Pathology

**a.**

Strep throat

**b.**

i. **susceptibility**

**Age**

Throat strep is more common in children aged 5 to 15. Infections in infants and young children are rare and have unique symptoms. A meta-analysis of 29 papers in Pediatrics found that S. pyogenes was found in 37% of kids with sore throats, but only 24% of kids under 5 years old. Antibiotics are often used to treat strep throat.

**Contact**

Close quarters increase the risk of disease spreading. This is prevalent in institutions and daycare centers. People who live near to someone with strep throat are more susceptible to infection

**Hygiene**

Hygiene is often blamed for strep infections. Children may burp or wipe their noses without using tissues. According to studies, S. pyogenes may live on hands for three hours. 6 Hand washing is essential to avoiding disease. Use alcohol-based hand sanitizers instead of soap and water. Inhalation of polluted air.

**ii. etiology**

Streptococcus pyogenes, commonly known as group A streptococcus, is the main causative agent of strep throat. Streptococci spread easily. They may spread via coughing or sneezing droplets, or through sharing food or beverages.

**c.**

Route of entry: a breach in the skin barrier or mucus membranes

**d.**

symptoms of strep throat are sudden onset of throat discomfort, choking Tonsils swollen and red, with white spots or traces of pus, s mall red dots on the back of the tongue (soft or hard palate).  Neck lymph nodes swollen and painful. Fever, Headache and rashes also occurs besides skin nauseas especially in toddlers