



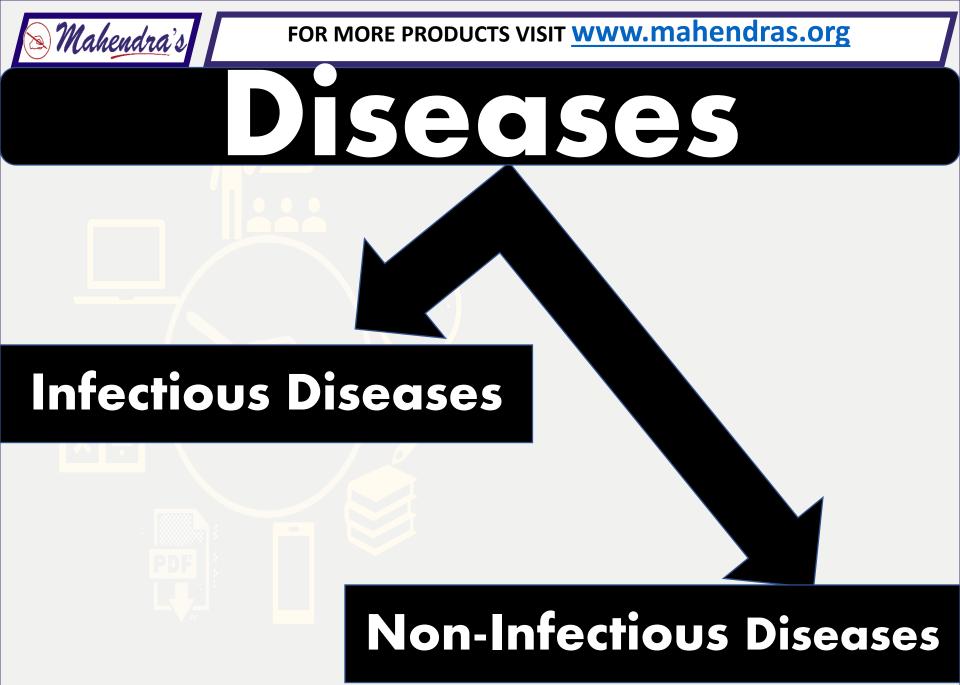




Diseases









Infectious Diseases

A disease that can be passed from organism to organism Caused by tiny organisms called <u>**PATHOGENS**</u>

VIRUSES BACTERIA FUNGI

PROTOZOA





Diseases VIRUS TYPE INFECTED AREA Transmission

1	Influenza	RNA	Respiratory Tract	Droplets
2	Chicken pox (Varicella)	DNA	Skin, Nervous System	Droplets, Contact
3	Measles (Rubeola)	RNA	Respiratory Tract, Skin	Droplets, Contact
4	Mumps (Epidemic Parotitis)	RNA	Salivary Glands, Blood	Droplets
5	Small Pox (Variola)	DNA	Skin, Blood	Contact, Droplets
6	Yellow Fever	RNA	Liver, Blood	Mosquito (Aedes Aegypti)
7	Dengue Fever	RNA	Blood, Muscles	Mosquito (Aedes Aegypti)

Diseases		VIRUS TYPE	INFECTED AREA	Transmission
8	Hepatitis A	RNA	Liver	Food, Water, Contact
9	Hepatitis B	DNA	Liver	Contact with body Fluids
10	Viral Gastroenteritis	Many RNA Viruses	Intestine	Food, Water
11	Viral Fevers	Many RNA Viruses	Blood	Contact,arthropods
12	Cytomegalovirus Disease	DNA	Blood, Lungs	Contact, Congenital transfer
13	AIDS	Retrovirus (RNA)	T-lymphocytes	Contact with body Fluids
14	Rabies	RNA	Brain, Spinal cord	Conact with body Fluids
15	Polio	RNA	Intestine,Brain, Spinal Cord	Food, Water, Contact

Diseases VIRUS TYPE		INFECTED AREA	Transmission
• Anthras	Bacillus Anthracis	Skin, Lung	Environment
Cholera	Vibrio Cholerae	Intestine	Food
Leprosy	Mycobacterium Leprae	Skin, Bones, Peripheral Nerves	Contact
Salmonellosis	Salmonella	Intestine	Food
Syphilis	Treponema Pallidum	Skin, Cardiovascular Organs	Contact
Tuberculosis	Mycobacterium Tuberculosis	Lung	Air
Typhoid	Salmonella Typhi	Blood, Skin	Bugs, Contact

- Fungi is a large group of eukaryotes. fungus provide us important foods , drugs as antibiotics , also are important for degenerating dead plants and animals in the world.
 - Fungus grow faster in humid and shade environment.
- Protozoan infections are responsible for diseases that affect many different types of organisms, including plants, animals, and some marine life. Many of the most prevalent and deadly human diseases are caused by a protozoan infection, including African Sleeping Sickness, amoebic dysentery, and malaria.



Immune System

(the immune system identifies the pathogen and produces helper cell)

- * Distinguishing between the different kinds of pathogens.
- * Reacting to each kind according to its type.

When a pathogen enters the body

- It works by damaging individual cells within the organs.
- In some cases it attacks an entire body system.



NON-INFECTIOUS DISEASES

- Not caused by pathogens in the body
- Not spread from organism to organism
- Non-infectious diseases are caused by malfunction in the body

sun, radiation, chemicals, smoking, drugs
, alcohol.



TYPES OF NON INFECTIOUS DISEASES





Parkinson's Disease







A disease that results in glucose (sugar) level being higher then normal. It is caused by the person's inability to either produce or use properly a natural chemical made in the body (pancreas called insulin)

<u>Diabetes may lead to :-</u>

Kideney disease , Heart disease, Vision problems



Asthma - Affects the lungs and the airways that deliver air to the lungs.

Causes periodic attacks of wheezing and difficulty breathing.

Parkinson's Disease-Disease of the

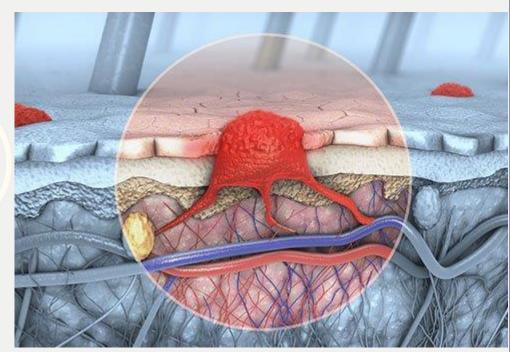
nervous system that occurs when nerve cell in the brain stop functioning properly , affecting the muscular system.

Major symptoms :- Severe shaking (tremors) Disabilities involving movement at present, there is no cure.



Skin Cancer

Skin cancer is an abnormal growth of skin cells. It generally develops in areas that are exposed to the sun, but it can also form in places that don't normally get sun exposure.





AIDS (Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)-

- AIDS is a disease that can develop in people with HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus). It's the most advanced stage of HIV.
- HIV kills CD4 cells. Healthy adults generally have a CD4 count of 500 to 1,500 per cubic millimeter. A person with HIV whose CD4 count falls below 200 per cubic millimeter will be diagnosed with AIDS.
 HIV Test- An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, also
- called ELISA, is a test that detects and measures antibodies in your blood.



Vitamin deficiency diseases chart

Vitamin generic	Vitamin chemical name(s)	Deficiency disease
Vitamin A	all-trans-Retinol	Night blindness, hyperkeratosis, and keratomalacia
Vitamin B1	Thiamine	Beriberi, Wernicke- Korsakoff syndrome
Vitamin B2	Riboflavin	Ariboflavinosis, glossitis, angular stomatitis

🔊 Mahendra	FOR MORE PRODUCTS VISIT www.mahendras.org		
Vitamin generic	Vitamin chemical name(s)	Deficiency disease	
Vitamin B3	Niacin, Niacinamide, Nicotin amide riboside	Pellagra	
Vitamin B5	Pantothenic acid	Paresthesia	
Vitamin B6	Pyridoxine,	Anemia, Peripheral	
v Italiiii Du	Pyridoxamine, Pyridoxal	neuropathy	
Vitamin B7	Biotin	Dermatitis, enteritis	
	Folates, Folic acid	Megaloblastic anemia and	
		deficiency during	
Vitamin B9		pregnancy is associated	
		with birth defects, such	
		as neural tube defects	

7.

Mahendra's	FOR MORE PRODUCTS VISIT <u>www.mahendras.org</u>	
	Vitamer chemical name(s)	Deficiency disease
Vitamin B12	Cyanocobalamin	Pernicious anemia
Vitamin C	Ascorbic acid	Scurvy
Vitamin D	\mathbf{O} 1 \mathbf{O} 1	Rickets and osteomalaci a
		mild hemolytic anemia in newborn
Vitamin E	Tocopherols, Tocotrienols	infants
	Phylloquinone, Menaquinone	
Vitamin K	S	Bleeding diathesis



