EXTERIOR COAT INFECTIONS: ANTHRAX, RABIES

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Abstract: This scientific article provides an analysis of infectious diseases and the scientific basis of their treatment, an analysis of diseases such as rabies and anthrax.

Key words: anthrax, infection, latent symptoms, fever, immunodeficiency, external environment

Infectious disease is actually derived from the Latin word "infecio" which means "contamination". Changes resulting from the interaction of a human organism (macroorganism) and a disease-causing microbe (microorganism) under certain conditions are called an infectious process. If this process manifests itself in the form of symptoms of the disease, it is called an infectious disease. Symptoms of the disease can be clear or slightly expressed. Regardless of how it is expressed, an infectious disease causes deep pathophysiological, immunological and functional changes in the patient's body. In some cases, the human body is insensitive to disease microbes. An immunoallergic reaction to the microbe does not develop. There will be no symptoms. The microbe settles in a known and moderate organ and can be detected only in laboratory tests. For example, diphtheria bacilli or meningococci may be found in a person's throat for some time, but there may be no symptoms of the disease. This condition is called a bacterial carriage condition. A disease-causing microbe is found in a person once, and the condition in which the disease is not observed is transient (accidentally entered the body and then left) bacterial carriage.

Infectious diseases have their own characteristics. They consist of:

1. All infectious diseases can be transmitted from patients or carriers of bacteria to healthy people around them. The probability of spreading the disease to others depends on the duration of the disease and the duration of the disease.

2. Specificity in infectious diseases Each disease is caused by a specific type of pathogenic microbe. For example, diphtheria is caused by the diphtheria bacillus, measles is caused by the measles virus, and cholera is caused by the cholera vibrio, but the cholera vibrio never causes diphtheria or vice versa).

. In the course of infectious diseases, a certain periodicity is observed. After a pathogenic microbe enters the human body, symptoms of the disease do not appear for

a certain period of time. It is called the latent (incubation) period of an infectious disease. The duration of this period varies in different diseases. For example, from a few hours to 2 days for flu, 2-3 weeks for diarrhea, etc. It shows both the general symptoms of the disease and the clinical signs specific to each disease. These symptoms first appear (prodromal period), develop, reach their peak and disappear after a certain time. As the symptoms of the disease begin to decrease, the patient begins to feel better. This indicates that the recovery period (recovery) has begun. It often ends with a period of recovery. In some cases, the disease may worsen during this period.

In infectious diseases, "complete recovery" means not only complete cessation of disease symptoms, but also bacteriological recovery. Because when the patient is completely free of diseases, the release of pathogenic microbes from his body should also stop. The absence of pathogenic microbes in the analysis (smear or vaccination) after examining the patient 2-3 times indicates bacteriological recovery. In some diseases, for example, diarrhea or paratyphoid, pathogenic microbes are removed from the patient's body even after recovery. It is called a terminal bacterial carrier state. If this condition lasts up to 3 months, it is an acute bacterial carrier, and if it lasts more than 3 months, it is a chronic carrier. 4. After infectious diseases, the patient's body develops permanent immunity against the germs of this disease. This boost of immunity and protective ability is maintained for another time. For example, the last immunity from influenza lasts up to 3 years against this type of virus.Immunity that develops after measles and diarrhea lasts a lifetime, and the person does not suffer from these diseases again. In recent years, as a result of scientific research, it has been proven that the immunity formed after infectious diseases is largely dependent on the genetic and phenotypic characteristics of the patient's organism.

5. Common infectious diseases can be prevented by vaccination. The purpose of vaccinating children against various infectious diseases is to prevent them. These include vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough, measles and polio.

Microbes that cause disease are called pathogenic microbes. When they enter the human body, they often cause disease. The severity of the disease largely depends on the virulence of the microbe. Thus, virulence is a measure of the degree of pathogenicity of a microbe. Usually, a highly virulent microbe causes severe disease in humans. The disease is milder when infected with a less virulent microbe. In general, depending on the degree of manifestation of disease symptoms, the types of infectious disease are divided into mild, medium and severe. Infectious diseases sometimes lead to death in severe cases.

Any pathogenic microbe contains a toxic substance. If a toxin is produced as a result of the vital activity of a microbe and spreads into the environment, it is called an exotoxin. Gram-positive microbes mainly produce exotoxins. For example, diphtheria

bacillus, botulinum bacterium. According to the composition of exotoxin, it is a protein substance and has the properties of an enzyme. Under its influence, human vital systems are damaged due to metabolic diseases.

Toxins released into the environment as a result of the decomposition of the microbial body are called endotoxins. It is naturally included in polysaccharide compounds and is mainly produced by gram-negative microbes. For example, the cholera vibrio microbe contains a powerful endotoxin

Anthrax is an acute infectious disease of humans and animals; belongs to the group of zoonotic diseases. The disease has been known for a long time. Hippocrates also wrote about it. The causative agent of K. Is Bacillus anthracis, a dormant bacillus that forms spores. Spores are very hardy and can live in water for ten years (20-30 years or more) in the soil.

It is transmitted to people from sick animals – during animal slaughter, meat processing, as well as through water, soil, livestock products. Usually, the disease is observed more in workers of this field, that is, in people who have direct contact with animals. Infection can enter the body of a healthy person through the respiratory tract, skin and mouth. In humans, there are septic types of K. That damage the lungs, intestines, and skin, and the infection spreads through the blood. Symptoms of the disease also vary depending on the affected organs. In the skin form of K., the causative agent of K. Enters through damaged skin. In this form, the latent (incubation) period is 2-3 days. A swelling (papule) first appears in the affected area of the skin, which turns into a blister (pustule) filled with cloudy or bloody fluid. The blister soon bursts and turns into a black scab. New blisters will appear around it, the black scab will enlarge, and a painless swelling will appear below it. Usually, this injury is called «gastric abscess». It is often found on the face, wrists, neck or legs. In this case, an increase in body temperature, headache, weakness, insomnia, etc. Are observed. After 2-3 weeks, the patient begins to recover. A patient with pulmonary embolism suddenly develops fever, cough, bloody sputum, chest pain, difficulty breathing. Intestinal K. It starts like food poisoning, the patient has nausea, vomiting. , feels severe abdominal pain and discomfort. Pulmonary and intestinal forms of K. Are very rare. Penicillin and K. Gammaglobulin are used for treatment. Professionals who interact with animals for the purpose of prevention: breeders, butchers, tanners are vaccinated against K.

Rabies is an acute infectious zoonotic disease caused by a neurotropic virus; It is accompanied by vasoconstriction, paralysis, spasm of the larynx and respiratory muscles. Rabies has been known since ancient times and is also called the disease of fear of water (see Hydrophobia). The French scientist Louis Pasteur discovered a vaccine against rabies in the second half of the 19th century, so all institutions carrying out anti-rabies activities were called Pasteur stations. Thanks to their work, the lives of millions of people who were vaccinated in time after being bitten by a rabid animal

were saved. The causative agent is a wild rabies virus that selectively damages nerve cells. The virus is cold-resistant and can be stored frozen for a long time. It quickly dies in the external environment, as well as in 3-5% lysol, chloramine solutions when boiled. The latent period of the disease in animals is 14-16 days. This is followed by restlessness, predatory behavior, behavioral changes and excessive salivation. The animal does not eat or drink anything. Then the blood vessel is compressed, paralysis begins and the animal dies.

Humans are infected with the rabies virus when they are bitten by animals, mainly dogs, cats and other animals, or when their saliva gets on the skin. The latent period of rabies in humans lasts from 15 days to several months (20-30 days on average). This period is shorter when a rabid dog bites its neck and face, and longer when it bites its legs.

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