

Module microbiology
internet
scavengermeningitis
assignment



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BUSTER**

A vaccine is also available for infants and children 6 weeks through 10 years of age, but it is only routinely recommended for those with certain medical conditions or who are traveling to specific countries. Infectious diseases tend to spread quickly wherever large groups of people gather together. As a result, first-year college students living in residence halls are at slightly increased risk compared with other persons of the same age. A vaccine is available and recommended for all first-year college students living in a residence hall.

However, any college student can receive the vaccine to decrease their chances of getting meningococcal disease. People entering the military will receive a meningococcal vaccine before basic training. There are certain diseases, medications and surgical procedures that put people at increased risk of meningococcal disease, such as not having a spleen. A vaccine is available and recommended for those with these conditions. Travelers to the meningitis belt in sub-Saharan Africa may be at risk for meningococcal disease, particularly during the dry season.

What are some of the causes or micro-organisms that cause meningitis?

Meningococcal disease is caused by the bacterium *Neisseria meningitidis*, also called meningococcus. About 10% of people have this type of bacteria in the back of their nose and throat with no signs or symptoms of disease, called being 'a carrier'. But meningococcal bacteria can invade the body causing certain illnesses, which are known as meningococcal disease.

How is bacterial meningitis spread?

Engineers meningitis bacteria are spread through the exchange of respiratory and throat secretions like spit (e. G. , by living in close quarters, kissing). Fortunately, these bacteria are not as contagious as germs that cause the common cold or the flu. The bacteria are not spread by casual contact or by simply breathing the air where a person with macroeconomic disease has been. Sometimes Engineers meningitis's bacteria spread to people who have had close or lengthy contact with a patient with macroeconomic disease.

People In the same household, roommates, or anyone with direct contact with a patient's oral secretions, meaning saliva or spit, (such as a boyfriend or girlfriend) would be considered at increased risk of getting disease should receive antibiotics to prevent them from getting the disease. This is known as prophylaxis (pro-UHF-lack-sis). The health department investigates each case of macroeconomic disease to make sure all close contacts are identified and receive prophylaxis. This does not mean that the contacts have the disease; it is to prevent it. What are the signs and symptoms of viral and bacterial meningitis?

A common outcome of macroeconomic infection is meningitis. When caused by Engineers misinterpretation it is known as macroeconomic meningitis. When someone has macroeconomic meningitis, the protective membranes covering their brain and spinal cord, known as the engines, become infected and swell. The symptoms include sudden onset of fever, headache, and stiff neck. There are often additional symptoms, such as: nausea, vomiting, photographic (increased sensitivity to light), altered mental status

(confusion). The symptoms of macroeconomic meningitis can appear quickly or over several days.

Typically they develop within 3-7 days after exposure. In newborns and infants, the classic symptoms of fever, headache, and neck stiffness may be absent or difficult to notice. The infant may appear to be slow or inactive, irritable, vomiting or feeding poorly. In young children, doctors may also look at the child's reflexes, which can also be a sign of meningitis. How is meningitis diagnosed? Early diagnosis and treatment are very important. If macroeconomic disease is suspected, samples of blood or cerebrospinal fluid (fluid near the spinal cord; see image below) are collected and sent to the laboratory for testing.

It is important to know if it is macroeconomic disease because the severity of illness and the treatment will change depending on the cause. In the case of macroeconomic disease, antibiotics can help prevent severe illness and reduce the chances a close contact will also develop disease. If meningitis bacteria are present, they can be grown (cultured). Growing the bacteria in the laboratory is important for confirming the presence of bacteria, identifying the specific type of bacteria that is causing the infection, and deciding which antibiotic will work best.

Other tests can sometimes detect and identify the bacteria if the cultures do not. How is meningitis treated? Macroeconomic disease can be treated with a number of effective antibiotics. It is important that treatment be started as soon as possible. If macroeconomic disease is suspected, antibiotics are given right away. Antibiotic treatment should reduce the risk of dying, but

sometimes the infection has caused too much damage to the body or antibiotics to prevent death or serious long-term problems. Even with antibiotic treatment, people die in about 10-15% of cases.

About 11-19% of survivors will have long-term disabilities, such as loss of limb(s), deafness, nervous system problems, or brain damage. Depending on how serious the infection is, other treatments may also be necessary. These can include such things as breathing support, medications to treat low blood pressure, and wound care for parts of the body with damaged skin. Keeping up to date with recommended immunization is the best defense against uneconomical disease. Maintaining healthy habits, like getting plenty of rest and not coming into close contact with people who are sick, can also help.

There is a vaccine for the bacteria that cause macroeconomic disease. However, available vaccines do not cover all groupers ("strains") of Engineers meningitis bacteria. Like with any vaccine, macroeconomic vaccines are not 100% effective. This means that even if you have been vaccinated, there is still a chance you can develop a macroeconomic infection. People should know the symptoms of macroeconomic meningitis and uneconomical skepticism since early recognition and quick medical attention are extremely important.

Sometimes Engineers meningitis bacteria spread to other people who have had close or lengthy contact with a patient with macroeconomic disease. People in the same household, roommates, or anyone with direct contact with a patient's oral secretions (saliva) (such as a boyfriend or girlfriend) would be considered at increased risk of getting the infection. People who

qualify as close contacts of a person with macroeconomic disease should receive antibiotics to prevent them from getting the disease. This is known as prophylaxis.