

Types of communicable disease:

1-meningitis:

Abstract:

- It is an inflammation of the membranes that surround the brain and spinal cord, and it can affect anyone.
- Most types of meningitis are transmitted through respiratory secretion
- The onset of symptoms is similar to the flu, and it gets worse over a short period of time.
- There is no specific treatment for viruses, and treatment is done by strengthening the body with fluids.
- Vaccination is one of the most important ways to prevent disease.

disease definition:

Meningitis is an inflammation of the protective membranes that surround the brain and spinal cord (meninges), where the swelling resulting from the inflammation leads

to symptoms such as headache, fever and neck stiffness, and it can affect anyone, but it is common in young people from birth to adulthood, as well as the elderly.

Types of meningitis:

Bacterial meningitis:

The types of bacteria that affect people of every age group differ, and they are contagious, dangerous, and life-threatening.

Viral meningitis:

It is more common than bacterial, and it spreads in late summer and early fall. It is contagious and usually mild and goes away quickly.

Chronic meningitis:

It is transmitted between people if it is bacterial.

Other types:

fungal meningitis, parasitic meningitis, and chemical meningitis.

the reasons:

Transmission of bacteria (meningococcal bacteria of all kinds, or pneumococcus bacteria, or Haemophilus influenzae bacteria) or viruses (enterovirus, mumps virus, or herpes simplex virus) that cause the disease to the body.

Ways of transmission:

Most types of meningitis are transmitted through respiratory secretions in the following ways:

Sneeze.

Cough.

Kissing.

Sharing cups, toothbrushes, cigarettes, etc.

Bacterial meningitis:

It is transmitted mostly from people who carry bacteria in the throat or nose, and it is rarely transmitted from those infected with it.

Fungal meningitis:

the infection is acquired from the environment (eg: inhalation of the microbe from a place contaminated with the remains of birds or bats, etc.) and is not transmitted between people.

Parasitic meningitis:

the infection is acquired from its sources in the environment (eg: rodents such as mice and raccoons).

Symptoms:

At first, flu-like symptoms appear, which become more severe over several hours or days.

Symptoms that affect those over the age of two years:

- ١-Sudden rise in temperature.
- ٢-stiff neck.
- ٣-Severe headache with nausea and vomiting.
- 4-The appearance of a rash.
- ٥-Cramps.

Difficulty concentrating.

Fatigue and difficulty waking up.

Photosensitivity.

Symptoms that may appear on those under the age of two:

١-High temperature.

٢-Swelling in the fontanel area of the head.

٣-Stiffness of the body and neck of the child.

٤-Refusal to breastfeed.

5-Irritability and refusal to be carried away by others.

٦-Crying in an abnormal tone.

٧-Cramps.

٨-Skin rash in some meningitis.

9-Bacterial meningitis is an emergency condition that requires immediate medical care.

Treatment:

It is important to know what type of meningitis is causing it because treatment varies depending on the cause:

Treatment of viral meningitis:

It cannot be treated with antibiotics, but it goes away in most cases without medical interventions by resting, drinking fluids, and using painkillers.

Treatment of bacterial meningitis:

intravenous antibiotics and steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, and medications vary according to the bacteria causing the disease.

Protection:

1-Take the vaccine for bacterial types of meningitis.

2-Washing hands well in the correct way.

3-Maintaining general hygiene and not sharing cups, toothbrushes, and others.

4-Improving the body's immunity by practicing healthy behaviors such as eating healthy food and exercising.

5-Cover mouth and nose when sneezing.

6-Giving preventive treatment to those coming from endemic areas or those in close contact with the infected.

2-Measles:

Abstract:

Measles is a contagious viral disease that usually affects children.

An infected person can transmit the virus during the incubation period (before symptoms appear).

Measles can be diagnosed by the characteristic rash, and the appearance of white spots inside the mouth on the lining of the cheek.

There is no treatment that can get rid of measles after infection.

The best way to prevent measles is by receiving the trivalent vaccine.

Definition of measles:

It is a highly contagious viral disease that mostly affects children and can cause very serious complication.

the reasons:

It is caused by the measles virus entering the body.

The incubation period:

For 10-12 days of exposure to the virus, after which measles symptoms begin to appear.

Ways of transmission:

The virus lives in the nose and throat of the infected person, so it is transmitted to others through coughing or sneezing droplets loaded with the virus, and this droplet can land on surfaces and the virus remains active (infectious) for up to two hours, and therefore a healthy person can acquire infection

through Touching contaminated surfaces, then touching your mouth or nose, or rubbing your eyes.

For stages and symptoms:

Infection occurs in successive stages over a period of two to three weeks:

Stage of onset of non-specific signs and symptoms:

Measles usually starts with a mild to moderate fever, often accompanied by a persistent cough, runny nose, and sore conjunctivitis and throat, and these symptoms may last for two to three days.

Acute disease stage and rash:

The rash begins and consists of small red spots, and it begins to appear on the face, especially behind the ears and at the borders of the hair, then it begins to spread in the arms and torso, then over the thighs until it reaches the legs and feet, to cover most areas of the body, and during the stage of its

spread, the body temperature rises. Acute, reaching 40-41 degrees Celsius.

The rash gradually fades from the face to the thighs and feet.

Treatment:

There is no specific medicine that treats measles, but its symptoms can be alleviated by taking some measures, including:

Post-infection vaccine:

The vaccine can be taken within 72 hours of exposure to the measles virus for those who have not previously been vaccinated.

Immunoglobulin serum:

It is an injection of proteins (antibodies) given within six days of exposure to the virus.

Increase fluid intake to avoid dehydration.

Reduce the lighting of the place and close the curtains to reduce the sensitivity of the eyes to light.

The following medications may be prescribed for measles:

1-Antipyretic.

2-Antibiotics (if a bacterial infection such as pneumonia or ear infection develops).

3-Vitamin A supplementation to reduce symptoms and complications of measles.

Protection:

1-The best way to prevent measles is to receive the triple viral vaccine, which is one of the routine vaccinations given to children.

2-Keep the injured away from the healthy ones until they recover, to prevent the transmission of infection.

3-AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency virus)

Its definition:

AIDS is a chronic disease caused by a virus called human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that infects and destroys CD4 cells, a type of white blood cell responsible for the immune system.

In people with HIV, the disease progresses to AIDS when the number of CD4 cells in the blood falls below 200.

Symptoms:

Symptoms of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) vary depending on the stage of infection.

Primary infection:

Symptoms often appear within a month or two of the virus entering the body, and include flu-like symptoms such as:

- ١ -a rise in temperature;
- ٢ -Pain in the muscles and joints.
- ٣ -Rash.
- ٤ -Headache.
- ٥ -Sore throat.
- ٦ -Soreness in the mouth or genitals.
- ٧ -Swollen lymph glands, usually in the neck.
- ٨ -night sweats.
- ٩ -diarrhea.

Clinical infection:

This stage may extend for a period ranging between 8-10 years, depending on the extent to which the immune system is affected and its ability to resist the virus, during which time any symptoms may not appear at all.

Stage of onset of symptoms and development of AIDS:

In the event that the disease is not detected, and treatment is not received, the disease progresses to the onset of chronic symptoms and frequent infection with opportunistic diseases. Symptoms observed during this stage include:

- 1-night sweats.
- 2-Chills and a temperature higher than 38°C for several weeks.
- 3-Cough and shortness of breath.
- 4-chronic diarrhoea.
- 5-White spots on the tongue or in the mouth.

٦-Headache.

٧-Blurred vision.

٨-Weight loss.

٩-Rash.

Treatment:

There is no definitive cure for HIV; But antivirals are used to discourage it. Antivirals:

Methods of prevention:

To prevent infection with the virus:

Avoid sex outside of marriage. It is also important to avoid homosexual relationships.

Use a condom if one of the spouses has the disease.

Not to share with others the use of syringes, piercing tools, or shaving tools.

There is still no vaccine to prevent HIV infection.

٩-Rabies

Brief summary:

A viral disease transmitted through the bites of mammals.

The virus attacks the central nervous system and then to all parts of the body.

It is often fatal once the infected person shows signs and symptoms.

You must see a doctor immediately after the bite occurred by the injured animal.

It can be prevented and prompt medical attention is provided before symptoms appear.

Introduction:

It is a viral disease transmitted by mammals such as: monkeys, foxes, cats, and others; But dogs are considered the most common. It is also transmitted between animals; But it is not transmitted between humans, and the disease can often be fatal once the infected person shows signs and symptoms.

Species:

1-Agitated rabies: causes signs of hyperactivity and bizarre, aggressive behavior. Fear of water or air.

2-Paralytic rabies: It causes a gradual loss of sensation, starting from the site of the bite or scratch. This type also develops less frequently and for a longer period than the first type.

the reason:

It is caused by the entry of a rabies virus (recombinant virus) through the saliva, tissues or body fluids of infected animals.

Transition methods:

Either by biting and causing a wound, or through a previous open wound in the skin of the victim; Where the virus attacks the central nervous system and then spreads to all parts of the body. The virus is also short-lived when exposed to the open air; It can only survive in saliva, and it dies when the animal's saliva dries up.

The incubation period:

It usually ranges between one and three months. As it may range between a week and a year; The incubation period depends on the wound site and other factors.

Symptoms:

١-Fever

٢-Headache

٣-Nausea

٤-Pain or itching at the site of the injury

٥-Poor sensation at the site of injury

٦-Inability to sleep

٧-Increased saliva production

٨-Hydrophobia or aerophobia

٩-Hallucinations

١٠-difficulty swallowing

١١-Cramps and muscle tightening

٥-Dengue fever

Overview:

It is a viral infection transmitted by the bite of a female *Aedes aegypti* mosquito.

The *Aedes aegypti* mosquito is not the main pathogen; Rather, it is just a means of transmitting the virus.

Its symptoms are similar to the flu, but severe.

There is no cure for dengue, but access to appropriate medical care reduces the mortality rate.

It has been found that the best way to prevent them is to avoid mosquito bites.

Introduction:

Dengue fever is a viral infection transmitted by the bite of a mosquito. It is most common in tropical and subtropical regions, and is especially fast in poor urban, suburban and rural areas.

the reasons:

There are four different types of dengue virus: (D-E-N1, D-E-N2, D-E-N3, D-E-N4), and one of them is transmitted to the body by a female

mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*). It is the cause of dengue fever, or the virus may be transmitted by the *Aedes albopictus* (Asian tiger mosquito) mosquito in rare cases.

Symptoms:

Its symptoms are similar to influenza, but severe, and infection is suspected when the temperature rises (above 40 ° C) and two of the following symptoms appear:

- ١-Severe headache.
- ٢-Pain behind the eye.
- ٣-Pain in the muscles and joints.
- ٤-Nausea.
- ٥-Vomiting.
- ٦-Rash.

Treatment:

There is no specific medicine to treat people with dengue fever, so prevention is the most important step that must be taken, and when infected with it, the following is recommended:

١-Get some rest.

٢-fluid intake.

٣-Take pain relievers.

٤-Avoid blood thinners such as: aspirin.

5-Avoid exposure to mosquito bites. to prevent the spread of disease.

In the event of severe dengue fever, medical care and replacement of lost fluids help prevent the progression of the disease and preserve the patient's life.

Protection:

Vaccination has been authorized in some countries for those between the ages of 9-45 years, who live in areas where the disease is common.

Prevention of dengue fever depends largely on control of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which transmits the disease.

It was found that the best way to prevent it is to avoid mosquito bites, by:

Getting rid of mosquito gathering places, such as: water basins, whether inside or outside the house.

Weekly cover, empty and clean all water tanks and basins, including water from household vases.

Use insect repellent skin creams inside and outside the home.

Covering the body with long-sleeved clothes.

Checking the safety of window grilles and that they are free of holes that allow insects to enter.

Use of insecticides when the disease spreads.

The injured must be protected from exposure to mosquitoes, so that the virus does not pass from the infected person to the mosquitoes and from him to other people. for insects.

After recovery from dengue fever, a person acquires lifelong immunity against the virus that infected him. As for the rest of the viruses, immunity against them is partial and temporary, and repeated infection with other

types increases the chance of the disease developing into dengue hemorrhagic fever.

↯-seasonal influenza

Brief summary:

An acute viral infection that spreads easily and affects all age groups.

It is transmitted by inhaling droplets containing the virus or touching contaminated surfaces.

The average incubation period is 2-4 days.

Taking the seasonal flu vaccine every year is one of the most important ways of prevention.

Most people who get the flu recover without treatment.

the definition:

It is an acute viral infection that spreads easily between humans. It attacks the respiratory system, where a person gets infected through the nose and mouth to the lungs. It ranges from mild to severe infection, and affects all age groups.

Other names:

Influenza.

Types of influenza viruses:

It is divided into four main types, some of which infect humans and some of which are transmitted to animals, namely:

Influenza virus (A) and influenza virus (B): infect humans, and they are the two causes of seasonal influenza infection that spreads in the winter season.

Influenza virus (C): infects humans, and is the cause of influenza infection during the year.

Influenza virus (D): It infects livestock and cannot be transmitted to humans.

There are subtypes of influenza A virus, and they differ according to the protein (H or N) that encapsulates the virus, as there are 18 types of protein H, and 11 types of protein N.

the reasons:

Transmission of influenza A virus or influenza B virus into the body.

Transition methods:

1-Inhalation of droplets in the air when an infected person sneezes or coughs.

2-Touching surfaces contaminated with the virus, and then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.

Symptoms:

1-A high temperature of more than 38 degrees Celsius.

٢-chills and sweating.

٣-headache.

٤-Persistent dry cough.

٥-Fatigue and exhaustion.

↳-Runny nose.

↳-sore throat.

↳-muscle pain;

Some sufferers may not have a high body temperature.

Protection:

1-Make sure to take the seasonal influenza vaccine annually.

2-Wash hands well and regularly with soap and water.

3-Avoid touching eyes or mouth immediately after touching surfaces.

4-Avoid direct contact with the infected person and sharing tools.

5-Use a tissue when sneezing or coughing, and dispose of it immediately.

6-Ensure that surfaces are cleaned regularly (eg: tables and chairs).

↳-Avoid crowded places.

Treatment:

Treatment is usually rest and drinking plenty of fluids only, but in some cases the doctor may prescribe antiviral medications.

Y-Bird flu

Brief summary:

It is a virus that infects different types of birds and spreads among them.

It is caused by infection with the H5N1 virus that infects humans.

Avian influenza is not transmitted through cooked poultry or eggs.

Symptoms are similar to seasonal influenza plus conjunctivitis.

Avoiding touching bird droppings and excretions is one of the most important ways of prevention.

the definition:

It is a virus that infects different types of domestic and migratory birds and spreads among them (especially chickens, ducks and other birds), as there are many different

strains of the avian influenza virus, and although most of them do not infect humans and are not usually transmitted from one person to another, it is in Recently, two strains of the virus caused great concern, and many people from all over the world were infected with it, which led to a number of deaths.

the reasons:

Infection with the influenza A virus, to which there are many species, the most dangerous of which are: (H5N1), which infects humans, and (H5N8), which is not transmitted from birds to humans.

Transition methods:

It is through direct contact with infected birds and touching them, whether they are alive or dead, in addition to their droppings or secretions from the eyes and respiratory tract.

Avian influenza is not transmitted through cooked poultry or eggs.

Symptoms:

They usually appear within 2 to 7 days of infection, depending on the type, and are similar to seasonal flu symptoms, which include:

١ - High temperature.

٢ -sore throat

٣ -cough

٤ -headache

٥ -muscle pain

٦ -shortness of breath

٧ -conjunctivitis (inner eyelid).

treatment:

It is by antiviral medication and must be taken within two days after the onset of symptoms.

Protection:

No vaccine has been disclosed to prevent it, but there are guidelines that must be followed

when visiting areas where outbreaks of the disease have been reported, namely:

1-Avoid visiting bird and poultry farms or markets.

2-Avoid touching surfaces contaminated with
ƴ-bird droppings.

4-Avoid picking up or touching birds (dead or alive).

◦-Avoid eating undercooked poultry or eggs

Make sure to wash hands with soap and water regularly.

∧- Brucellosis

Abstract:

It is a bacterial disease caused by different types of brucellosis that mainly infect cattle, pigs, goats, sheep and dogs.

It is transmitted through direct contact with infected animals, directly or indirectly.

Most cases are due to ingestion of unpasteurized milk or cheese from infected goats or sheep.

Its symptoms are similar to those of the flu, including fever and lethargy.

There is no human vaccine to prevent it, but it is important to take precautions to prevent infection.

Introduction:

It is a bacterial disease caused by different types of brucellosis bacteria, and it is transmitted by animals directly or indirectly, and often affects people working in the livestock sector, as the consumption of milk and cheese made from milk (fresh cheese) is the main source of infection in humans, and the transmission of Human-to-human transmission is very rare, and brucellosis remains a problem globally. Because it is the most common bacterial infection from animals to humans worldwide, animals may carry the bacteria without showing any symptoms.

Types of Brucella bacteria:

There are eight known types although only four cause brucellosis in humans

1-Brucella maltese (melitensis):

It is found in sheep, and it is the most widespread and the most severe.

2-Brucellosis swine (Swiss):

It affects those in contact with the animal and is considered highly effective.

3-Brucella abortus (Abortus):

It is found in cows, and is considered to be of medium severity.

4-Canis brucellosis (Canis):

affects workers with dogs and is of moderate severity.

Other animals are a major source of brucellosis, including wild animals.

Symptoms:

Brucellosis can cause a range of signs and symptoms, some of which may appear for

long periods of time. Initial symptoms may include:

١-High temperature

٢-Sweating

٣-feeling chills

٤-Anorexia

٥-Headache

٦-Pain in the muscles, joints, back

٧-Fatigue and lethargy

the reasons:

It is caused by infection with the infectious brucellosis bacteria.

Ways of transmission:

Drinking unpasteurized milk or its products, or eating undercooked meat from infected animals.

Direct contact with infected animals or their secretions (tissue, blood, urine, vaginal secretions, aborted fetuses, especially the

placentas) through the presence of cracks in the skin.

By air in barns and stables, and sometimes among workers in laboratories and slaughterhouses.

Rare means of transmission:

Transmission from mother to fetus through the placenta.

Transmission through sexual intercourse.

Transmission is through a blood transfusion or bone marrow transplant from a person infected with brucellosis.

A small number of cases result from accidental inoculation of an animal with a brucellosis vaccine.

Treatment:

Treatment aims to relieve symptoms and prevent complications and depends on the timing and severity of the disease. It may take a few weeks to several months to recover

from it, by taking antibiotics for at least six weeks.

Protection:

There is no human vaccine to prevent it, so it is important to take precautions to prevent infection, which include:

Make sure to cook the meat well until it reaches a temperature of 63 to 74 degrees Celsius.

Refrain from eating unpasteurized dairy products, including milk and cheese.

Take workplace safety precautions, such as handling all samples in laboratories.

Make sure to wash hands before and after handling animals.

Take precautions when working with animals, using rubber gloves, goggles and protective clothing.

Ensure that the wounds are covered with a bandage.

٩-yellow fever

Abstract:

Yellow fever is an acute hemorrhagic viral fever transmitted by a specific type of infected mosquito.

It occurs when infected people are transported to densely populated areas where mosquitoes are infested, where most people do not have immunity or their immunity decreases due to lack of vaccination.

Symptoms appear in a small percentage of those infected, and it can cause liver and kidney problems in addition to bleeding.

Symptoms can be treated by resting, drinking fluids, taking pain relievers, and medicines to reduce fever.

Prevention is through a single dose of a safe and effective vaccine for lifelong protection, as well as following directions.

Introduction:

It is an acute hemorrhagic viral disease, transmitted through the bites of infected mosquitoes. The word (yellow) refers to

jaundice that affects some patients. The disease is found in western, central and eastern Africa and in Central and South America from Panama to northern Argentina.

the reason:

It is caused by a virus that is transmitted to humans by mosquitoes, and this mosquito is active to feed usually during the day, especially at sunrise, and it also breeds inside or around houses, in addition to ponds, as when a female mosquito bites an infected person, it absorbs the virus with the blood and multiplies inside it and penetrates the stomach to settle in the stomach.

The mosquito's salivary glands become carriers of the disease throughout its life.

Transition methods:

The virus is transmitted to humans through the bite of a female mosquito (*Aedes*) and among monkeys by (hemagogues - hemogogues).

The incubation period:

It lasts from three to six days.

Symptoms:

Many people may not have symptoms of the disease, but when they do appear, the most common symptoms are:

١-High temperature.

٢-muscle pain.

٣-Headache.

٤-Anorexia.

٥-Nausea or vomiting.

Most patients improve and their symptoms resolve after three to four days.

In some cases, the patient may move to the second stage (more serious) within 24 hours after recovering from the previous initial symptoms, which include:

return temperature rise.

The liver and kidneys are affected.

dark urine.

Abdominal pain with vomiting.

Bleeding from the mouth, nose, eyes or stomach.

Treatment:

There is currently no specific type of medication to treat yellow fever, but symptoms can be treated by resting, drinking fluids, taking pain relievers, and medications to reduce fever, while avoiding certain medications such as aspirin or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (such as: or naproxen) as they may Increased risk of bleeding.

Protection:

A safe and effective vaccine, as a single dose of it is sufficient to confer continuous immunity and protection for life, but a booster dose may be taken when the disease is spreading continuously in the area and the last vaccination was taken more than 10 years ago.

Avoid traveling to places endemic with yellow fever.

Avoid stagnant ponds and backfill them to get rid of the breeding and spread of mosquitoes.

Spraying rooms with insecticide to kill mosquitoes that are found inside them in infested areas.

Wear appropriate clothing to reduce mosquito bites (such as: long sleeves, long pants, and socks when leaving the house).

Use insect repellents and mosquito nets.

١٠-Tuberculosis

Brief summary:

It is a contagious bacterial disease that can be treated and prevented.

The bacteria usually attack the lungs; But it can attack any part of the body like the kidneys and brain.

It is transmitted through the air by coughing and sneezing; Where germs can stay in the air for hours.

A cough that lasts more than two weeks is often its first active symptom.

Introduction:

Tuberculosis is known as a chronic and contagious disease that a person suffers from as a result of infection with a bacterium called (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*), which usually settles in the lung. But it can also harm other parts of the body.

Tuberculosis has two types of infection:

Latent tuberculosis: the person is a carrier of the bacteria; Where the bacteria remain dormant inside the body without showing any symptoms on the person; due to the body's resistance to it. Also, the person is not contagious, and cannot spread the infection to others; But latent infection may turn into active disease.

Active tuberculosis: the person has active bacteria; Where the person shows symptoms of infection, and the infection can be transmitted to others when accompanying the infected person for a long period of time. Symptoms also appear several weeks after infection, and may not appear until months or years later.

Other names for the disease:

Tuberculosis - pulmonary tuberculosis - pulmonary tuberculosis.

Transition methods:

The bacteria spread through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Where the infection can be caught by breathing. It also spreads more easily in enclosed spaces for a long period of time.

the reason:

Infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*Mycobacterium*).

Symptoms:

Latent tuberculosis is usually asymptomatic. However, the main symptoms of active TB include:

1-A persistent cough for two weeks or more is often the first symptom of active tuberculosis, and may produce sputum with blood.

٢-High temperature (fever)

٣-night sweats

٤-feeling unwell

٥-Weight loss

٦-chest pain

٧-Poor appetite

Treatment:

The patient is treated with a group of special antibiotics for a period that may extend to six months. Where the patient is fully cured if he adheres to the directions of the attending physician, and the treatment period varies according to the type of tuberculosis and the affected part of the body.

Protection:

- ١-Taking the vaccine for infants and children.
- 2-Do not mix with tuberculosis patients without using personal protective equipment.
- ٣-Avoid crowded places.
- ٤-Pay attention to balanced nutrition.
- ٥-Consult a doctor as soon as you feel unwell.

١١-the plague

Abstract:

Serious and contagious bacterial infection that can lead to death.

It is caused by zoonotic bacteria commonly found in some rodents (eg mice) and small mammals and their fleas.

Humans become infected after being bitten by a flea that carries the plague bacteria or by handling an infected animal.

Once diagnosed early, there is an effective treatment with antibiotics.

There is no vaccine to prevent it; But there are guidelines to follow.

Introduction:

Plague is a highly contagious disease caused by bacteria and transmitted by fleas. As it was considered a highly widespread epidemic disease, which claimed millions of lives in the past.

Other names:

The Great Death - The Black Death - The Black Plague.

Species:

1-Bubonic (nodular) plague: the most common and characterized by enlarged lymph nodes, and in the advanced stages of infection the lymph nodes can turn into open sores filled with pus, and the transmission of bubonic plague from one person to another is rare.

2-Pneumonic plague: considered the most dangerous; Where the incubation period can be as short as 24 hours, as anyone suffering

from pneumonic plague may transmit the disease through droplets in the air to other humans, and if it is not diagnosed and treated early, it can cause death.

the reason:

It is caused by *Yersinia pestis*, a zoonotic bacteria commonly found in some rodents (such as squirrels, prairie dogs, or mice), small mammals, and their fleas.

Transition methods:

Plague is transmitted between animals and humans by:

- 1-An infected flea bite.
- 2-Direct, unprotected contact with infected tissue.
- 3-Inhalation of droplets in the air from an infected patient.

The incubation period:

It extends from one to seven days.

Symptoms:

١-High body temperature

٢-Chills

٣-Head and body pain

٤-Nausea and vomiting

٥-Cough with bloody sputum

٦-difficulty breathing

Pictures of diseases

1-meningitis

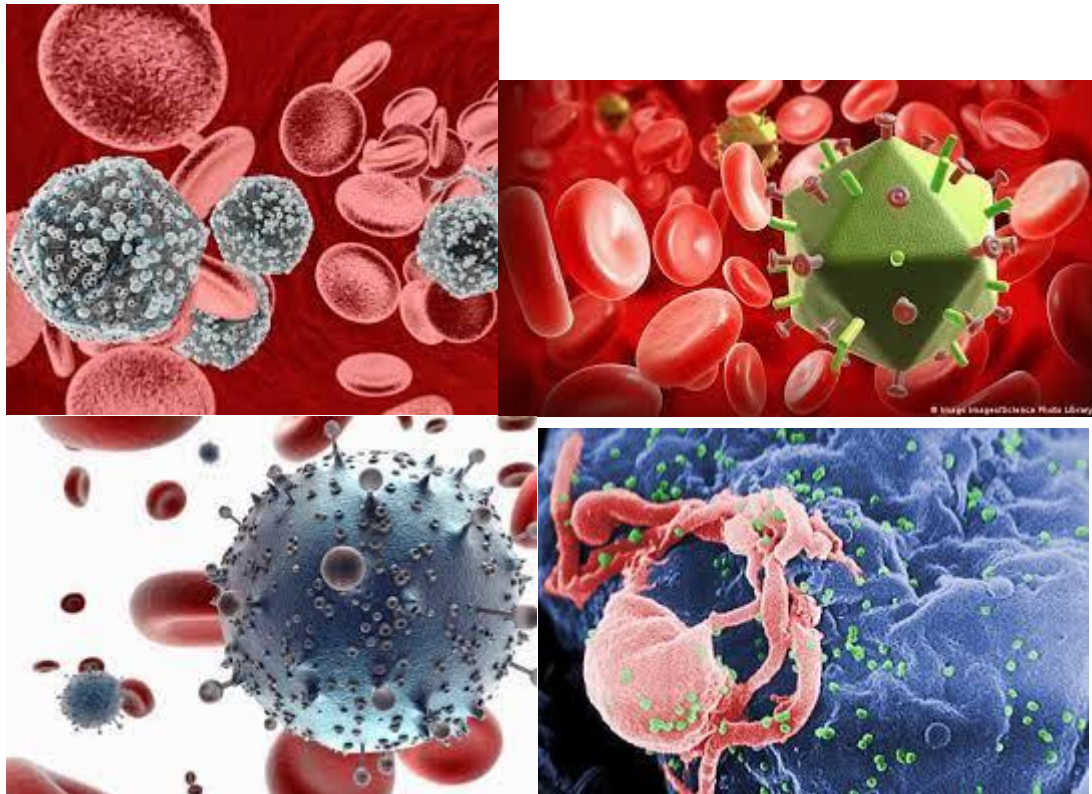


2-Measles





3-AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency virus)



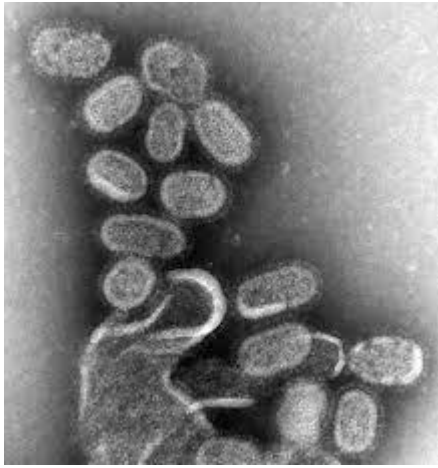
4-Rabies



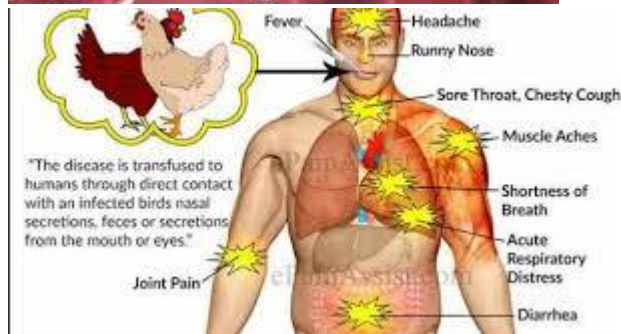
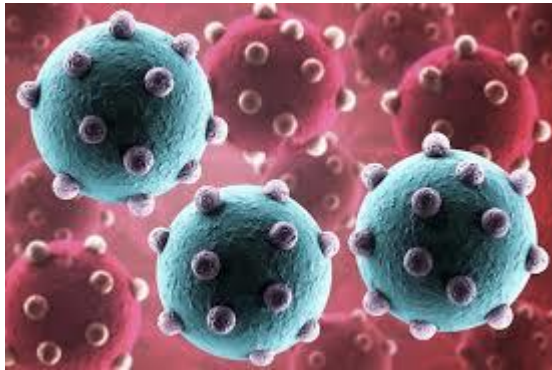
5-Dengue fever



6- seasonal influenza



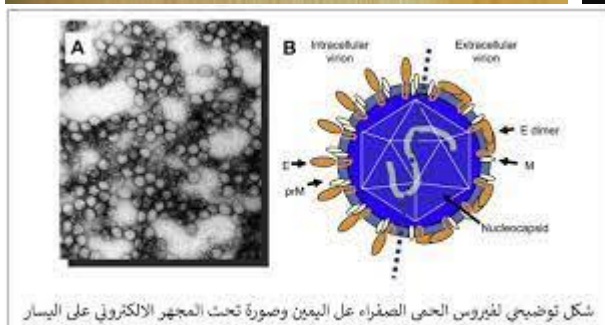
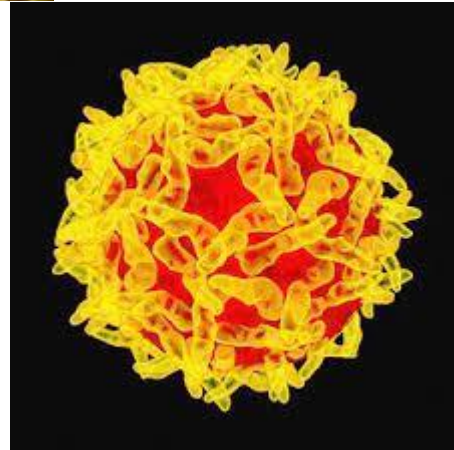
Y-Bird flu



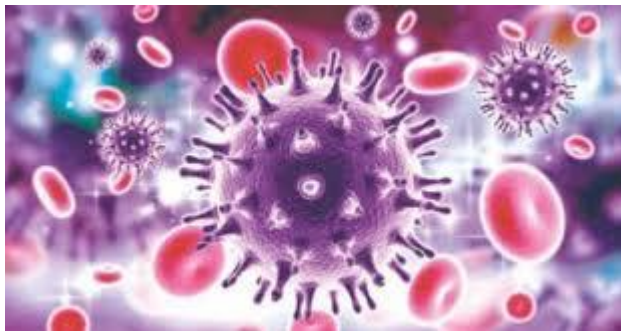
^- Brucellosis



9-yellow fever



١٠-Tuberculosis



11-the plague

