**Disease Fact Sheet**

**ANTH1913: Plagues & People**

**Instructions:** You are required to fill out this fact sheet for all relevant topics applicable to your particular disease. This is important since you will be using this information to write your final research paper. You will find all of the information using the sources below.

**Specific Sources:**

WHO Health Topics: <http://www.who.int/topics/en/>

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation: <http://www.healthdata.org/search-gbd-data>

CDC website: <http://www.cdc.gov/DiseasesConditions/index.html>

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| Name |
| Hunter Black |
| Disease |
| Typhoid Fever |
| Section 1: Disease Attributes |
| What is the specific pathogen of interest? Is it a bacteria or virus? Does it have a reservoir or a specific vector? |
| Salmonella Typhi (bacteria). This bacteria is only found in humans (bloodstream/intestines). |
| Describe disease transmission. (How does it move from one person to the next?) |
| Typhoid is transferred through fecal-oral transmission |
| What are the symptoms and symptom progression? |
| Fever (103-104 F), weakness, stomach pains, headache, loss of appetite. Possible flat rose-shaped rash |
| What is the latency and/or incubation period? |
| Incubation Period (typhoid and paratyphoid fever): 6-30 days |
| Is the disease fatal? What is the fatality rate? |
| Disease can be fatal if untreated.  Fatality rate (untreated): 10%-30%  Fatality rate (treated): about 1% |
| What are standard treatments for the disease and/or its symptoms? |
| Mainly treated with antibiotics, but with the rise of antibiotic resistance in salmonella antibiotic therapy is becoming more and more common use (fluoroquinolones, ceftriaxone, azithromycin). |
| How is the disease prevented? |
| * Avoid consuming food/liquids that may have been contaminated with fecal matter. * Get vaccinated against typhoid fever |
| Section 2: Population: Who gets the disease, where and when? |
| Define the geographical distribution of the disease. |
| Typhoid is common is most non-industrialized countries (i.e., not The United States, Canada, Western Europe, Australia, and Japan) |
| Who is the population at risk? Are there specific populations with higher risk than others? Why? |
| Populations who live in non-industrialized areas are more at risk of contracting this disease due to unsanitary food handling conditions and/or bad sewage/plumbing planning.  Additionally, people who travel to non-industrialized areas are at risk. |
| Within the population at risk, what is the incidence of the disease or the prevalence? Are there mortality rates available? |
| Annual incidence: about 21 million cases worldwide |
| What are DALY estimates of the disease and/or estimates of the global burden? |
| DALY estimate in 2010 (in thousands): 12,239 |
| Section 3: Cultural models and Structural Determinants |
| Do sources provide any information on cultural models associated with the disease? If so, describe in one paragraph. If not, think about the other diseases we have discussed in class and some of the cultural models associated with those. Are there any parallels? Describe in **ONE** paragraph. |
| Due to the fact that Typhoid Fever is transmitted through fecal-oral transmission, it would be not be hard to imagine that Typhoid’s cause was hard to pinpoint much as cholera was before John Snow’s publications. However, after that discovery and the discovery of microorganisms, the true cause behind Typhoid was quickly found. And yet, many people after this discovery was made believed that Typhoid was passed through the consumption of raw shellfish, such as clams or muscles. Even the man who discovered one of the first “healthy carriers” of the disease, believed it to be spread through this type of diet. |
| Based on how the disease is transmitted, who gets the disease, where the disease is common, etc., describe potential structural determinants in **ONE** paragraph. |
| A big structural determinant of Typhoid is the civil infrastructure of the areas at risk, such as the quality of their sewage/waste management systems. Additionally, the importance that the area places on person hygiene such as washing your hands after using the restroom. Mainly, the efficiency and efficacy of the public health structure of an area plays a huge part in the chance of Typhoid being contracted and spread. |
| Section 4. Go to Web of Science (<http://apps.webofknowledge.com.ezproxy.lib.ou.edu/> you will need to use your OU ID and password), enter the name of the disease in the search field and some combination of the following: “beliefs”, “structural determinants”, “cultural models”, “history”, “prevention”, or other terms of your choosing. |
| What were the search terms you used? |
| Typhoid, Fever, History |
| Read the titles of the first 50 articles in your search results. Pick **THREE** of these articles that you think you will read in preparation of your paper. Enter the FULL citation information for these three articles below. |
| 1. Papagrigorakis, MJ. "DNA Examination of Ancient Dental Pulp Incriminates Typhoid Fever as a Probable Cause of the Plague of Athens."*INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES* 10.3 (2006): 206-14. *Web of Science*. Web. 4 Apr. 2016. |
| 1. Crump, John. "The Global Burden of Typhoid Fever." *BULLETIN OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION* 82.5 (2004): 346-53. *Web of Science*. Web. 5 Apr. 2016. |
| 1. Freedman, D. O. "Spectrum of Disease and Relation to Place of Exposure among Ill Returned Travelers." *NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE* 354.2 (2006): 119-30. *Web of Science*. Web. 5 Apr. 2016. |
| Section 5: List **THREE** interesting facts about this disease that you think are worth further exploration. Number your facts and please write in complete sentences. |
| 1. The disease being the possible cause of the Plague of Athens |
| 1. Health problems after traveling to developing countries |
| 1. Effect on children under age of 5 |