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Organism causing dysentery

What bacteria causes dysentery. Organism causing bacillary dysentery.

Inflammation of the intestine causing diarrhea with blood
State MedicisenteriaOther Nomidiarrrea Bloodfront Person with dysentery in a Burmese hospital, 1943Specialità Infectious diseases Bloody, abdominal pain, fever [1] [2] ComplicationDishydration [3] Distrance of a week [4] Cause usually Shigella o Entamoeba Histolytica [1] Factors of Risk Food and Water With Feces due to poor hygiene [5] Diagnostic method About symptoms, FecaliPrevention of hands, Food security [4] Treatment to drink, antibiotics (serious cases) [4] Frequency often occurs in many parts of the world [6] dead1.1 million deaths the year [6] Dysentery (/ ˈ ɒ d ə % ə s ɑ % n t r i /) [7] is a type of gastroenteritis that It causes bloody diarrhea. [1] [8] Other symptoms may include fever, abdominal pain and a feeling of incomplete defecation. [2] [9] Complications can include dehydration. [3] The cause of dysentery is usually the bacterium of the genus Shigella, in which case is called Shigellosi, or Ameba Entamoeba Histolytica. So be called amebiasis. [1] Other causes can include some chemicals, other bacteria, other protozoa, or parasitic worms. [2] It can spread among people. [4] Risk factors include the contamination of food and water with the stools due to poor hygiene. [5] The underlying mechanism involves inflammation of the intestine, in particular the colon. [2] Efforts to prevent dysentery include the washing of the hands and food safety measures during travel in high-risk areas [4]. While the condition generally resolves alone within a week, it is important to drink sufficient quantity of liquids as the oral rehydration solution. [4] Antibiotics such as azithromycin can be used to deal with cases associated with trips to developing countries. [9] While drugs used to reduce diarrhea as the loperamide are not recommended alone, they can be used together with antibiotics. [9] [4] Shigella causes about 165 million cases of diarrhea and 1.1 million deaths at the year, with almost all cases in developing countries. [6] In areas with poor hygiene almost half of diarrhea cases are due to Entamoeba Histolytica. [5] Entamoeba Histolytica affects millions of people and causes more than 55,000 deaths at the year. [10] Commonly occurs in the less developed areas of central and southern America, of Africa and Asia. [10] The dysentery has been described at least by the times of hippocrates. [11] Signs and symptoms The most common form of dysentery is the bacillary dysentery, which is typically a mild disease, which causes substantial symptoms normally in slight intestinal pain and frequent passage of faeces or diarrhea. Symptoms are normally manifested after 1A e 3 days and usually disappear after a week. The frequency of stresses to defecate, the Volume of liquid feces expelled, and the presence of blood, mucus, or pus depends on the pathogen that causes the disease. A temporary lactose intolerance can also occur. On some caustic occasions, serious abdominal cramps, abdominals, shock and delirium can all be symptoms.[2][12][13][14] In extreme cases, people can pass more than one liter of liquid per hour. More often, individuals complain about diarrhea with blood, accompanied by extreme abdominal pain, rectal pain and low fever, rapid weight loss and muscle pain sometimes accompany also dysentery, while nausea and vomiting are rare. in many cases, cascading cramps may occur that affect the muscles surrounding the entire upper intestine: Sometimes quite serious to cause separation of the intestinal lining from the wall, leading to systemic infections, on rare occasions, the amebic parasite invades the body through the bloodstream and spreads beyond the intestine. In these cases, it can more severely infect other organs such as brain, lungs and more commonly the liver:[15] causes cross section of sick intestines. Colorful lithography .c1843 dysentery comes from bacterial or parasitic infections. Usually viruses do not cause disease.[8] These pathogens typically reach the cranial intestine after entering orally, through ingestion of contaminated food or water, oral contact with contaminated objects or hands, and so on. each specific pathogen has its own mechanism or pathogenesis, but in general, the result is damage to the intestinal coatings, which leads to inflammatory immune responses. This can cause an increase in physical temperature, painful spasms of the intestinal muscles (cramps), swelling due to the leakage of fluid from the capillaries of the intestine (edema) and additional tissue damage by the immune cells of the body and chemicals, called cytokines, which are released to fight the infection. the result can be a reduced absorption of nutrients, an excessive loss of water and minerals through the feces, due to the breaking of the mechanisms of control of the intestinal tissue that normally remove water from the feces and, in the most serious cases, the entry of pathogenic organisms in the bloodstream. Anemia can also arise due to the loss of blood through diarrhea. (citation required) bacterial infections that cause blood diarrhea are typically classified as invasive or toxigenic. Invasive species cause damage directly by invading the mucosa. Toxigenic species do not invade, but cause cell damage by secreting toxins, resulting in bloody diarrhea. This is also in contrast with toxins that cause aqueous diarrhea, which usually do not cause cell damage, but rather they take cell machines for a part of the cell life.[16] some microorganisms, for example, bacteria of the genus shigella, secrete substances known as cytotoxic, which kill and damage the intestinal tissue to contact. it is thought that the shigella causes bleeding for invasionthat for toxin, because even non-toxic strains can cause dysentery, but E. coli with shiga-like toxins do not invade the intestinal mucosa, and are therefore toxin-dependent. Definitions of dysentery may vary by region and by region. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) limits its definition to "Diarrhea with visible blood." [17] Others define the term more broadly. [18] These differences in definition must be taken into account when defining the mechanisms. For example, using the CDC definition requires that the intestinal tissue be so badly damaged that the blood vessels have ruptured, allowing visible amounts of blood to be lost in defecation. Other definitions require less specific damage. (Quote required) Main article of amoebic dysentery: Amebiasis Amebiasis, also known as amoebic dysentery, is caused by an infection of the antamoeba histolytica amoeba, [19] which is found mainly in tropical areas. [20] Proper treatment of the underlying infection of amoebic dysentery is important; insufficiently treated amoebiasis can be dormant for years and subsequently lead to serious, potentially fatal complications. [Quote required] When Ameebe invade the intestine of an infected person is ready to leave the body, they group together and form a shell that surrounds and protects them. This group of amoebae is known as a cyst, which is then removed from the person's body in the stool and can survive outside the body. If the hygiene standards are poor – for example, if the person does not dispose of the stool hygienically ā – , then it can contaminate the surroundings, such as food and nearby water. If another person eats or drinks or drinks food or water that has been contaminated with stools containing the cyst, that person will also become infected with amoeba. Amebic dysentery is particularly common in some parts of the world where human faeces are used as fertilizer. After inserting the person's body through the mouth, the cyst travels into the stomach. The amoebae inside the cyst are protected by digestive acid in the stomach. From the stomach, the cyst travels to the intestine, where it will open and release the amoebae, causing infection. Ameebes can dig between the walls of the intestine and cause small abscesses and ulcers to form. The cycle then starts again. (Quote required) BACILLIARY DISENTERY MAIN ARTICLE: BACILLIARY DISENTERY Dysentery can also be caused by Shigellosis, an infection by bacteria of the genus Shigella and is therefore known as bacillary dysentery (or Marlow syndrome). The term bacillary dysentery etymologically could seem to refer to any dysentery caused by possible bacteribilliforms, but its meaning is limited by the convention to Shigella dysentery. Other bacteria Some strains of Escherichia coli cause bloody diarrhea. Typical culprits are enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli, of which O157:H7 is the best known. Diagnosis A diagnosis can be made by taking a history and A brief exam. Dysentery should not be confused with hematochezia, which is the passage of fresh blood through the anus, usually in or with faeces. Physical examination Mouth, skin and lips may seem dry due to dehydration. Lower abdominal abdominal They can also be present. [15] Stool and blood tests The cultures of faeces samples are examined to identify the body that causes dysentery. Usually, more samples must be obtained due to the number of amebe, which changes every day. [15] Blood tests can be used to measure anomalies in mineral levels and essential salts. [15] Prevention efforts to prevent dysentery include washing of hands and food safety measures during travel in high-risk areas [4]. Vaccine although at the moment there are no vaccines that protect against Shigella infection, many are under development. [21] [22] Vaccination could become part of the strategy to reduce the incidence and gravity of diarrhea, especially among children with scarce resources. For example, Shigella is a long-standing goal of the World Health Organization (WHO) for the development of vaccines, and a sharp decline in specific diarrhea / dysentery rates for age for this pathogen indicates that it " natural immunity develops after exposure; Therefore, vaccination to prevent this disease should be feasible. The development of vaccines against this type of infection has been hampered by technical constraints, from insufficient support to coordination and lack of market forces for research and development. Most efforts for the development of vaccines takes place in the public sector or as research programs within biotechnological companies. Treatment Dysentery is managed while maintaining liquids using oral rehydration therapy. If this treatment cannot be maintained adequately due to abundant vomiting or diarrhea, it may be necessary to hospital admission for the replacement of intravenous liquids. In ideal situations, no antimicrobial therapy must be administered until microbiological and cultivated studies have established the specific infection in question. In the absence of laboratory services, it can be necessary to administer a combination of drugs, including an amebicidal drug to kill the parasite and an antibiotic to treat any associated bacterial infections. If shigellosis is suspected and it's not too serious, let the course happen normally in less than a week. If the case is serious, antibiotics can be useful as ciprofloxacin or TMP-SMX. However, many Shigella strains are becoming common antibiotics resistant, and effective drugs often scarce in developing countries. If necessary, a doctor may have to reserve antibiotics for people at greater risk of death, including young children, age-old people over 50 and people suffering from dehydration or malnutrition. Amebb's dysentery is often treated with two antimicrobial drugs such as metronidazole and the or iodoinol.[23] Prognosis With proper treatment, most cases of amoebic and bacterial dysentery resolve within 10 days, and most people achieve complete recovery within two to four weeks of proper treatment. If the disease is not treated, the prognosis varies with the condition of the individual patient and the severity of the disease. Extreme dehydration may delay recovery and significantly raise the risk of serious complications. [24] Epidemiology Insufficient data exist, but it is estimated that Shigella has caused the death of 34,000 children under the age of five in 2013 and 40,000 dead in people over five years. [21] Amybiasis infects more than 50 million people each year, of which 50,000 die (one per thousand). [25] History The seed, leaves and bark of the Kapok tree were used in traditional medicine by indigenous peoples of the rainforest regions in the Americas, West Africa-Central and Southeast Asia in this disease. [26] [27] [28]. Bacillus subtilis has been marketed throughout America and Europe since 1946 as an immunostimulator aid in the treatment of wine diseases and urinary tract such as Rotavirus and Shigella. [29] but rejected in popularity after the introduction of consumer antibiotics. Notable cases A Red Army soldier dies of dysentery after eating unwashed vegetables. This is a common way of contracting dysentery. From an advisory brochure for health given to soldiers. 685    Constantino IV, the Byzantine emperor, died of dysentery in 685 September. Henry the young king died of dysentery at Martel Castle on 11 June 1183. 1216    "John, the King of England died of Dysentery at the Castle of Newark on 18 October 1216. [30] 1270 - Louis IX of France died of dysentery in Tunis while commanding his troops for the eighth Crusade on 25 September 12070. 1307    Edward I of England took dissent on his way to the Scottish border and died in the arms of his servants On 6 July 1307. 1322    "Philip V of France died of dysentery at the Abbey of Longchamp (the site of the current Hippodrome of the Bois de Boulogne) in Paris while visiting his daughter, Blanche, who had taken his vows as nun There in 1322. He died on 3 January 1322. 1376    "Edward the Black Prince son of Edward III of England and heir of the English throne. He died of apparent dysentery in June, after a period of long illness of months during which he predicted his own imminent death, in his 46th year. 1422    "King Henry V of England died suddenly on 31 August 1422 at the Ch  teau de Vincennes, apparently from dysentery, [31] who had contracted during the siege of Meaux. He was 35 years old and he reigned for nine years. 1536       "Erasmus, Dutch Renaissance humanist and theologian, in Basel. [32] 1596    "Sir Francis Drake, Vice Admiral, died of dysentery on 28 January 1596 while anchored off the coast of Portobelo. [33] 1605    "Akbar, ruler of the Mughal Empire of southern Asia, died of dysentery. On October 3, 1605, he was ill with an attack of dysentery, from which he never recovered, believes that he died or about October 27, 1605, after that his body was buried in a mausoleum at Agra, Indian current. [34] 1675    "Jacques Marquette died of dysentery on his way north from what is now Chicago, traveling to the mission where he intended he intended[35] 1676 – Nathaniel Bacon died of dysentery after taking control of Virginia after the Bacon rebellion. It is believed that he died in October 1676, allowing Virginia's dominant elite to regain control. 1680 - Shivaji, founder and ruler of the Maratha Empire of southern Asia, died of dysentery on 3 April 1680. In 1680, Shivaji became sick of fever and dysentery, dying around 3-5 April 1680 at the age of 52 on the eve of Hanuman Jayanti. He was cremated in Raigad Fort, where his Samadhi was built in Mahad, Raigad Maharashtra district, India.[37] [38] 1827 - Queen Nandi kaBhebhe, (Mother of Shaka Zulu) died of dysentery on 10 October 1827. He was raised by his brother, Dr. Jean Vieuchange, who failed to save him. The notebooks and photographs, edited by Jean Vieuchange, continued to become bestseller.[42] 1942 - The Selarang Barracks incident in the summer of 1942 during World War II involved the forced crowd of 17,000 Anglo-Australian prisoners of war (POWs) from their Japanese captors in the areas around the barracks square for almost five days with little water and no sananification after Selar prisoners signed. The incident ended with the surrender of Australian commanders due to the spread of dysentery among their men.[44] See also the portal Medicina Cholera, a bacterial infection of the small intestine that produces severe diarrhea that requires laudano (deodorized dye of opium (DTO)). Don't be confused with paregoric. References to b c d "Dysentery". Chi.int. Archived from the original on 5 December 2014. Retrieved 28 November 2014.    a b c d and "Dysentery" at Dorland's Medical Dictionary "b "WHO EMRO | Dysentery | Health Argos". www.emro.who.int. Retrieved 15 November 2019. 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