

SKIN AND GENITAL DISEASES: GENTIRAL DISEASE TRANSMISSION

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**Annotation:** This scientific article analyzes skin venereal diseases and their course in patients, as an example of goiter.

**Key words:** high immunity, mumps, skin itching, viral diseases, level of infectivity, disinfection.

Skin diseases are a group of diseases characterized by pathological changes in mucous membranes, skin and its derivatives (hair, nails) in human and animal bodies. Human skin diseases are manifested in the form of rashes, spots, blisters, nodules, scabs, wounds, skin peeling, cracks, etc. Each physical and chemical factor in the external environment causes the appearance of various inflammations (dermatitis) on the skin; of these, bruising, itching, chills, and burns are somewhat more common. Many skin diseases are caused by biological factors, microscopic fungi (see Fungal diseases of the skin), bacteria, animal parasites (see Scabies), and viruses (see Goiter, Rubella). ), diseases of internal organs (stomach, kidneys, liver) can lead to skin diseases of an allergic nature, such as eczema, hives (see Allergy). Skin diseases can also occur as a result of a violation of protein, carbohydrate and fat metabolism in the body, as well as a lack of vitamins, disorders of the nervous system (for example, neurodermatitis) and endocrine system (for example, seborrhea, acne), damage to vessels, organs of hair formation, etc. . All this causes pathological changes in the skin, such as inflammation, bleeding, pigmentation and coagulation disorders, death of some structures in the skin (connective tissue fibers, fat and sweat glands, hair follicles, etc.), blood circulation and skin nutrition. In this case, skin rashes of various sizes (dermatoses), nodules may appear, sometimes blood or pus may accumulate in these nodules. Rashes may be itchy, painful, and some may not bother the patient at all. Infectious (see Diarrhea, Repeated sweating, Scarlet fever, Smallpox, etc.), as well as venereal diseases, rashes on the skin are observed. Only a specialist doctor can correctly identify the nature of rashes, make a diagnosis and prescribe treatment. Self-medication leads to various disappointments. Therefore, when the first symptoms of skin diseases appear, it is necessary to consult a doctor and carefully follow his advice.

Gonorrhoea, gonorrhea, tripper – an infectious venereal disease caused by

gonococci. It is often caused by casual sex. Because the disease is mainly sexually transmitted, most of the urethra and genitals are affected. The source of infection is a man or woman suffering from S. During sexual intercourse, gonococci get on the mucous membrane of the genitals and urethra, inflaming it. Sometimes the disease can also be transmitted by using items used by the patient (towels, towels, bedclothes, clothes, etc.). For example, the disease is transmitted to girls from a sick mother; it can be caused by S. Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the eyes (see *Blennorrhoea*) and mouth, in addition to the genitals. Symptoms of the disease usually appear 3-5 days after S. Infection. In men infected with S., the anterior part of the urethra is inflamed, sore, hot and painful, and the pain is worse when urinating; the external opening of the urethra becomes red and swollen; it narrows, pus separates, urine does not flow smoothly, painful erections are observed at night. The patient's condition does not change significantly, sometimes there may be a decrease in appetite, weakness, and a slight increase in temperature. External (*balanoposthitis*) and internal (*prostatitis*, *epididymitis*, *oophoritis*, *endometritis*) genitals, bladder (*cystitis*), joints (*arthritis*) and other inflammations can occur. If S. Is not treated in time, it can spread to other organs, become chronic, and finally become chronic. Sexual intercourse, eating spicy and salty foods, drinking alcohol cause the disease to flare up. Among the common complications of S., *prostatitis* and inflammation of the seminal vesicles can make a man unfit for sexual life, as well as cause infertility. The patient needs to be treated for a long time, sometimes an operation is performed when the urethra is narrowed. Since S. Is contagious, it is necessary to consult a *venereologist* as soon as the symptoms of the disease appear. The patient is treated in the dispensary of skin and venereal diseases. Sometimes, during the treatment, pain, soreness, and pus in the urethra decrease. The patient feels healthy and continues to have sex, but there may still be gonococci in the body. Patients who have sex without complete treatment are very dangerous for others, they can spread the disease to others and cause various unpleasant consequences. That's why the recovered patients have to use the lip several times. He is considered healthy if he is examined and no symptoms of the disease are found. People with S. Do not develop immunity, a person can get S. Several times (reinfection). If treated in time, the patient will recover completely.

In order to prevent S., it is necessary to avoid casual sex, to observe personal hygiene, to conduct conversations about genital diseases among the population, and to carry out educational activities.

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