc.com.

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