

CAVALRY DEFENCE ACADEMY, DEHRADUN

DISEASE

A communicable disease is spread from one body to another in different ways: touching blood and human fluids, exhaling in an air-borne infection, or being attacked by an insect.

Some examples of the most common communicable diseases include Hepatitis C, influenza, measles, and salmonella, and other food-borne illnesses. Noncommunicable diseases, additionally known as chronic diseases, lead to long duration and result from a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental, and behavioral factors, including diabetes.

What are the types of communicable diseases?

Different types of infectious diseases occur in a person's body. The top four main types of pathogens cause infection: Viruses, influenza, bacteria, and fungi.

- 1.Viruses: Viruses are tiny pathogens that include genetic material. Unlike other pathogens, they require the complex formation of a cell.
- **2.Influenza**: Influenza viruses are infections that strike the respiratory system. An individual can reach influenza viruses in the same way they may catch rhinoviruses.
- **3.Bacteria**: Bacteria are tiny, single-celled organisms. They survive in practically every environment on earth, including inside the human body.
- **4.Fungi**: Fungi are a kind of organism that involves yeasts, molds, and mushrooms. There are millions of particular fungi, though only around 300 cause dangerous diseases.

→ What are the most common communicable diseases?

Infectious diseases are generally mild, and symptoms pass after a few days. However, some can be serious and potentially life-threatening. **Here are the 10 most common communicable diseases lists including:**

- 1. Coronavirus (Covid 19)
- 2. Smallpox
- 3. Common cold
- 4. Whooping cough
- 5. Malaria
- 6. Tuberculosis
- 7. Cholera
- 8. Rabies
- 9. Pneumonia
- 10. Diarrhea

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The new coronavirus

The 2019 novel coronavirus is a new strain of coronavirus that first appeared in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. It is easy to spread from one person to another, how deadly it is and whether it will cause a global pandemic. The symptoms include:

- √ a stuffy or runny nose
- √ sore throat
- √ headache
- √ fever

Smallpox

Smallpox is a highly infectious, particularly deadly virus produced by the variola virus. The disease is presently considered eliminated. Individuals can get the virus by exhaling air breathed or coughed out by an infected person. The common symptoms include:

- √ Fever
- √ Overall discomfort
- √ Headache
- √ Severe fatigue
- √ Severe back pain
- √ Vomiting

Common cold

The common cough and cold is a communicable infection of your nose and throat. It's usually harmless, although it might not seem that way. Many types of viruses can produce a common cold. The common symptoms include:

- $\sqrt{}$ Runny or stuffy nose.
- √ Sore throat.
- √ Cough.
- √ Congestion.
- √ Slight body aches
- √ Sneezing.
- √ Low-grade fever.
- √ Generally feeling unwell.

→ Whooping cough

Whooping cough is a profoundly infectious respiratory tract disease. In many bodies, it's considered by a severe hacking cough developed by a high-pitched input of breath that seems like "whoop." The common symptoms include:

- √ Runny nose
- √ Nasal congestion
- √ Red, watery eyes
- √ Fever
- √ Cough



<u>Malaria</u>

A fungus transmitted by blood-sucking mosquitoes produces the disease, first described by fever, chills, and flu-like symptoms before more complex complications. The common symptoms include:

- √ Shaking chills
- √ Headache
- √ Muscle aches
- √ Tiredness

Tuberculosis

Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which generally strikes the lungs and produces the sign of bloody coughs. In patients suffering from a high-level stage of TB, it will be visible on the Lung X-ray, but TB bacteria can strike any portion of the body, such as the kidney, spine, and brain. The common symptoms include:

- √ Weight loss
- √ Night sweats
- √ High temperature
- √ Tiredness
- √ Loss of appetite
- √ Swellings in the neck

Cholera

Cholera produces acute diarrhea that, if transmitted untreated, can destroy within hours. People discover the disease by consuming or drinking things, including the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. Since it can deliver 12 hours to 5 days to discover symptoms, different bodies can unconsciously develop the disease through feces. The common symptoms include:

- √ Vomiting.
- √ Thirst.
- √ Leg cramps
- √ Restlessness
- √ Irritability

<u>Rabies</u>

The primary symptoms of rabies can be difficult to identify in humans, as they simulate that of the flu and involve common weakness, pain, and fever. However, as the disease proceeds, patients may undergo delirium, abnormal behavior, delusions, and insomnia, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The common symptoms include:

- √ Nausea
- √ Vomiting
- √ Agitation
- √ Anxiety
- √ Confusion

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√ Hyperactivity

Pneumonia

Pneumonia might not conjure up the same dread as diseases like rabies or smallpox, but this lung infection can be dangerous, particularly for those older than 65 or younger than 5. The common symptoms include:

- √ Cough
- √ Fever
- √ sweating
- √ shaking chills
- √ Shortness of breath
- √ Loss of appetite
- √ Low energy
- √ Fatique

Infectious diarrhea

Rotavirus, the most widespread problem of viral gastroenteritis, is a diarrheal disease that can be dangerous. The virus produces dehydration, produced upon by complicated, watery diarrhea and vomiting. The common symptoms include:

- √ Abdominal pain
- √ Fever
- $\sqrt{}$ Blood in the stool
- √ Mucus in the stool
- √ Bloating
- √ Nausea

What is the prevention of communicable diseases?

People can decrease their risk of transmitting a disease that may produce pathogens. Here are the common prevention of communicable diseases are:

- √ cleaning their hands wholly and continually.
- √ sanitizing surfaces at home, especially at a food place
- √ following protection and hygiene when preparing and handling food
- √ avoiding wasted eating food
- √ avoiding touching wild animals
- √ getting possible flu vaccines
- √ using antimalarial medicines when traveling

Summary

Infectious diseases are diseases that can transfer from person to person. The pathogens that cause these diseases can develop in different ways, such as through the air, contact with infected materials, surfaces, and insect bites.



Any agent causing disease.
Usually a living microorganism.
Capable of producing infection.
Poisons like Arsenic would be excluded.

VIRUSES

Multi-celled but can only reproduce inside a plant, animal, or person.

Hepatitis SARS Herpes, Mono AIDS.HIV Warts Influenza Chicken Pox Cold Sores Small Pox Cold Germs Bird Flu H5N1 Measles Norovirus Tetanus Yellow Fever Typhoid Ebola Hemmorhagic Fever

BACTERIA

Tiny one-celled creatures Can live inside or outside the body.

Tuberculosis Pheumonia
Anthrax Urinary Tract Infection
Staph Peritonitis
E.Coli Strep Throat

Typhoid Stomach Ulcers Salmonella Tularemia Morgellons ? Lyme Disease

FUNGI

Multi-celled but plant-like similar to tree fungus. Takes nutrition from a plant, tree, or animal.

> Ringworm Yeast Infection Adv Pneumonia Histoplasmosis Candidiasis Cryptococcosis

PROTOZOA

One-celled creatures. Usually spread through water.

Malaria Giardiasis Chagas Disease Cryptosporidiosis

PARASITES

Actual complex living organism.

Can live in intestinal tract or blood stream.

Round Worm Tape Worm Morgellons ? Triginosis

PROTEIN

Multi-celled but can only reproduce inside a plant, animal, or person.

BSE Mad Cow Disease vCJD Disease

Incomplete list gathered from various medical books.

QUESTION BASED ON CORONA VIRUS

Question 1. What does the "19" in "COVID-19" refer to?

- A. There are 19 variants of the coronavirus.
- B. There are 19 symptoms of coronavirus disease
- C. This is the 19th coronavirus pandemic.
- D. The coronavirus and the disease it causes were identified in 2019.

Question 2. In India, when did the second phase of COVID-19 vaccination start?

- A. December 2020
- B. January 2021
- C. February 2021
- D. March 2021

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Question 4. How does Coronavirus transmit?

- A. When a person sneezes or coughs, droplets spread in the air or fall on the ground and nearby surfaces.
- B. If another person is nearby and inhales the droplets or touches these surfaces and further touches his face, eyes, or mouth, he or she can get an infection.
- C. If the distance is less than 1 meter from the infected person.
- D. All the above are correct.

Question 5. What is Coronavirus?

- A. It is a large family of viruses.
- B. It belongs to the family of Nidovirus.
- C. Both A and B are correct
- D. Only A is correct.

Question 6. The first case of novel coronavirus was identified in

- A. Beijing
- B. Shanghai
- C. Wuhan, Hubei
- D. Tianjin

Question 7. Which of the following diseases are related to coronavirus?

- A. MERS
- B. SARS
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

Question 8. Mild Symptoms of Novel coronavirus are:

- A. Fever
- B. Cough
- C. Shortness of breath
- D. All the above

Question 9. From where coronavirus got its name?

- A. Due to their crown-like projections.
- B. Due to their leaf-like projections.
- C. Due to their surface structure of bricks.
- D. None of the above

Question 10. Which of the following diseases are related to coronavirus?

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- B. SARS
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- D. Neither A nor B