



National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology

A Project Report

On

Viral Diseases In Humans

Guide Name: Mr Abhishek Srivastava

Study Center: NIELIT LUKNOW

Submitted by: Krishna Gopal Jaiswal

Reg Number: 1094355

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ELECTRONICS
AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

Gomti Nagar Lucknow



**A Project Report on
*Viral Diseases in Humans***

Submitted by

KRISHNA GOPAL JAISWAL

Course Name: 'O' Level

Reg. Number: 1094355

Under The Guidance of

Mr. Abhishek Srivastava

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Now, when my project “**Viral Diseases in Humans**” has been successfully completed I would like to thank all those people who made all this possible.

First, I would like to thank **Dr D.K. Mishra , OFFICER IN-CHARGE NIELIT, Lucknow** for his relentless co-operation. I acknowledge my deepest gratitude for my guide, **Mr. ABHISHEK SRIVASTAVA** for his connoisseur guidance, limitless support, endless optimism and motivation while carrying out this project work.

I express my heartfelt thanks to my dear friends for standing by me in all times and all stall members of NIELIT Lucknow for providing the necessary facilities and valuable data set to accomplish the project work.

I am deeply indebted in gratitude to my parents for their faith in me throughout, for their inspiration and for being with me through all troubles and tribulations. I dedicated my work to them. I also thanks my brother and my sister for his support all along.

Last but not least I thank all those who have helped me directly or indirectly at various stages of this project work.

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Course Name: ‘O’ Level

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project / Dissertation entitled, "**Viral Diseases in Humans**" is a bonafide work done by **Krishna Gopal Jaiswal** (Registration No. 1094355) in fulfillment of '**O'LEVEL**' examination and has been carried out under my direct supervision and guidance. This report or a similar report on the topic has not been submitted for any other examination and does not form part of any other course undergone by the candidate.

.....
Signature of Guide

.....
Signature of Officer In-Charge

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

Hardware :

Processor: AMD E1-6010 APU

Clock Speed: 1.35 GHz

System Bus: 64 bits

RAM: 4.00GB

HDD: 500GB

Software:

Operating System: MS Windows 8.1

Browser: Google Chrome

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HOME PAGE



Viral Diseases in Humans

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About Viral Diseases:

Viral diseases are extremely widespread infections caused by viruses, a type of microorganism. There are many types of viruses that cause a wide variety of viral diseases. Viral diseases result in a wide variety of symptoms that vary in character and severity depending on the type of viral infection and other factors, including the person's age and overall health. Common symptoms of viral diseases include flu-like symptoms and malaise. The most common type of viral disease is the common cold, which is caused by a viral infection of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).



Viral diseases are not treatable with antibiotics, which can only cure bacterial diseases and infections. However, the most common viral diseases, the common cold and the flu, are self-limiting in generally healthy people. This means that the viral infection causes illness for a period of time, then it resolves and symptoms disappear as your immune system attacks the virus and your body recovers.

In some cases, viral diseases can lead to serious, possibly life-threatening complications, such as dehydration, bacterial pneumonia, and other secondary bacterial infections. People at risk for complications include those who have a chronic disease or a suppressed or compromised immune system, and the very young and very old. In addition, certain types of sexually transmitted viral infections, such as HIV/AIDS and HPV, can lead to serious complications and death.

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RABIES

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RABIES

- Rabies is a viral infection that mainly spreads through a bite from an infected animal. It is an RNA virus of the rhabdovirus family.
- It enters the peripheral nervous system (PNS) directly and migrates to the brain.
- It replicates within muscle tissue, where it is safe from the host's immune system. From here, it enters the nervous system through the neuromuscular junctions.
- Once inside the nervous system, the virus produces acute inflammation of the brain. Coma and death soon follow.
- Without early treatment, it is usually fatal.

Transmission

Rabies is most common in countries where stray dogs are present in large numbers, especially in Asia and Africa. It is passed on through saliva. Rabies can develop if a person receives a bite from an infected animal, or if saliva from an infected animal gets into an open wound or through a mucous membrane, such as the eyes or mouth.

It cannot pass through unbroken skin. In the U.S., raccoons, coyotes, bats, skunks, and foxes are the animals most likely to spread the virus. Bats carrying rabies have been found in all 48 states that border with each other.



What are the symptoms of Rabies?

- Symptoms can occur as fast as within the first week of the infection.
 - The early symptoms of rabies are very generalized and include weakness, fever, and headaches. Without a history of a potential exposure to a rabid animal, these symptoms would not raise the suspicion of rabies as they are very similar to the common flu or other viral syndromes.
- The disease can then take two forms:**
- With paralytic rabies (approximately 20% of cases), the patient's muscles slowly become paralyzed (usually starting at the site of the bite). This is the less common form and ends in coma and death.
 - With furious rabies (about 80% of cases), the patient exhibits the classic symptoms of rabies, such as:

1. Anxiety and confusion (The patient is often overly active.);

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 - With furious rabies (about 80% of cases), the patient exhibits the classic symptoms of rabies, such as:

1. Anxiety and confusion (The patient is often overly active.);
2. Encephalitis, causing hallucinations, confusion, and coma;
3. Hypersalivation;
4. Hydrophobia (fear and avoidance of water);
5. Difficulty swallowing.

How to Prevent Rabies?

Rabies is a preventable disease. There are some simple measures you can take to help keep you from catching rabies:

Get a rabies vaccination before traveling to developing countries, working closely with animals, or working in a lab handling the rabies virus.

Vaccinate your pets.

Keep your pets from roaming outside.

Report stray animals to animal control.

Avoid contact with wild animals.

Prevent bats from entering living spaces or other structures near your home.

HERPIES

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HERPES

The herpes simplex virus, also known as HSV, is an infection that causes herpes. Herpes can appear in various parts of the body, most commonly on the genitals or mouth. There are two types of the herpes simplex virus:

HSV-1: Also known as oral herpes, this type can cause cold sores and fever blisters around the mouth and on the face.

HSV-2: This type is generally responsible for genital herpes outbreaks.

What causes herpes simplex?

The herpes simplex virus is a contagious virus that can be passed from person to person through direct contact. Children will often contract HSV-1 from early contact with an infected adult.

HSV-1: Infection with HSV-1 can happen from general interactions such as:

- eating from the same utensils
- sharing lip balm
- kissing

HSV-2: HSV-2 is contracted through forms of sexual contact with a person who has HSV-2.

What are the symptoms of Herpes?

Some of the symptoms associated with this virus include:

- Blistering sores (in the mouth or on the genitals)
- Pain during urination (genital herpes)
- Itching

How to diagnose Herpes?

- This type of virus is generally diagnosed with a physical exam.
- The Doctor may recommend HSV testing to confirm Herpes.
- There is currently no cure for this virus. It is possible that your sores will disappear without treatment.



MALARIA

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MALARIA

Malaria is a life-threatening disease. It's typically transmitted through the bite of an infected Anopheles mosquito. Infected mosquitoes carry the Plasmodium parasite. When this mosquito bites any person, the parasite is released into human's bloodstream. The parasites continue to infect red blood cells, resulting in symptoms that occur in cycles that last two to three days at a time.

What causes malaria?

Malaria can occur if a mosquito infected with the *Plasmodium* parasite bites any person. There are four kinds of malaria parasites that can infect humans:

- i. *Plasmodium vivax*,
- ii. *Plasmodium ovale*
- iii. *Plasmodium malariae* and
- iv. *Plasmodium falciparum*.

Plasmodium falciparum causes a more severe form of the disease and those who contract this form of malaria have a higher risk of death. An infected mother can also pass the disease to her baby at birth. This is known as congenital malaria. Malaria is transmitted by blood, so it can also be transmitted through:

- an organ transplant
- a transfusion
- use of shared needles or syringes

what are the symptoms of malaria?

The symptoms of malaria typically develop within 10 days to four weeks following the

infection. This is known as congenital malaria. Malaria is transmitted by blood, so it can also be transmitted through:

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- a transfusion
- use of shared needles or syringes

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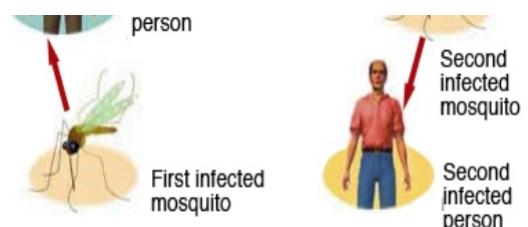
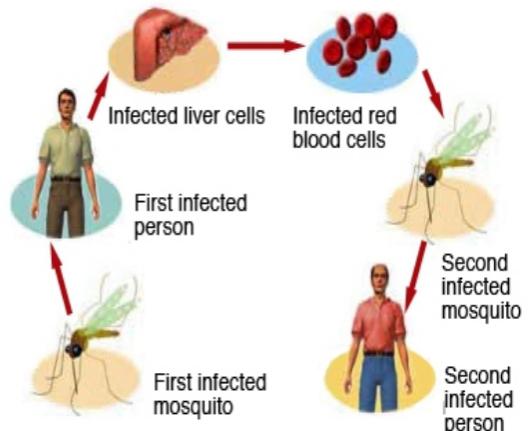
The symptoms of malaria typically develop within 10 days to four weeks following the infection. In some cases, symptoms may not develop for several months. Some malarial parasites can enter the body but will be dormant for long periods of time.

Common symptoms of malaria:

Body pain	High fever	Headache
Vomiting	Coma	Sweating
Diarrhoea	Anemia	Muscle pain
Nausea	Convulsions	Bloody stools

What is the treatment and prevention for malaria?

- The primary objective of treatment is to ensure a rapid and complete elimination of the parasite from the patient's blood in order to prevent progression of uncomplicated malaria to severe disease or death.
- The definite diagnosis is made by looking at the blood of an infected patient under the microscope (blood smear) and identifying the presence of the parasite. The patients' blood is prepared under a slide with a specific stain to help identify the parasite. This is the most widely performed and accepted test.
- People travelling to areas where malaria is common typically take protective drugs before, during and after their trip. Treatment includes antimalarial drugs.
- Malarone, which is a combination of two antimalarial medicines (atovaquone and proguanil). Malarone is taken to treat malaria caused by chloroquine-resistant *Plasmodium falciparum*.
- Quinine plus an antibiotic such as clindamycin, doxycycline, or tetracycline for most *Plasmodium falciparum* infections.



SHINGLES

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SHINGLES

Shingles is an infection caused by the varicella-zoster virus, which is the same virus that causes chickenpox. This type of viral infection is characterized by a red skin rash that can cause pain and burning. Shingles usually appears as a stripe of blisters on one side of the body, typically on the torso, neck, or face.

How Shingles Spreads?

- Varicella zoster virus (VZV) has a high level of infectivity and has a worldwide prevalence.
- As with chickenpox and other forms of herpes, direct contact with an active rash can spread VZV to a person who has no immunity to the virus.
- This newly infected individual may then develop chickenpox, but will not immediately develop shingles.
- Shingles is not spread through coughing or sneezing, but through direct contact with fluid from the blisters. Before the blisters develop and after the crusts form, the person is not contagious.



What are the symptoms of Shingles?

The symptoms of shingles include:

- Localized burning, throbbing or stabbing pain where the rash will soon appear (within days to weeks).
- Tingling, itching, or prickling skin, followed several days later by a group of fluid-filled blisters on a red, inflamed base of skin.
- The rash may be accompanied by fever, fatigue, or headache.

What are the precautions and treatments precautions for Shingles?

- Always wash your hands before eating and at all times.
- The main precaution for shingles is to avoid coming in contact with the shingles-affected patient, until the open sores heals.
- **Self Care:** Run a washcloth under cool water and place it on blisters for about 20 minutes at a time. Not only can this relieve itching, it also keeps your blisters clean. That helps you avoid a skin infection.
- A chickenpox vaccine in childhood or a shingles vaccine as an adult can minimise the risk of developing shingles.
- Treatments include pain relief and antiviral medication such as aciclovir or valaciclovir.

CHICKENPOX

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CHICKENPOX

Chickenpox (varicella) is a viral illness characterised by a very itchy red rash, and is one of the most common infectious diseases of childhood. It is usually mild in children but there is a risk of serious complications, such as bacterial pneumonia.



What causes chickenpox?

- Chickenpox is caused by the herpes varicella-zoster virus.
- The onset of symptoms is 10 to 21 days after exposure.
- It is spread by droplets from a sneeze or cough, or by contact with the clothing, bed linens or oozing blisters of an infected person.
- The disease is most contagious a day or two before the rash appears and until the rash is completely dry and scabbed over.

What are the symptoms of chickenpox?

- Chickenpox appears as a very itchy rash that spreads from the torso to the neck, face and limbs.
- Lasting seven to 10 days, the rash progresses from red bumps to fluid-filled blisters (vesicles) that drain and scab over.
- Vesicles may also appear in the mouth, on the scalp, around the eyes or on the genitals, and can be very painful.

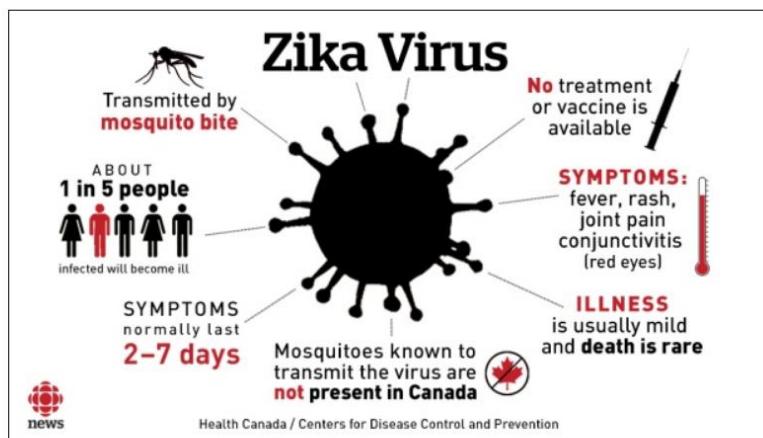
What are the treatments for chickenpox?

- Chickenpox is extremely contagious. Most cases of chickenpox require little or no treatment beyond treating the symptoms.
- The Doctor may recommend over-the-counter painkillers and an antihistamine to relieve pain, itching and swelling.
- Antibiotics are called for if a secondary bacterial skin infection arises or if the person with chickenpox develops bacterial pneumonia.

MICROCEPHALY

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MICROCEPHALY

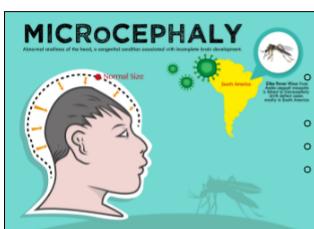


Microcephaly is a birth defect where a baby's head is smaller than expected when compared to babies of the same sex and age. Babies with microcephaly often have smaller brains that might not have developed properly. This can happen while the baby is still in the mother's womb or within the first few years of birth.

MICROCEPHALY

What are the causative factors of Microcephaly ?

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What are the causative factors of Microcephaly ?

Zika virus is responsible for Microcephaly. This virus is primarily transmitted to people through the bite of an infected mosquito from the *Aedes genus*, mainly *Aedes aegypti* in tropical regions.

- Aedes mosquitoes usually bite during the day, peaking during early morning and late afternoon/evening.
- This is the same mosquito that transmits dengue, chikungunya and yellow fever.
- Sexual transmission of Zika virus is also possible. Other modes of transmission such as blood transfusion are being investigated.

What are the symptoms of microcephaly?

The main feature of microcephaly is a head size that is much smaller than normal for the child's age and gender. Other signs and symptoms can vary widely from child to child. They can include:

- poor appetite/feeding
- vision and hearing problems
- poor weight gain and growth
- very short stature or dwarfism
- mild to severe learning disabilities
- difficulty with movement and balance



What is the treatment and prevention for microcephaly?

- The best way to prevent from diseases spread by mosquitoes is to avoid being bitten altogether.
- A doctor may diagnose microcephaly at birth or during wellness exams throughout the baby's first 18 months of life.
- The head is measured and compared with standardized charts. CT scans or an MRI and blood tests may also be required.
- There is no treatment to make the head grow to normal size, but a medical professional may treat complications of microcephaly, such as hyperactivity or seizures.

VIRAL HEPATITIS

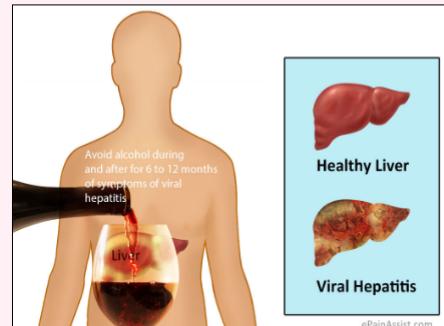
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VIRAL HEPATITIS

Viral hepatitis is liver inflammation due to a viral infection. It may present in acute (recent infection, relatively rapid onset) or chronic forms. The most common causes of viral hepatitis are the five unrelated hepatotropic viruses hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, hepatitis D, and hepatitis E. In addition to the nominal hepatitis viruses, other viruses that can also cause liver inflammation include cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, and yellow fever.

What are the Causes of hepatitis?

- The three most common types of viral hepatitis are all caused by viral infections.
- Hepatitis A is caused by consuming food or water infected with the hepatitis A virus (HAV), often while traveling abroad. The virus can also be transmitted through anal-oral contact during sex or by injecting drugs.
- Hepatitis B is caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) and is spread through contact with infected blood, semen, and some other body fluids. It can be a sexually transmitted disease (STD).
- Hepatitis C mostly results from percutaneous infection, occurring when the HCV virus gets under the skin. It is usually spread through injected narcotics, needle-stick injuries, and a lack of infection control in healthcare settings.



What are the symptoms of hepatitis?

The following may occur:

- hives
- itchy skin
- dark urine
- light-colored feces
- yellow skin, whites of the eyes, and tongue



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What is the Diagnosis?

- As the symptoms of the different types of hepatitis are similar, the type and severity of hepatitis may only be diagnosed through laboratory tests.
- A doctor will perform a physical examination and ask for a medical history to assess whether a patient has been exposed to a likely cause of hepatitis.
- If hepatitis is suspected, the following tests can confirm a diagnosis:
 - **Blood tests:** These can detect whether the body is producing antibodies to fight the disease, and they can assess liver function by checking the levels of certain liver proteins and enzymes.
 - **Nucleic acid tests:** For hepatitis B and C, an HBV DNA or HCV RNA test can confirm the speed at which the virus is reproducing in the liver, and this will show how active the disease is.
 - **A liver biopsy:** This can measure the extent of liver damage and the possibility of cancer.
 - **Paracentesis:** Abdominal fluid is extracted and tested, to identify the cause of fluid accumulation.
 - **Elastography:** This measures the liver's stiffness by emitting sound waves.
 - **Surrogate markers:** A type of blood test to assess the development of cirrhosis and fibrosis.

FLU(INFLUENZA)

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FLU(INFLUENZA)

Influenza, or flu, is a respiratory illness caused by a virus. Flu is highly contagious and is normally spread by the coughs and sneezes of an infected person. Although unpleasant, flu is rarely life-threatening.

How Flu Spreads?

- Most experts believe that flu viruses spread mainly by tiny droplets made when people with flu cough, sneeze or talk.
- These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby.
- It is spread by droplets from a sneeze or cough, or by contact with the clothing, bed linens or oozing blisters of an infected person.
- Less often, a person might also get flu by touching a surface or object that has flu virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes.

What are the symptoms of Flu(influenza)?

Confusing flu with a bad cold is common. Flu and cold symptoms may both include a runny/blocked nose, sore throat, and cough. To help you tell them apart, below are some symptoms of flu that are different from a heavy cold:

- high temperature
- cold sweats and shivers
- headache
- aching joints and limbs
- fatigue, feeling exhausted
- There may also be gastrointestinal symptoms, such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea; these are much more common among children than adults.

What are the treatments for Flu?

- The first and most important step in preventing flu is to get a flu vaccination each year.
- Everyday preventive actions (like staying away from people who are sick, covering coughs and sneezes and frequent handwashing) to help slow the spread of germs that cause respiratory (nose, throat, and lungs) illnesses, like flu.
- There are influenza antiviral drugs that can be used to treat flu illness.



MUMPS, MEASLES AND RUBELLA(MMR)

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MUMPS, MEASLES AND RUBELLA(MMR)

Measles, mumps, and rubella are viral diseases. All can be very serious. Measles starts as a fever, cough, runny nose, conjunctivitis (pinkeye), and a red, pinpoint rash that starts on the face and spreads to the rest of the body. If the virus infects the lungs, it can cause pneumonia. The mumps virus usually causes swelling in glands just below the ears, giving the appearance of chipmunk cheeks.

Rubella is also known as German measles. It can cause a mild rash on the face, swelling of glands behind the ears, and in some cases, swelling of the small joints and low-grade fever. Most children recover quickly with no lasting effects. But if a pregnant woman gets rubella, it can be devastating. If she's infected during the first trimester of pregnancy, there's at least a 20% chance her child will have a birth defect such as blindness, deafness, a heart defect, or mental retardation.

What causes Mumps, measles and rubella(MMR)?

Measles causes fever, rash, cough, runny nose, and red, watery eyes. Complications can include ear infection, diarrhea, pneumonia, brain damage, and death.

Mumps causes fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, loss of appetite, and swollen salivary glands. Complications can include swelling of the testicles or ovaries, deafness, inflammation of the brain and/or tissue covering the brain and spinal cord (encephalitis/meningitis) and, rarely, death.

Rubella, causes fever, sore throat, rash, headache, and red, itchy eyes. If a woman gets rubella while she is pregnant, she could have a miscarriage or her baby could be born with serious birth defects.

What are the symptoms?

Common symptoms include: fever, rash, loss of appetite, tiredness, cough, runny nose, painful red eyes, ear infections, diarrhoea. Children who get measles usually have to spend about 5 days in bed and have 10–14 days off school, if there are no serious complications.

Serious complications include: pneumonia, fever induced convulsions or fits, inflammation of the brain (encephalitis). Children may be hospitalised. A rare late complication of measles is subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE), which causes progressive brain damage and is always fatal.



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What are the treatments and Prevention?

Prevention of these diseases and their complications can be achieved through measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccination prior to pregnancy. The vaccine is contraindicated during pregnancy because it contains live, attenuated viruses that pose a theoretical risk to the fetus. There is no prescription medication to treat measles. The virus and symptoms typically disappear within two to three weeks.

However, doctor may recommend:

- Acetaminophen relieve fever and muscle aches
- Rest to help boost your immune system
- Plenty of fluids (six to eight glasses of water a day)
- Humidifier to ease a cough and sore throat
- Vitamin A supplements etc.

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME(HIV/AIDS)

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ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME(HIV/AIDS)

HIV is the virus, which attacks the T-cells (CD-4 cells) in the immune system. AIDS is the syndrome, which appears in the advanced stage of HIV infection. AIDS is a medical condition. HIV infection can cause AIDS to develop. However, it is possible to be infected with HIV without developing AIDS. Without treatment, the HIV infection can progress and, eventually, it will develop into AIDS in the vast majority of cases. Once someone has received an AIDS diagnosis, it will always carry over with them in their medical history.

What are the causes of HIV/AIDS?

HIV is a retrovirus that infects the vital organs and cells of the human immune system. The virus progresses in the absence of antiretroviral therapy (ART) - a drug therapy that slows or prevents the growth of new HIV viruses. The rate of virus progression varies between individuals and depends on many factors; These factors include the age of the patient, the body's ability to defend against HIV, access to healthcare, existence of other infections, the infected person's genetic inheritance, resistance to certain strains of HIV, and more.



How is HIV transmitted?

Sexual transmission - It can happen when there is contact with infected sexual fluids (rectal, genital, or oral mucous membranes). This can happen while having unprotected sex, including vaginal, oral, and anal sex, or sharing sex toys with someone infected with HIV.

Perinatal transmission - A mother can pass the infection on to her child during childbirth, pregnancy, and also through breastfeeding.

Blood transmission - The risk of transmitting HIV through blood transfusion is nowadays extremely low in developed countries. However, among injection or IV drug users, sharing and reusing syringes contaminated with HIV-infected blood is extremely hazardous.

What are the symptoms AIDS?

Many people with HIV have no symptoms for several months to even years after becoming infected. Others may develop symptoms similar to flu, usually 2-6 weeks

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- Blurred vision
- Diarrhea, which is usually persistent or chronic
- Dry cough
- Fever of above 100 °F (37 °C) lasting for weeks
- Night sweats
- Permanent tiredness
- Shortness of breath (dyspnea)
- Swollen glands lasting for weeks
- Unintentional weight loss
- White spots on the tongue or mouth

What are the Precautions and treatments for AIDS?

- i. The red ribbon is the worldwide symbol of support and awareness for people living with HIV.
- ii. There is currently no cure for HIV or AIDS. Treatments can slow the course of the condition - and allow most infected people the opportunity to live a long and relatively healthy life.
- iii. Earlier HIV antiretroviral treatment is crucial - it improves quality of life, extends life expectancy, and reduces the risk of transmission, according to the World Health Organization's guidelines issued in June 2013.
- iv. Currently, there is no vaccine or cure for HIV, but treatments have evolved which are much more effective and better tolerated - they can improve patients' general health and quality of life considerably, in as little as one pill per day.

HOME PAGE

```
<html><head>
<title>Home Page</title>
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="headings.css">
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<div class="pageHeader">

<h4 style="text-align: Center;"> Viral Diseases in Humans<br></h4>
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<div class="main">

<h2><u><i>About Viral Diseases:</i></u></h2>
<p style="font-size:18px" style="font-family: Cambria, Arial;">
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Viral diseases are extremely widespread infections caused by viruses, a type of microorganism. There are many types of viruses that cause a wide variety of viral diseases. Viral diseases result in a wide variety of symptoms that vary in character and severity depending on the type of viral infection and other factors, including the person's age and overall health. Common symptoms of viral diseases include flu-like symptoms and malaise. The most common type of viral disease is the common cold, which is caused by a viral infection of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

</p>

<p style="font-size:18px" style="font-family: Cambria, Arial;">

Viral diseases are not treatable with antibiotics, which can only cure bacterial diseases and infections. However, the most common viral diseases, the common cold and the flu, are self-limiting in generally healthy people. This means that the viral infection causes illness for a period of time, then it resolves and symptoms disappear as your immune system attacks the virus and your body recovers.

</p>

<p style="font-size:18px" style="font-family: Cambria, Arial;">

In some cases, viral diseases can lead to serious, possibly life-threatening complications, such as dehydration, bacterial pneumonia, and other secondary bacterial infections. People at risk for complications include those who have a chronic disease or a suppressed or compromised immune system, and the very young and very old. In addition, certain types of sexually transmitted viral infections, such as HIV/AIDS and HPV, can lead to serious complications and death.</p>

</div>

<div id="footer">

<h5><marquee direction="left" >© This Webpage is created by Krishna Gopal Jaiswal.</marquee></h5>

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CHICKENPOX

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</u></font></center>
<p>&emsp;
```

Chickenpox (varicella) is a viral illness characterized by a very itchy red rash, and is one of the most common infectious diseases of childhood. It is usually mild in children but there is a risk of serious complications, such as bacterial pneumonia.

</p>

<p><h3>What causes chickenpox?</h3></p>

<p><ul type="circle">

Chickenpox is caused by the herpes varicella-zoster virus.

The onset of symptoms is 10 to 21 days after exposure.

It is spread by droplets from a sneeze or cough, or by contact with the clothing, bed linens or oozing blisters of an infected person.

The disease is most contagious a day or two before the rash appears and until the rash is completely dry and scabbed over.

</p>

<p><h3>What are the symptoms of chickenpox?</h3></p>

<p> <ul type="disc">

Chickenpox appears as a very itchy rash that spreads from the torso to the neck, face and limbs.

Lasting seven to 10 days, the rash progresses from red bumps to fluid-filled blisters (vesicles) that drain and scab over.

Vesicles may also appear in the mouth, on the scalp, around the eyes or on the genitals, and can be very painful.

</p>

<p><h3>What are the treatments for chickenpox?</h3></p>

<p><ul type="square">

Chickenpox is extremely contagious. Most cases of chickenpox require little or no treatment beyond treating the symptoms.

The Doctor may recommend over-the-counter painkillers and an antihistamine to relieve pain, itching and swelling.

 Antibiotics are called for if a secondary bacterial skin infection arises or if the person with chickenpox develops bacterial pneumonia.</p>

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FLU(INFLUENZA)

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<u><h1>Flu(influenza)</h1></u></font></center>
<p>&emsp;
Influenza, or flu, is a respiratory illness caused by a virus. Flu is highly contagious and is normally spread by the coughs and sneezes of an infected person. Although unpleasant, flu is rarely life threatening.</p>
```

<p>

<h3>How Flu Spreads?</h3>

</p>

<p><ul type="circle">

Most experts believe that flu viruses spread mainly by tiny droplets made when people with flu cough, sneeze or talk.

These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby.

It is spread by droplets from a sneeze or cough, or by contact with the clothing, bed linens or oozing blisters of an infected person.

Less often, a person might also get flu by touching a surface or object that has flu virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes.

</p>

<p><h3>What are the symptoms of Flu(influenza)?</h3></p>

<p>

Confusing flu with a bad cold is common. Flu and cold symptoms may both include a runny/blocked nose, sore throat, and cough. To help you tell them apart, below are some symptoms of flu that are different from a heavy cold:

<ul type="disc">

high temperature

cold sweats and shivers

headache

aching joints and limbs

fatigue, feeling exhausted

There may also be gastrointestinal symptoms, such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea; these are much more common among children than adults.

</p>

<p><h3>What are the treatments for Flu?</h3></p>

<p><ul type="square">

The first and most important step in preventing flu is to get a flu vaccination each year.

Everyday preventive actions (like staying away from people who are sick, covering coughs and sneezes and frequent handwashing) to help slow the spread of germs that cause respiratory (nose, throat, and lungs) illnesses, like flu.

There are influenza antiviral drugs that can be used to treat flu illness.

</p>

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HEPATITIS

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<u><b><h1>Viral hepatitis</h1></b></u>
</font></center></p>

<p>&emsp;
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Viral hepatitis is liver inflammation due to a viral infection. It may present in acute (recent infection, relatively rapid onset) or chronic forms. The most common causes of viral hepatitis are the five unrelated hepatotropic viruses hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, hepatitis D, and hepatitis E. In addition to the nominal hepatitis viruses, other viruses that can also cause liver inflammation include cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, and yellow fever.

</p>

<h3>What are the Causes of hepatitis?</h3>

<p><ul type="circle">

The three most common types of viral hepatitis are all caused by viral infections.

Hepatitis A is caused by consuming food or water infected with the hepatitis A virus (HAV), often while traveling abroad. The virus can also be transmitted through anal-oral contact during sex or by injecting drugs.

Hepatitis B is caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) and is spread through contact with infected blood, semen, and some other body fluids. It can be a sexually transmitted disease (STD).

Hepatitis C mostly results from percutaneous infection, occurring when the HCV virus gets under the skin. It is usually spread through injected narcotics, needle-stick injuries, and a lack of infection control in healthcare settings.

</p>

<h3>What are the symptoms of hepatitis?</h3>

<p> 

The following may occur:

hives

itchy skin

dark urine

light-colored feces

yellow skin, whites of the eyes, and tongue

```
</ul></p>

<b><h3>What is the Diagnosis?</h3></b>
<ul type="square">
<li>As the symptoms of the different types of hepatitis are similar, the type and severity of hepatitis may only be diagnosed through laboratory tests.</li>
<li>A doctor will perform a physical examination and ask for a medical history to assess whether a patient has been exposed to a likely cause of hepatitis.</li>
<li>If hepatitis is suspected, the following tests can confirm a diagnosis:</li>
<li><b>Blood tests:</b> These can detect whether the body is producing antibodies to fight the disease, and they can assess liver function by checking the levels of certain liver proteins and enzymes.</li>
<li><b>Nucleic acid tests:</b>For hepatitis B and C, an HBV DNA or HCV RNA test can confirm the speed at which the virus is reproducing in the liver, and this will show how active the disease is.</li>
<li><b>A liver biopsy:</b>This can measure the extent of liver damage and the possibility of cancer.</li>
<li><b>Paracentesis:</b>Abdominal fluid is extracted and tested, to identify the cause of fluid accumulation.</li>
<li><b>Elastography:</b>This measures the liver's stiffness by emitting sound waves.</li>
<li><b>Surrogate markers:</b>A type of blood test to assess the development of cirrhosis and fibrosis.</li>
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HERPES

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<p>&emsp;
The herpes simplex virus, also known as HSV, is an infection that causes herpes. Herpes can appear in various parts of the body, most commonly on the genitals or mouth. There are two types of the herpes simplex virus:<br>
```

HSV-1: Also known as oral herpes, this type can cause cold sores and fever blisters around the mouth and on the face.

HSV-2: This type is generally responsible for genital herpes outbreaks.

What causes herpes simplex?

The herpes simplex virus is a contagious virus that can be passed from person to person through direct contact. Children will often contract HSV-1 from early contact with an infected adult.

HSV-1: Infection with HSV-1 can happen from general interactions such as:

- eating from the same utensils

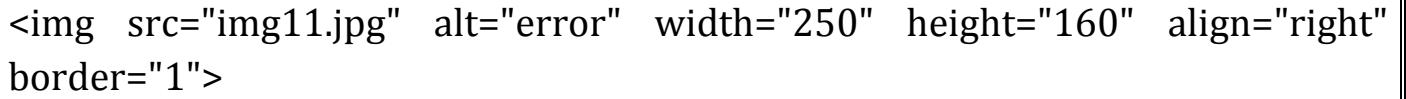
- sharing lip balm

- kissing

HSV-2:

HSV-2 is contracted through forms of sexual contact with a person who has HSV-2.

What are the symptoms of Herpes?

A placeholder image for an image titled "img11.jpg" which failed to load. It is a white square with a black border.

Some of the symptoms associated with this virus include:

- <ul type="disc">

- Blistering sores (in the mouth or on the genitals)

- Pain during urination (genital herpes)

- Itching

How to diagnose Herpes?

- <ul type="square">

- This type of virus is generally diagnosed with a physical exam.

- The Doctor may recommend HSV testing to confirm Herpes.

There is currently no cure for this virus. It is possible that your sores will disappear without treatment.

Topical anesthetic treatments such as prilocaine, lidocaine, benzocaine, or tetracaine can also relieve itching and pain.

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MALARIA

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<u><b><h1>Malaria</h1></b></u></font></center>
<p>&emsp;
Malaria is a life-threatening disease. It's typically transmitted through the bite of an infected Anopheles mosquito. Infected mosquitoes carry the Plasmodium parasite. When this mosquito bites any person, the parasite is released into
```

human's bloodstream. The parasites continue to infect red blood cells, resulting in symptoms that occur in cycles that last two to three days at a time.

</p>

<h3>What causes malaria?</h3>

<p> 

Malaria can occur if a mosquito infected with the *Plasmodium* parasite bites any person. There are four kinds of malaria parasites that can infect humans:

</p>

<ol type="i">

<i>Plasmodium vivax,</i>

<i>Plasmodium ovale</i>

<i>Plasmodium malariae</i> and

<i>Plasmodium falciparum.</i>

Plasmodium falciparum causes a more severe form of the disease and those who contract this form of malaria have a higher risk of death. An infected mother can also pass the disease to her baby at birth. This is known as congenital malaria. Malaria is transmitted by blood, so it can also be transmitted through:

an organ transplant

a transfusion

use of shared needles or syringes

<h3>what are the symptoms of malaria?</h3>

<p> 

The symptoms of malaria typically develop within 10 days to four weeks following the infection. In some cases, symptoms may not develop for several

months. Some malarial parasites can enter the body but will be dormant for long periods of time.

</p>

<caption><u>Common symptoms of malaria:</u></caption>

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<tr bgcolor="LemonChiffon " ><big>

<td width="25%">Body pain</td>

<td width="25%">High fever</td>

<td width="25%">Headache </td>

</big></tr>

<tr bgcolor="LemonChiffon " ><big>

<td>Vomiting</td>

<td>Coma</td>

<td>Sweating</td>

</big></tr>

<tr bgcolor="LemonChiffon " ><big>

<td>Diarrhoea</td>

<td>Anemia </td>

<td>Muscle pain</td>

</big></tr>

<tr bgcolor="LemonChiffon " ><big>

<td>Nausea</td>

<td>Convulsions</td>

<td>Bloody stools</td>

</big></tr></table></center>

<h3>What is the treatment and prevention for malaria?</h3>

<ul type="square">

The primary objective of treatment is to ensure a rapid and complete elimination of the parasite from the patient's blood in order to prevent progression of uncomplicated malaria to severe disease or death.

The definite diagnosis is made by looking at the blood of an infected patient under the microscope (blood smear) and identifying the presence of the parasite. The patients' blood is prepared under a slide with a specific stain to help identify the parasite. This is the most widely performed and accepted test.

People travelling to areas where malaria is common typically take protective drugs before, during and after their trip. Treatment includes antimalarial drugs.

Malarone, which is a combination of two antimalarial medicines (atovaquone and proguanil). Malarone is taken to treat malaria caused by chloroquine-resistant <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>.

Quinine plus an antibiotic such as clindamycin, doxycycline, or tetracycline for most <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> infections.

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MUMPS

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Measles and Rubella(MMR)</h1></b></u></font> </center>
<p>&emsp;
Measles, mumps, and rubella are viral diseases. All can be very serious. Measles starts as a fever, cough, runny nose, conjunctivitis (pinkeye), and a red, pinpoint rash that starts on the face and spreads to the rest of the body. If the virus infects the lungs, it can cause pneumonia. The mumps virus usually causes swelling in glands just below the ears, giving the appearance of chipmunk cheeks.
</p>
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<p> 

Rubella is also known as German measles. It can cause a mild rash on the face, swelling of glands behind the ears, and in some cases, swelling of the small joints and low-grade fever. Most children recover quickly with no lasting effects. But if a pregnant woman gets rubella, it can be devastating. If she's infected during the first trimester of pregnancy, there's at least a 20% chance her child will have a birth defect such as blindness, deafness, a heart defect, or mental retardation.

</p>

<h3>What causes Mumps, measles and rubella(MMR)?</h3>

Measles causes fever, rash, cough, runny nose, and red, watery eyes. Complications can include ear infection, diarrhea, pneumonia, brain damage, and death.</p>

Mumps causes fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, loss of appetite, and swollen salivary glands. Complications can include swelling of the testicles or ovaries, deafness, inflammation of the brain and/or tissue covering the brain and spinal cord (encephalitis/meningitis) and, rarely, death.</p>

Rubella, causes fever, sore throat, rash, headache, and red, itchy eyes. If a woman gets rubella while she is pregnant, she could have a miscarriage or her baby could be born with serious birth defects.</p>

<h3>What are the symptoms?</h3>

<p>

Common symptoms include: fever, rash, loss of appetite, tiredness, cough, runny nose, painful red eyes, ear infections, diarrhoea. Children who get measles usually have to spend about 5 days in bed and have 10–14 days off school, if there are no serious complications.

Serious complications include: pneumonia, fever induced convulsions or fits, inflammation of the brain (encephalitis). Children may be hospitalised. A rare late complication of measles is subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE), which causes progressive brain damage and is always fatal.</p>

<p><h3>What are the treatments and Prevention?</h3></p>

 Prevention of these diseases and their complications can be achieved through measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccination prior to pregnancy. The vaccine is contraindicated during pregnancy because it contains live, attenuated viruses that pose a theoretical risk to the fetus. There is no prescription medication to treat measles. The virus and symptoms typically disappear within two to three weeks.

However, doctor may recommend:

- <i>Acetaminophen</i> relieve fever and muscle aches
 - Rest to help boost your immune system
 - Plenty of fluids (six to eight glasses of water a day)
 - Humidifier to ease a cough and sore throat
 - Vitamin A supplements etc.
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RABIES

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<p><ul>
<li>Rabies is a viral infection that mainly spreads through a bite from an infected animal. It is an RNA virus of the rhabdovirus family.</li>
```

- It enters the peripheral nervous system (PNS) directly and migrates to the brain.
- It replicates within muscle tissue, where it is safe from the host's immune system. From here, it enters the nervous system through the neuromuscular junctions.
- Once inside the nervous system, the virus produces acute inflammation of the brain. Coma and death soon follow.
- Without early treatment, it is usually fatal.

 </p>

<p><h3><u>Transmission</u></h3></p>

Rabies is most common in countries where stray dogs are present in large numbers, especially in Asia and Africa. It is passed on through saliva. Rabies can develop if a person receives a bite from an infected animal, or if saliva from an infected animal gets into an open wound or through a mucous membrane, such as the eyes or mouth.

It cannot pass through unbroken skin. In the U.S., raccoons, coyotes, bats, skunks, and foxes are the animals most likely to spread the virus. Bats carrying rabies have been found in all 48 states that border with each other.

<p><h3>What are the symptoms of Rabies?</h3></p>

<ul type="disc">

- Symptoms can occur as fast as within the first week of the infection.
- The early symptoms of rabies are very generalized and include weakness, fever, and headaches. Without a history of a potential exposure to a rabid animal, these symptoms would not raise the suspicion of rabies as they are very similar to the common flu or other viral syndromes.

The disease can then take two forms:

With paralytic rabies (approximately 20% of cases), the patient's muscles slowly become paralyzed (usually starting at the site of the bite). This is the less common form and ends in coma and death.

With furious rabies (about 80% of cases), the patient exhibits the classic symptoms of rabies, such as:

<ol type="1">

Anxiety and confusion (The patient is often overly active.);

Encephalitis, causing hallucinations, confusion, and coma;

Hypersalivation;

Hydrophobia (fear and avoidance of water);

Difficulty swallowing.

<p><h3>How to Prevent Rabies?</h3></p>

Rabies is a preventable disease. There are some simple measures you can take to help keep you from catching rabies:

Get a rabies vaccination before traveling to developing countries, working closely with animals, or working in a lab handling the rabies virus.

Vaccinate your pets.

Keep your pets from roaming outside.

Report stray animals to animal control.

Avoid contact with wild animals.

Prevent bats from entering living spaces or other structures near your home.

</body>

</html>

SHINGLES

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Shingles</title>
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="headings.css">
</head>
<div id="Navbar">
<ul>
<li><a href="Home page.html">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="rabies.html" target="_blank">Rabies</a></li>
<li><a href="herpes.html" target="_blank">Herpes</a></li>
<li><a href="malaria.html" target="_blank">Malaria</a></li>
<li><a href="shingles.html" target="_blank">Shingles</a></li>
<li><a href="chickenpox.html" target="_blank">Chickenpox</a></li>
<li><a href="zika.html" target="_blank">Zika</a></li>
<li><a href="hepatitis.html" target="_blank">Hepatitis</a></li>
<li><a href="flu.html" target="_blank">Influenza</a></li>
<li><a href="mumps.html" target="_blank">Mumps</a></li><li>
<a href="aids.html" target="_blank">AIDS</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
<body bgcolor ="floralwhite">
<center>
<font face="algerian" color= "black"><u><h1>Shingles</h1></u></font>
</center>
<p>&emsp;
Shingles is an infection caused by the varicella-zoster virus, which is the same virus that causes chickenpox. This type of viral infection is characterized by a red
```

skin rash that can cause pain and burning. Shingles usually appears as a stripe of blisters on one side of the body, typically on the torso, neck, or face.

</p>

<h3>How Shingles Spreads?</h3>

<p><ul type="circle">

Varicella zoster virus (VZV) has a high level of infectivity and has a worldwide prevalence.

As with chickenpox and other forms of herpes, direct contact with an active rash can spread VZV to a person who has no immunity to the virus.

This newly infected individual may then develop chickenpox, but will not immediately develop shingles.

Shingles is not spread through coughing or sneezing, but through direct contact with fluid from the blisters. Before the blisters develop and after the crusts form, the person is not contagious.

</p>

<p><h3>What are the symptoms of Shingles?</h3></p>

The symptoms of shingles include:

<ul type="disc">

Localized burning, throbbing or stabbing pain where the rash will soon appear (within days to weeks).

Tingling, itching, or prickling skin, followed several days later by a group of fluid-filled blisters on a red, inflamed base of skin.

The rash may be accompanied by fever, fatigue, or headache.

</p>

<h3>What are the precautions and treatments for Shingles?</h3>

<p><ul type="square">

Always wash your hands before eating and at all times.

The main precaution for shingles is to avoid coming in contact with the shingles-affected patient, until the open sores heals.

Self Care: Run a washcloth under cool water and place it on blisters for about 20 minutes at a time. Not only can this relieve itching, it also keeps your blisters clean. That helps you avoid a skin infection.

 A chickenpox vaccine in childhood or a shingles vaccine as an adult can minimise the risk of developing shingles.

 Treatments include pain relief and antiviral medication such as aciclovir or valaciclovir.

</p>

</body>

</html>

MICROCEPHALY

```
<html>
<head>
<title>microcephaly</title>
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="headings.css">
</head>
<div id="Navbar">
<ul>
<li><a href="Home page.html">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="rabies.html" target="_blank">Rabies</a></li>
<li><a href="herpes.html" target="_blank">Herpes</a></li>
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<li><a href="flu.html" target="_blank">Influenza</a></li>
<li><a href="mumps.html" target="_blank">Mumps</a></li><li>
<a href="aids.html" target="_blank">AIDS</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
<body>
<center><marquee behavior="alternate" >
<font face="Algerian" color= "sienna">
<u><b><h1>Microcephaly</h1></b></u></font>
</marquee></center>
```

<center></center>

<p> Microcephaly is a birth defect where a baby's head is smaller than expected when compared to babies of the same sex and age. Babies with microcephaly often have smaller brains that might not have developed properly. This can happen while the baby is still in the mother's womb or within the first few years of birth.</p>

<h3>What are the causative factors of Microcephaly ?</h3>

<p><ul type="circle">

Zika virus is responsible for Microcephaly. This virus is primarily transmitted to people through the bite of an infected mosquito from the <i>Aedes genus</i>, mainly <i>Aedes aegypti</i> in tropical regions.

 Aedes mosquitoes usually bite during the day, peaking during early morning and late afternoon/evening.

This is the same mosquito that transmits dengue, chikungunya and yellow fever.

Sexual transmission of Zika virus is also possible. Other modes of transmission such as blood transfusion are being investigated.

</p>

<h3>What are the symptoms of microcephaly?</h3>

<p> The main feature of microcephaly is a head size that is much smaller than normal for the child's age and gender. Other signs and symptoms can vary widely from child to child. They can include:

</p>

<ul type="disc">

poor appetite/feeding

vision and hearing problems

poor weight gain and growth

very short stature or dwarfism

mild to severe learning disabilities

difficulty with movement and balance

<h3>What is the treatment and prevention for microcephaly? </h3>

<ul type="square">

The best way to prevent from diseases spread by mosquitoes is to avoid being bitten altogether.

A doctor may diagnose microcephaly at birth or during wellness exams throughout the baby's first 18 months of life.

 The head is measured and compared with standardized charts. CT scans or an MRI and blood tests may also be required.

There is no treatment to make the head grow to normal size, but a medical professional may treat complications of microcephaly, such as hyperactivity or seizures.

</body>

</html>

AIDS

```
<html>
<head>
<title>HIV/AIDS</title>
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="headings.css">
</head>
<body>
<div id="Navbar">
<ul>
<li><a href="Home page.html">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="rabies.html" target="_blank">Rabies</a></li>
<li><a href="herpes.html" target="_blank">Herpes</a></li>
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<li><a href="mumps.html" target="_blank">Mumps</a></li><li>
<a href="aids.html" target="_blank">AIDS</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
<center><font face="Algerian" color="black"><u><h1>Acquired
Immunodeficiency Syndrome(HIV/AIDS)</h1></u></font></center>
```

<p>  

HIV is the virus, which attacks the T-cells (CD-4 cells) in the immune system. AIDS is the syndrome, which appears in the advanced stage of HIV infection. AIDS is a medical condition. HIV infection can cause AIDS to develop. However, it

is possible to be infected with HIV without developing AIDS. Without treatment, the HIV infection can progress and, eventually, it will develop into AIDS in the vast majority of cases. Once someone has received an AIDS diagnosis, it will always carry over with them in their medical history.</p>

<p><h3>What are the causes of HIV/AIDS?</h3></p>

<p>HIV is a retrovirus that infects the vital organs and cells of the human immune system. The virus progresses in the absence of antiretroviral therapy (ART) - a drug therapy that slows or prevents the growth of new HIV viruses.

The rate of virus progression varies between individuals and depends on many factors;

These factors include the age of the patient, the body's ability to defend against HIV, access to healthcare, existence of other infections, the infected person's genetic inheritance, resistance to certain strains of HIV, and more.</p>

<p><h3>How is HIV transmitted?</h3></p>

<p>Sexual transmission-It can happen when there is contact with infected sexual fluids (rectal, genital, or oral mucous membranes). This can happen while having unprotected sex, including vaginal, oral, and anal sex, or sharing sex toys with someone infected with HIV.</p>

<p>Perinatal transmission- A mother can pass the infection on to her child during childbirth, pregnancy, and also through breastfeeding.</p>

<p>Blood transmission - The risk of transmitting HIV through blood transfusion is nowadays extremely low in developed countries. However, among injection or IV drug users, sharing and reusing syringes contaminated with HIV-infected blood is extremely hazardous.</p>

<p><h3>What are the symptoms AIDS?</h3></p>

Many people with HIV have no symptoms for several months to even years after becoming infected. Others may develop symptoms similar to flu, usually 2-6 weeks after catching the virus. During late-stage HIV infection, the risk of developing a life-threatening illness is much greater.

Symptoms of late-stage HIV infection may include:

- Blurred vision
- Diarrhea, which is usually persistent or chronic
- Dry cough
- Fever of above 100 °F (37 °C) lasting for weeks
- Night sweats
- Permanent tiredness
- Shortness of breath (dyspnea)
- Swollen glands lasting for weeks
- Unintentional weight loss
- White spots on the tongue or mouth

<p>

<h3>What are the Precautions and treatments for AIDS? </h3>

</p>

<ol type="i">

The red ribbon is the worldwide symbol of support and awareness for people living with HIV.

There is currently no cure for HIV or AIDS. Treatments can slow the course of the condition - and allow most infected people the opportunity to live a long and relatively healthy life.

Earlier HIV antiretroviral treatment is crucial - it improves quality of life, extends life expectancy, and reduces the risk of transmission, according to the World Health Organization's guidelines issued in June 2013.

Currently, there is no vaccine or cure for HIV, but treatments have evolved which are much more effective and better tolerated - they can improve patients' general health and quality of life considerably, in as little as one pill per day.

</body>

</html>

CSS CODING

```
/* ===== Header Section ===== */
```

```
.pageHeader{  
background-color: #004d99;  
margin-left: 5px;  
margin-right: 5px;  
margin-top: 5px;  
margin-bottom: 5px;  
height: 130px;  
border-radius: 5px;  
box-shadow: inset 0 0 20px #ffffcc;  
}
```

```
#logo
```

```
{  
float:left;  
margin-left:5px;  
margin-top:5px;  
}
```

```
/* ===== Navbar Section ===== */
```

```
#Navbar ul  
{  
padding: 10px;  
list-style-type: none;  
text-align: center;  
background-color: #66b3ff;
```

```
margin-left: 5px;  
margin-right: 5px;  
margin-top: 0px;  
margin-bottom: 5px;  
border-radius: 5px;  
}
```

```
#Navbar ul li  
{  
display: inline;  
}
```

```
#Navbar ul li a  
{  
text-decoration: none;  
font-family: Arial;  
padding: .4em 1em;  
list-style-type: none;  
color: #fff;  
background-color: #004d99;  
}
```

/* ===== Main Divs Section ===== */

```
.main {  
background-color: #FFFFFF;  
margin-left: 5px;
```

```
margin-right: 5px;  
margin-top: 5px;  
margin-bottom: 5px;  
padding: 5px;  
font size: 110%;  
box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px #666666;  
}  
  
/* ====== Heading Section ===== */  
h2{  
font-size: 150%;  
color: black;  
text-align:left;  
}  
  
h4{  
font-size: 400%;  
text-align:center;  
color: white;  
font-family: "Pristina";  
margin: 0px;  
position: relative;  
top: 50%;  
-webkit-transform: translateY(-50%);  
-ms-transform: translateY(-50%);  
transform: transformY(-50%);  
}
```

```
h5{  
font-size: 120%;  
text-align:center;  
color: #808080;  
font-family: "Dancing Script OT";  
margin: 0px;  
position: relative;  
top: 50%;  
-webkit-transform: translateY(-50%);  
-ms-transform: translateY(-50%);  
transform: transformY(-50%);  
}  
  
/* ====== Footer Section ===== */
```

```
#footer{  
background-color: #ffffcc;  
margin: 5px;  
height: 30px;  
clear: both;  
text-align:center;  
box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px #ffa31a;  
}
```

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Internet Technology And Web Designing
[by-NIELIT]