

Types of diseases

There are four main types of disease: infectious diseases, deficiency diseases, hereditary diseases (including both genetic diseases and non-genetic hereditary diseases), and physiological diseases. Diseases can also be classified in other ways, such as communicable versus non-communicable diseases.

Types of Infectious Diseases

Acinetobacter

Acinetobacter is a genus of Gram-negative bacteria belonging to the class of Gammaproteobacteria. They are important soil organisms which contribute to the mineralization, example, aromatic compounds. This organism is often cultured from hospitalized patients' sputum or respiratory secretions, wounds, and urine. A baumannii is inherently resistant to multiple antibiotics.

Anthrax

Anthrax is an infection caused by the spore-forming bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. It causes skin, lung, and bowel disease and can be deadly. It can be treated by antibiotics. Signs and symptoms depends on the person who is infected and it can range from skin sores to shock to vomiting. Other symptoms include chest pain, shortness of breath, diarrhea or abdominal pain.

Aspergillus

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Bird Flu

Bird flu (Avian Influenza) is a viral infection that can infect birds, animals and humans. This virus mostly affects birds; however, humans who come in contact with a carrier can be affected by it too. H5N1 is the most common form of bird

flu. Rarely, the virus has spread from one person to another. It may be possible to catch bird flu by eating poultry which are not well cooked.

Botulism

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Bubonic Plague

Bubonic plague is a type of bacterial infection caused by the bacterium Yersinia pestis. It spreads through contact with infected fleas. The symptoms usually take 1 to 7 days after exposure to bacteria. Common symptoms include fever, vomiting, and headache. There are several antibiotics and public health measure taken to handle this disease.

C. Difficile

Clostridium difficile (C. difficile) is a bacterium that can causes diarrhea, inflammation of the colon and intestinal conditions such as colitis. This is disease in common in people who take antibiotics for a long period of time. The symptoms include fever, nausea, loss of appetite, and watery diarrhea. C. diff bacteria actually exists all around us but most people never have any symptoms.

Campylobacter

Cyanobacteria, also known as Cyanophyta, are phylum bacteria. They are also called as blue-green algae. Some species of cyanobacteria produce toxins which can affects animals and humans. Humans are affected with symptoms such as skin irritation, vomiting, nausea, joint pain, and mouth blister. People are exposed to this bacterium due to drinking or bathing in toxin contaminated water.

Chagas Disease

Chagas (Kissing Bug) disease is caused by a protozoan parasite named Trypanosoma cruzi. The symptoms of chagas disease include skin rash, Fever,

headaches, fatigue, abdominal discomfort, spleen enlargement, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Learn more about the causes, symptoms and treatments of chagas disease.

[Chickenpox](#)

Chickenpox is a mild and common childhood illness that most children catch at some point.

It causes a rash of red, itchy spots that turn into fluid-filled blisters. They then crust over to form scabs, which eventually drop off.

Some children have only a few spots, but other children can have spots that cover their entire body. These are most likely to appear on the face, ears and scalp, under the arms, on the chest and belly, and on the arms and legs.

symptoms of chickenpox.

Chickenpox (known medically as varicella) is caused by a virus called the varicella-zoster virus. It's spread quickly and easily from someone who is infected

causes of chickenpox.

Chickenpox is most common in children under the age of 10. In fact, chickenpox is so common in childhood that over 90% of adults are immune to the condition because they've had it before.

Children usually catch chickenpox in winter and spring, particularly between March and May

Chikungunya

Chikungunya is a viral disease caused by the chikungunya virus. It is transmitted to humans by infected mosquitoes. Common symptoms include rash, muscle pain, fever and severe joint pain. There are no cures for this disease. The treatment is focused on curing the symptoms. Most people are better within a week, however, the joint pain may last longer.

There is no cure for chikungunya. Treatment is focused on relieving symptoms.

Symptoms of Chikungunya

Chikungunya causes fever and joint pain that can be severe.

Chikungunya infections can cause severe and disabling pain.

Symptoms of the illness are characterized by:

- Sudden high fever
- Severe joint pain or stiffness
- Rash

- Muscle pain
- Joint swelling
- Headache
- Nausea
- Fatigue

Severity of the illness varies from person to person, but for many, the joint pain is debilitating.

Cholera

Cholera is a bacterial infectious disease that causes severe watery diarrhea by infecting small intestine. It is caused by eating food or drinking water contaminated by some strains of the bacterium called *Vibrio cholerae*. The symptoms can take between 2 hours and 5 days to be visible. Without proper medications, death can occur within hours.

Cholera Treatment

Cholera is diagnosed using stool samples, which are analyzed in a laboratory.

Treatment for the infection focuses on restoring fluids and salts lost through diarrhea (or vomiting).

This fluid replacement is typically done using a WHO-developed rehydration solution that contains a prepackaged mixture of salts and sugars. You mix it with (clean) water and drink it in large amounts.

In the most severe cases of cholera, treatment may require intravenous (by IV) fluid replacement.

[Antibiotics](#) may also help reduce the severity of symptoms and speed up the recovery time.

[CRE](#)

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Cyanobacteria, or "blue-green algae," form mats on the surface of water and can produce toxins that are harmful to humans and dogs.

Cyanobacteria are a group of bacteria found throughout the world.

They grow in any type of water (fresh, brackish, or marine) and are photosynthetic: They use sunlight to create food and survive.

Normally microscopic, cyanobacteria can become clearly visible in warm, nutrient-rich environments, which allow them to grow quickly and "bloom" in lakes and other bodies of water.

These bacteria are commonly known as "blue-green algae" because of their color, texture, and aquatic location, but they're not plants like true algae.

Cyanobacteria Blooms

Blooms of cyanobacteria — when the population of cyanobacteria explodes — typically occur in still or slow-moving water, such as lakes, ponds, and weak streams, when the water is warm, gets plenty of sunlight, and is rich in nutrients like phosphorous and nitrogen.

In the United States, these blooms occur most often in summer and early fall, although they can occur any time of year, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Because most cyanobacteria species float in water, blooms often appear as foam, scum, or mats on the water's surface, and can cause clear water to become cloudy.

Though typically blue-green in color, cyanobacteria blooms can also be blue, bright green, brown, or red, resembling paint floating on the water.

In some cases, cyanobacteria blooms don't affect the water's appearance, making it difficult to know if a bloom is occurring.

At the end of a bloom, when the cyanobacteria are dying off, the water may smell bad.

Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)

Cyanobacteria can be helpful by providing nutrients to plants such as rice and beans.

However, cyanobacteria blooms can also be dangerous. Cyanobacterial harmful algal blooms — known as HABs or CyanoHABs — can use up the oxygen in water and block sunlight that freshwater plants and animals need to survive.

Some cyanobacteria also produce potent toxins, called cyanotoxins, during CyanoHABs.

In the United States, the most common cyanotoxin-producing varieties are *Microcystis*, *Anabaena*, and *Oscillatoria*, which produce toxins in the microcystin, cylindrospermopsin, anatoxin, and saxitoxin classes, according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Health Effects of Cyanotoxins

Exposure to cyanotoxins, caused by drinking or swimming in contaminated water, or breathing air containing cyanobacteria or their toxins, can affect the skin, nervous system, and liver.

A wide range of symptoms can develop from cyanotoxin exposure, including:

- Skin irritation and rashes
- Stomach cramps
- Nausea and vomiting

- Diarrhea
- Fever
- Headache
- Sore throat
- Muscle and joint pain
- Mouth blisters and ulcers
- Allergic responses
- Trouble breathing
- Burning or tingling in fingers and toes
- Drowsiness
- Slurred speech
- Increased salivation

Life-threatening liver damage may also develop in people exposed to cyanobacteria through contaminated dialysis water.

Cystitis

Cystitis is a bladder inflammation, most often caused by a bacterial infection. It is a common type of urinary tract infection (UTI). Symptoms of cystitis include frequent urination in small amounts, persistent urge to urinate, burning sensation while urinating, blood in the urine, pelvic discomfort, low-grade fever, etc.

CORONAVIRUS

Chinese health officials first reported cases of acute respiratory illness associated with a seafood and animal market in the city of Wuhan on December 31, 2019. A week later, they confirmed that a novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, was associated with this initial cluster of cases, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (1) The first confirmed case of COVID-19, the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, in the United States was reported on January 21, 2020; by the end of March, the number of cases had climbed to 188,200, according to the Johns Hopkins University Coronavirus Resource Center. (2)

A “novel” coronavirus (CoV) means it’s a new strain of coronavirus that hasn’t been seen or identified before.

Types of Coronaviruses

Human coronaviruses were first identified in the mid-1960s, and there are currently seven that can infect people. They include 229E (alpha coronavirus), NL63 (alpha coronavirus), OC43 (beta coronavirus), HKU1 (beta coronavirus), MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV, and SARS-CoV-2, the latest coronavirus to be transmitted to humans.

It is very common for people around the world to be infected with 229E, NL63, OC43, and HKU1. These viruses usually cause a mild to moderate upper respiratory tract illness — basically, a common cold, according to the CDC. (4)

These coronaviruses can also cause lower respiratory tract illnesses, such as pneumonia and [bronchitis](#). People with cardiopulmonary disease or weaker immune systems, as well as infants and elderly people, are at higher risk, notes the CDC. (5)

What Causes a Coronavirus?

The four most common coronaviruses — 229E, NL63, OC43, and HKU1 — did not start in animals, but use humans as their natural hosts.

SARS, MERS, and SARS-CoV-2 are zoonotic, which means they are transmitted between animals and people. Experts estimate animals are responsible for about

60 percent of human infectious diseases. The viruses commonly circulate in animals. In fact, several known coronaviruses are currently circulating in animals but have not yet infected humans, according to the WHO. (15)

In birds, bats, and other animals, influenza viruses can replicate and be transmitted to a new host without causing any severe disease. This transmission can be to a different species. When a virus is transmitted between animals and humans, it's called a spillover event, notes TuftsNow. (16)

The majority of people will become infected with a human coronavirus at some point in their lives. Usually this doesn't pose a major health risk. It often causes a mild to moderate upper-respiratory infection, like a cold. Sometimes these can be more serious, however, and lead to bronchitis and pneumonia.

Dengue Fever

Dengue fever is a disease caused by a family of viruses that are transmitted by mosquitoes. Dengue fever causes rashes, pain in muscles and joints. Several people, especially children and teens, may experience no signs or symptoms during a mild case of dengue fever. Fortunately, once you are infected with a dengue virus, you will develop resistance against the virus for the rest of your life.

E. Coli

E. coli (Escherichia coli), is a type of bacteria that normally lives in your lower intestines. Most types of E. coli are harmless and even help keep your digestive tract healthy. However, some versions of E. coli make you sick by making a toxin called Shiga that damages the lining of your intestine.

Ebola

Ebola - formerly known as Ebola haemorrhagic fever - is a rare but deadly virus that causes fever, body aches, and diarrhea, and sometimes bleeding inside and outside the body. It is transmitted to people from wild animals and as the virus

spreads through the body, it damages the immune system and organs. Ultimately, it causes levels of blood-clotting cells to drop.

Enterovirus

Enteroviruses, along with rhinoviruses and human parechoviruses are a genus of positive-sense single-stranded RNA viruses associated with several human and mammalian diseases. The non-polio viruses are responsible for a various diseases in people, although infection and illness occur most commonly in infants.

Enterovirus Treatment

Simple, at-home therapies can help treat most cases of enterovirus.

There is no medication that specifically treats an [enterovirus infection](#).

Most cases of enterovirus get better on their own with common at-home supportive measures, such as rest, fluids, and the use of nonprescription drugs to help with [symptoms](#), such as [ibuprofen](#) (Advil/Motrin) or acetaminophen ([Tylenol](#)) for pain.

Antibiotics should not be used because they are useless against any viral infection, including enterovirus.

Serious Cases

Medical attention should be sought, however, if the illness becomes serious.

Most of the severe cases are in infants, adults with weak immune systems, or children who already have lung problems, such as [asthma](#).

Those experiencing severe respiratory problems may need to be hospitalized.

While there are antiviral drugs that may be used against viruses including enterovirus, none of them have been proven useful against enterovirus D68 (EV-D68) — the strain of enterovirus responsible for the 2014 outbreak — according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Typical signs of enterovirus can resemble a cold or the flu, but in a few cases the disease can be much more severe.

Enterovirus infections often have no symptoms, especially in adults.

In people who do have symptoms, they are usually mild, resembling the common cold. Some people experience an illness more like the flu.

Symptoms of an enterovirus infection may include:

- Runny nose, sneezing, cough
- Sore throat
- Body and muscle aches
- Vomiting
- Fever
- Conjunctivitis (also known as pink eye or Madras eye)
- Non-itchy rash on the skin
- Sores on the mucous membranes, such as blisters inside the mouth

While most cases of enterovirus get better with rest and normal at-home care, in some people the illness can become very serious and require immediate medical attention.

You should especially watch out for severe illness in infants and people with weak immune systems.

Precautions should be taken for children with asthma or other lung problems, too, because they are more likely than others to develop serious breathing problems.

More severe symptoms may include:

- Difficulty breathing
- Chest pain
- Wheezing
- Blue lips

Serious but less common complications can include the central nervous system and heart.

It's possible for the virus to infect the brain (causing encephalitis) or inflame the membranes that envelop the spinal cord and brain (causing [meningitis](#)), which may have a broad range of neurological symptoms.

The virus can also inflame the sac around the heart (causing [pericarditis](#)), or even infect the heart muscle (causing [myocarditis](#)).

Symptoms may include:

- Fatigue
- Rapid heartbeat
- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath
- Swelling in the feet, ankles, or legs

Symptoms in Children

Symptoms of enterovirus infection tend to be more severe in children than in adults, but most children can still be treated with supportive care at home.

However, parents should seek [immediate medical treatment](#) for children who develop any of the following respiratory symptoms:

- Difficulty breathing
- Chest pain
- Wheezing
- Blue lips

Enterovirus D68 (EV-D68), which caused a nationwide outbreak of severe respiratory illness in 2014, was notable for causing these symptoms in some children, particularly those with asthma or other lung conditions.

It's also important to seek medical help for anyone who develops neurological symptoms, such as:

- Facial drooping
- Muscle weakness
- Paralysis
- Severe headache
- Seizures

Gastroenteritis

Gastroenteritis, often referred to as the stomach flu, is inflammation of the stomach and intestines caused by viruses, bacteria, parasites, and fungus. Symptoms of gastroenteritis include diarrhea, vomiting, headache, abdominal pain, fever and chills. Learn more about the causes, symptoms, and what you can do to treat this condition.

Jaundice

Jaundice is the medical term that describes yellowing of the skin and eyes caused by elevated levels of the chemical bilirubin in the blood. Jaundice itself is not a disease but it is a symptom of several possible underlying illnesses and may indicate a serious problem with the function of your red blood cells, liver, gallbladder, or pancreas.

Klebsiella

Klebsiella is a rod-shaped bacterium that causes a range of diseases, depending on which part of the body it has affected. Klebsiella bacteria can be found everywhere in the nature. These organisms are also resistant to multiple antibiotics. Treatment depends on the body part of organ system is has infected. Based on the susceptibility patterns and bacteremia, treatment options are determined.

Lemierre's Syndrome

Lemierre's syndrome or Lemierre's disease also known as postanginal shock is a condition that refers to infectious thrombophlebitis of the internal jugular vein. It is developed out of a complication from bacterial sore throat infection. Symptoms of Lemierre's syndrome may include sore throat, cough, fever, chills, trouble swallowing, etc.

LEPROSY

leprosy is a chronic, progressive bacterial infection caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*. It primarily affects the nerves of the

extremities, the skin, the lining of the nose, and the upper respiratory tract. Leprosy is also known as Hansen's disease.

Leprosy produces skin ulcers, nerve damage, and muscle weakness. If it isn't treated, it can cause severe disfigurement and significant disability.

Leprosy is one of the oldest diseases in recorded history. The first known written reference to leprosy is from around [600 B.C.](#)

Leprosy is common in many countries, especially those with tropical or subtropical climates. It's not very common in the United States. The [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\) Trusted Source](#) reports that only 150 to 250 new cases are diagnosed in the United States each year.

What are the symptoms of leprosy?

The main symptoms of leprosy include:

- [muscle weakness](#)
- numbness in the [hands](#), [arms](#), [feet](#), and legs
- [skin lesions](#)

The skin lesions result in [decreased sensation](#) to touch, temperature, or pain. They don't heal, even after several weeks. They're lighter than your normal skin tone or they may be reddened from inflammation.

WHO developed a [multidrug therapy Trusted Source](#) in 1995 to cure all types of leprosy. It's available free of charge worldwide.

Additionally, several [antibiotics](#) treat leprosy by killing the bacteria that causes it. These antibiotics include:

- dapsone (Aczone)
- rifampin (Rifadin)
- clofazimine (Lamprone)
- minocycline (Minocin)
- ofloxacin (Ocuflux)

Your doctor will likely prescribe more than one antibiotic at the same time.

They may also want you to take an anti-inflammatory medication such as aspirin (Bayer), prednisone (Rayos), or thalidomide (Thalomid).

The treatment will last for months and possibly up to 1 to 2 years.

You should never take thalidomide if you are or may become pregnant. It can produce severe birth defects.

Leptospirosis

Leptospirosis is a bacterial infectious disease that occurs in humans and animals caused by corkscrew-shaped bacteria called Leptospira. Signs and symptoms can include high fever, headaches, chills and abdominal pain. Diagnosis can be done by blood test or by isolating the bacteria from the host. There are wide ranges of antibiotics which are effective to treat leptospirosis.

Listeria

Listeriosis is a serious foodborne bacterial disease caused by eating contaminated food with the bacterium *Listeria monocytogenes* (*L. monocytogenes*). Listeriosis mainly affects pregnant women, newborns and adults with impaired immune systems. Symptoms are rare but can consist of nausea, diarrhea or fever. Prompt antibiotic treatment can help curb the effects of the infection.

Lyme Disease

Lyme disease is an infectious illness caused by bacteria named *Borrelia burgdorferi* that transmit to humans through a bite from infected ticks. Ticks pick up the bacteria by biting infected animals, and then pass it on to humans. Lyme disease can affect your joints, skin, heart and the nervous system. The first sign is usually a red rash on the skin.

Malaria

Malaria is a mosquito-borne blood disease caused by parasite known as "Plasmodium", transmitted through the bites of infected female *Anopheles* mosquitoes. Malaria symptoms include fever, chills, symptoms of flu, vomiting, diarrhea, and jaundice. Malaria is curable if diagnosed and treated promptly.

Medication to Prevent Malaria (Prophylaxis)

The same medicines used to treat malaria are often given to help prevent it.

These drugs are chosen by geographic region, since there are different patterns of infection and drug resistance depending on your area of travel.

You'll need to take your prophylaxis for the recommended duration before, during, and after your time in an area with widespread malaria transmission.

Your need for malaria prophylaxis is still the same if you used to live in the area or if you've had malaria before.

No medication provides 100 percent protection against malaria, so it's still important to take other steps to reduce your risk of exposure to parasite-carrying mosquitoes.

Your options for malaria prophylaxis may include:

Malarone (atovaquone and proguanil) This drug combination tends to be well tolerated, with few side effects. It cannot be used by women who are pregnant or breast-feeding a small child.

Malarone should be started for prophylaxis one to two days before potential malaria exposure. It is taken daily, and must be continued for seven days after your trip.

Aralen (chloroquine) This drug is considered safe during pregnancy, but it's not an option in certain areas because of drug resistance.

Chloroquine should be started for prophylaxis one to two weeks before potential exposure, is taken weekly, and must be continued for four weeks after your trip.

Doxycycline This drug is an antibiotic that can also help prevent certain other infections.

It's not an option for pregnant women or young children, and side effects may include increased sun sensitivity, stomach upset, or vaginal yeast infections in women.

Doxycycline should be started for prophylaxis one to two days before potential exposure, is taken daily, and must be continued for four weeks after your trip.

Lariam (mefloquine) This drug is considered safe during pregnancy, but it's not compatible with certain psychiatric, seizure, and cardiac disorders.

Lariam should be started for prophylaxis at least two weeks before potential exposure, is taken weekly, and must be continued for four weeks after your trip.

Primaquine This drug is the most effective option for the *Plasmodium vivax* malaria parasite, but it's not for pregnant women and may cause stomach upset.

It also requires a test for a genetic defect called G6PD deficiency, and cannot be used in people who test positive.

Primaquine should be started for prophylaxis one to two days before potential exposure, is taken daily, and must be continued for seven days after your trip. (1)

Marburg Virus

Marburg virus (MARV) is considered to be a re-emerging pathogen that belongs to the family Filoviridae. It causes a severe form of viral hemorrhagic fever in

humans and nonhuman primates. MARV is considered to be extremely dangerous and poses a significant threat to human health. Some common symptoms include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, watery diarrhoea in the first week.

Measles

Measles, also known as rubeola, is a highly contagious viral infection of the respiratory system. Measles is a contagious disease and it can spread through contact with infected saliva or mucus or through air while infected person cough or sneeze. Initial signs and symptoms include runny nose, cough, fever, and inflamed eyes.

There are no drugs available to rid your body of the measles virus, but there are some treatments that can relieve the symptoms.

In the United States today, reports of [measles](#) — a virus-borne respiratory illness — are a lot less common than they were in the past because of the development of the measles vaccine in 1963.

In fact, the measles vaccine has led to a greater than 99 percent reduction in U.S. measles cases, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

However, it is still common in some other countries, affecting about 20 million people each year, the CDC notes. Additionally, in the United States more than 100 people caught [measles in early 2015](#).

As with most other viruses, the best way to fight the measles virus, which causes the disease, is to get the [measles vaccine](#) before you catch it. This is because there are no specific treatments that can get rid of an established measles virus infection.

The illness typically resolves on its own without any treatment, and people without complications generally have a good prognosis.

Treatment typically involves managing the [symptoms of measles](#) and trying to prevent potentially fatal complications from developing.

Medications for Measles

One of the prominent and first symptoms of measles is a high fever. This symptom can be treated with various fever-reducers, including [acetaminophen \(Tylenol\)](#), [ibuprofen \(Advil\)](#), and [naproxen \(Aleve\)](#).

[Aspirin](#) is approved for children over 3 years old, but it should not be given to children and teenagers with measles who are younger than 16 years old.

Aspirin has been associated with Reye's syndrome — a potentially fatal disease that causes acute brain damage and liver function problems, among other things — in children with other viral diseases, specifically chickenpox and influenza, according to the CDC.

About 30 percent of people with measles have one or more measles complications, which include bacterial infections, according to the Immunization Action Coalition. Antibiotics may be used to treat ear and eye infections, and pneumonia caused by bacteria.

People — particularly children — with a [vitamin A](#) deficiency are more likely to suffer from measles complications, according to the World Health Organization.

The WHO recommends that children receive two doses of vitamin A (50,000 to 200,000 international units, depending on age), administered once a day for two consecutive days.

Children with clinical signs and symptoms of vitamin A deficiency (such as night blindness, dry skin and hair, or ulcers and perforations on the corneas) should receive a third dose 2 to 4 weeks later.

Supportive Treatment of Measles

Various supportive measures can help ease the severity of symptoms and prevent complications from developing.

Measles may cause light sensitivity, eye inflammation and red, watery eyes. Cotton cloths soaked in water can be used to gently clean away any crustiness that develops on the eyelids and lashes from inflammation, according the National Health Service of the UK.

Avoiding light, such as by closing curtains, can help with light sensitivity.

Diarrhea is a common complication of measles, and can lead to dehydration. It's important to keep hydrated by drinking water or an oral rehydration solution, according to the WHO.

Other helpful measures include:

- Good nutrition
- Bed rest
- Humidified air or steam inhalation for cough relief
- Warm drinks with lemon or honey to relax the airways, loosen mucus, and soothe coughs (honey shouldn't be given to infants less than 1 year old)

Measles Antiviral Medication

In 2014, researchers made progress in developing a measles antiviral medication.

The drug, called ERDRP-0519, blocks RNA polymerase, an enzyme viruses need to replicate.

Researchers tested ERDRP-0519 on ferrets infected with the canine distemper virus, which is in the same genus as the measles virus (Morbillivirus) and has a 100 percent fatality rate in the animals.

The drug, they found, helped the ferrets survive and develop immunity against the virus (though not when used as a preventative measure).

However, ERDRP-0519 has yet to be tested against measles in people, and still has a long way to go before it could reach the market.

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), also known as camel flu, is a viral respiratory infection caused by a novel coronavirus (MERS-coronavirus, or MERS-CoV). Symptoms of MERS may include fever, cough, shortness of breath, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, etc. This virus cannot be easily passed from person to person unless there is close contact. Close to 35% people diagnosed with MERS have died.

Molluscum Contagiosum

Molluscum contagiosum is a skin infection caused by a virus called as Molluscum contagiosum virus. Molluscum contagiosum spreads by direct contact with the lesion of an infected person or by contact with a contaminated object, such as a towel or a piece of clothing. The only sign of molluscum is pink or flesh-colored bump on the skin and it can appear anywhere on the skin.

Necrotizing Fasciitis

Necrotizing fasciitis is a rapidly progressive bacterial skin infection that kills the body's soft tissue, usually located in fascial planes of connective tissue. Since it becomes deadly in a very short amount of time, accurate diagnosis, prompt antibiotic treatment, and surgery are important to stop this infection.

Norovirus

Norovirus, also known as winter vomiting bug, is an infection that can cause sudden onset of severe vomiting and diarrhea. The virus is highly contagious and can spread through water or food. A close contact with an infected person can also spread the virus. Most common symptoms include weakness, muscle aches, and mild fever.

P. aeruginosa

Pseudomonas are a group of bacteria strains found widely in the environment. The most common type, causing infections in humans are called Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Pseudomonas infections usually occur in people in hospitals or with weakened immune systems and spread on hands of healthcare workers or by equipment that gets contaminated when not properly cleaned.

Pinworms

A pinworm infection also called as enterobiasis is the most common and highly contagious infection in which tiny worms infest the intestines and lay eggs around the anus. The cycle of infection begins with the ingestion of these microscopic eggs. Pinworm infections affect people of all ages and at times due to geographical regions.

- [What Are Pinworms?](#)

Pyelonephritis

Pyelonephritis is an inflammation of the kidney, a type of urinary tract infection (UTI). It occurs due to a bacteria or virus that infects the kidneys. Symptoms of pyelonephritis often include fever, nausea, frequent urination, burning with urination, etc. Follow the links to find EverydayHealth's coverage about how pyelonephritis is caused and various treatment options.

Rabies

Rabies is a serious viral disease which spread via the saliva of an infected animal. It causes inflammation of the brain, caused by rabies virus. The virus infects the brain and ultimately leads to death. Early symptoms include tingling at the site of exposure or fever or both. Other symptoms include fear of water, confusion, violent movements, and loss of consciousness.

Salmonella

Salmonella infection (salmonellosis) is a genus of rod-shaped (bacillus) disease that affects the intestinal tract. Infected people develops diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps within 12 to 72 hours after infection. Most people recovers without any special treatment. The main cause of infection is typically through contaminated water or food.

SARS

Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) is a form of pneumonia caused by coronavirus family of viruses. SARS is a contagious disease and fatal respiratory disease. Common symptoms usually occur about 2 to 10 days after coming in

contact with the virus. The infected person may cause difficulty in breathing and sometime death.

SCABIES

Scabies is caused by the human itch mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*), a tiny, eight-legged mite that burrows into the upper layer of the skin in order to feed and live. Female mites also lay eggs here. (1) When this happens, the skin often breaks out into an itchy, pimple-like rash in an allergic reaction to the mites, their eggs, and their waste. (2)

Though scabies is pretty unpleasant to think about, the good news is that it's very treatable. Scabies treatment involves topical remedies and, depending on the severity of the infestation, oral medication. All these medications are currently available only by prescription, so it's vital to see your healthcare provider in order to solve the problem.

Once treatment is started, and the mites are eliminated, the itching and scabies rash symptoms should resolve within a few weeks.

Sepsis

Sepsis is a life-threatening illness caused by your body's response to an infection.

It is caused by bacterial infection in the blood, which is called septicemia.

Common symptoms of sepsis are rash, fever, chills, confusion, rapid breathing and disorientation. People with sepsis are generally treated with antibiotics. Stages of sepsis include severe sepsis, and septic shock.

Staph/MRSA

Staph or Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is a type of infection caused by a type of staph bacteria in different parts of the body. These bacteria can become resistant to many antibiotics used to treat staph infections. The symptoms are depended on the body parts where you are infected. MSRA is contagious and can spread through direct contact with an infected person.

Streptococcus

Streptococcus is a type of bacteria that cause streptococcal infections. Streptococci are divided into two key groups: Group A strep - often found on the surface of the skin and inside the throat and Group B strep - usually found living harmlessly inside the digestive system and in the vagina. They are responsible for many cases of pink eye, meningitis and bacterial pneumonia.

Thrush

Thrush is an oral infection that occurs when the natural balance of microorganisms inside your mouth is disturbed.

Toxoplasmosis

Toxoplasmosis is an infection caused by a parasite called Toxoplasma gondii. Toxoplasmosis is passed from animals to humans, sometimes without causing any symptoms. It can be found in cat feces and undercooked meat, especially venison, lamb, and pork, can also be transmitted through contaminated water. Learn more about cause, prevention and treatment.

Typhoid Fever

Typhoid fever normally is caused by the Salmonella enterica serotype Typhi bacteria. Salmonella paratyphi is also responsible for typhoid fever. Symptoms are high fever, stomach pains, headache, or loss of appetite. This bacteria can survive for several weeks in water or sewage. Once it enters the body, it can multiply in cells of organs.

VRE

Enterococci are bacteria that commonly live in the bowel and are resistant to many antibiotics. VRE are enterococci that have become resistant to the antibiotic vancomycin. VRE live in the human intestines and female genital tract without causing disease, however, sometimes it can cause infections of the urinary tract, the bloodstream, or of wounds associated with catheters or surgical procedures.

West Nile

West Nile is a virus that normally spreads by mosquito bites. Most people infected with West Nile virus do not experience any symptoms or have only minor signs, such as fever and moderate headache. People who are infected show illness in various parts, especially inflammation of the brain (encephalitis) and of the membranes surrounding the brain, spinal cord (meningitis) etc.

Whooping Cough

Whooping cough (also known as pertussis) is a bacterial infection that causes uncontrolled cough. The symptoms usually develop within 7 days to 3 weeks after you are exposed to the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*. It is most dangerous for babies who are yet to be immunized. The disease usually starts with mild cold or fever.

Yellow Fever

Yellow fever virus is a potentially deadly flu-like disease spread by mosquitoes, found in tropical and subtropical areas in South America and Africa. It's characterized by a high fever and jaundice. Jaundice is yellowing of the skin and eyes, which is why this disease is called yellow fever. Symptoms of yellow fever include fever, headache, jaundice, muscle pain, nausea, vomiting and fatigue.

Zika

Zika virus disease is caused by a virus transmitted by *Aedes* mosquitoes. People with Zika virus disease have symptoms such as slight fever, skin rash, conjunctivitis, muscle and joint pain. Zika can be passed from a pregnant woman to her fetus. Infection during pregnancy can be the reason for certain birth defects.