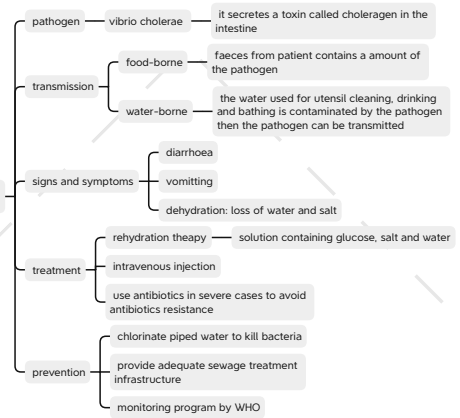
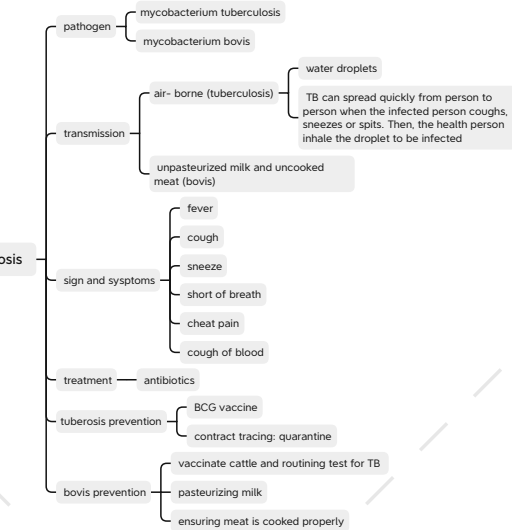


infectious disease

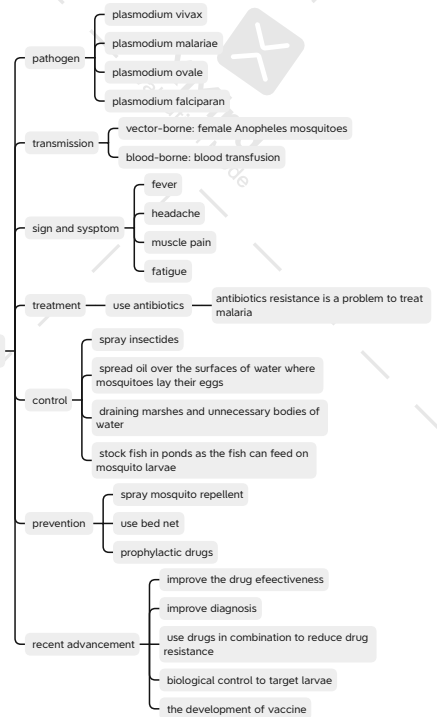
cholera



tuberculosis



malaria



antibiotics

drugs that kill or stop the growth of bacteria but do not harm the cells of the infected organism

antibiotics are derived from living organism and also be made synthetically

how antibiotics interfere with the growth or metabolism of the target bacterium

- synthesis of bacterial cell wall
- activity of proteins in bacterial cell surface membrane
- bacterial enzyme protein
- bacterial DNA synthesis
- bacterial protein synthesis

reasons for antibiotic resistance

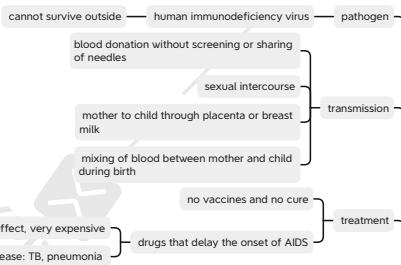
- overuse of antibiotics and antibiotics are prescribed when not necessary
- large scale use of antibiotics in farming to prevent disease in livestock
- patients failing to complete the full course of antibiotics prescribed

antibiotics resistance

using antibiotics only when necessary not prescribing antibiotics on viral infection

- complete the full round of medication
- use narrow spectrum antibiotics instead of wide-spectrum antibiotics
- disposal of antibiotics need to be handled cautiously
- the prescription and sales of antibiotics should be strictly controlled
- avoid using antibiotics in farming to prevent rather than cure

AIDS



signs and symptom

- mild fever
- sneeze
- running nose

prevention and control

- education programs about how the virus is transmitted and encouraging people to change their behaviors
- contact tracing
- screening blood donation
- the disposal of needles need to handle correctly and cautiously
- encourage high-risk individuals (male-homosexual, prostitutes, injecting drug users to be tested)
- use anti-retroviral drugs in 48 hours
- using drugs to block the transmission between mother and child at placenta, during birth and through breast milk

