

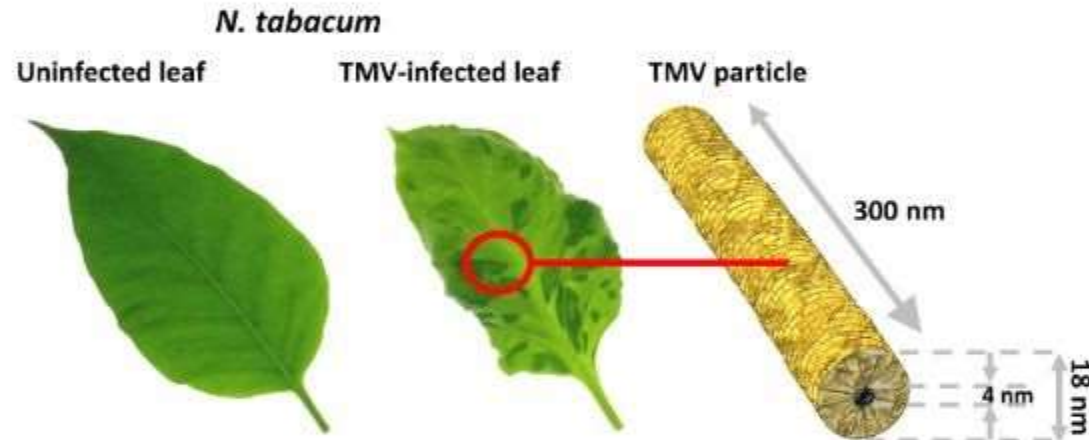




	Vitamin	Chemical Name	Water or Fat Soluble
Usually Grouped	A	Retinol	Fat
	A ₁	Beta-Carotene	Fat
Vitamin B Complex	B ₁	Thiamine	Water
	B ₂	Riboflavin	Water
	B ₃	Niacin, Naicinamide	Water
	B ₅	Pantothenic Acid	Water
	B ₆	Pyridoxine, Pyridoxamine, Pyridoxal	Water
	Biotin	Biotin	Water
	Folate, Folacin	Folic Acid	Water
	B ₁₂	Cyanocobalamin, hydroxocobalamin, methylcobalamin	Water
	C	Ascorbic Acid	Water
	D	Ergocalciferol, Cholecalciferol	Fat
E	Tocopherol	Fat	
	K	Phylloquinone, Menaquinone	Fat

Vitamin	Deficiency Disease
A	Night Blindness, Hyperkeratosis, Keratomacia
B ₁	Beriberi, Wernicke–Korsakoff Syndrome (Wet Brain)
B ₂	Ariboflavonosis
B ₃	Pellagra
B ₅	Paresthesia
B ₆	Anemia, Peripheral Neuropathy
B ₇	Dermatitis, enteritis
B ₉	Megaloblast/Birth Defects (neural tube)
B ₁₂	Megaloblastic Anemia
C	Scurvy
D	Rickets, Osteomalacia
E	Hemolytic Anemia
K	Bleeding Diathesis

Discovery:



He contributed in the discovery of first virus from Tobacco mosaic virus. Ivanovsky reported in 1892 that extracts from infected leaves were still infectious after filtration through a Chamberland filter-candle.

HEPATITIS/हेपेटाइटिस – Hepta (liver/यकृत) + Itis (inflammation/सूजन))

Types :- A, B, C, D, E

Hepatitis A and C are most common because they are transmitted by (संक्रमित खून का बहना) **infected blood transfusion (C)** and **contaminated food and water (A)**.

Hepatitis B is the most **lethal** and **communicable**.

TRANSMISSION/संक्रमण : Blood Transfusion/रक्त बदलना

Infected Syringe Saliva/थूक

Sputum

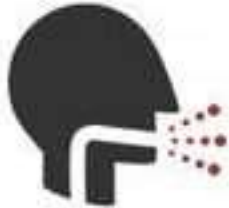
Direct contact with an infected person

INTERPRETATION: HBsAG

ANTIBIOTICS- VACCINATIONS

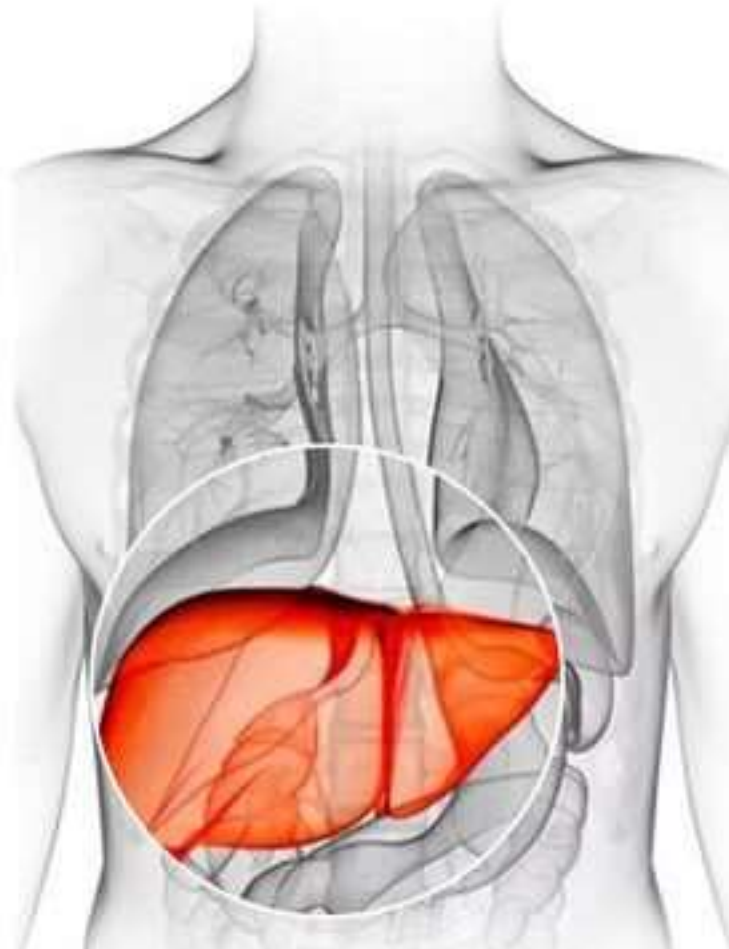
WHAT IS HEPATITIS **A**?

- 1 Hepatitis A is a highly contagious viral liver infection.



- 2 It is preventable by vaccine, and is caused by ingestion of fecal matter.

- 3 It might last for weeks up to months.



WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

Jaundice



Nausea



Abdominal Pain



HOW IS IT SPREAD?

Direct Contact



Infected Food



Sewage Contamination



DENGUE FEVER (VIRAL DISEASE)- caused by dengue virus which is transmitted by female '*Aedes aegypti*' mosquito.

Mostly active during rainy season

(sep-oct) affect blood platelets.

**In
children**

- D.H.F. (Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever)

**In
Adults**

- Bone break fever/हड्डी तोड़
बुखार

EBOLA FEVER

It is the name of a river, which flows in **Congo Republic** in **African Continent**.

It originated in **1976** and returned in year **2014 (Aug)** in **Liberia** (announced emergency), **Guinea** and **Sierra Leone**.

Caused by/कारण : EBOLA VIRUS

Carrier of EBOLA/संवाहक - Fruit Bats, pigs

Affected part/- Platelet Cells



INFLUENZA/श्लेष्मिक ज्वर (Common Cold)
second most communicable disease/दूसरी
सर्वाधिक संचारी रोग



VIRUS: *rhino virus*

RHINITIS- spread through **coughing** and
Sneezing/ खासने तथा छीखने

Also called **'BULLET DISEASE'**

BACTERIAL DISEASES

Bacterias are divided into two class: a) Aerobic and b) Anaerobic

Bacteria are **Acellular organisms/अकोशकीय जंतु** and are always living in atmosphere.

Bacteria was discovered/ बैक्टीरिया की खोज by **'Antony Von Leeuwenhoek'**

He also invented Compound Microscope and first living cell, 'sperm cell'/प्रथम जीवित सेल स्पर्म सेल

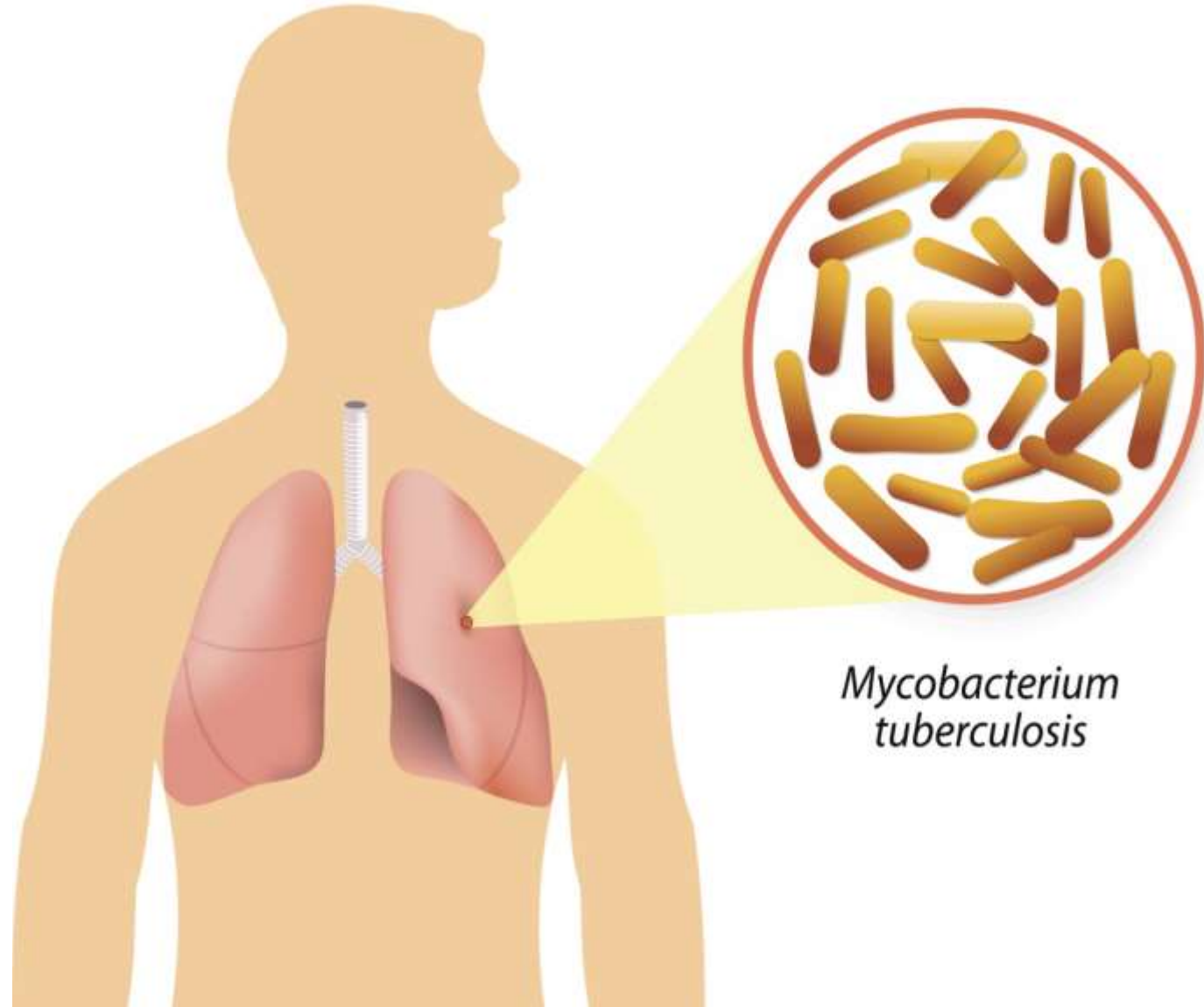
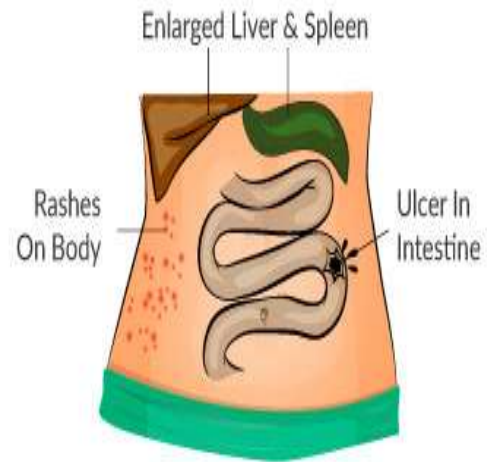
He is also known as the Father of **'Bacteriology.'**

- **TYPHOID FEVER/आंत ज्वर**
- **BACTERIA: *Salmonella paratyphi***
- **AFFECTED PART : Small Intestine/छोटी आंत**
- **TRANSMISSION: Contaminated water**
- **TEST: WIDAL TEST (72 hrs Test)**

- **TUBERCULOSIS /क्षय रोग**
- **BACTERIA: Mycobacterium tuberculosis**
- **AFFECTED PART: Lungs and other organs/ फेफड़े**
- **TRANSMISSION: by air, housefly(*Musca domestica*)/घरेलु मक्खी, sputum**
- **TEST: Tuberculin test**
- **VACCINATION : B.C.G.**
- **DOTS(W.H.O. Mission)- free of cost 6 months treatment for TB.**

TUBERCULOSIS

TYPHOID FEVER



LEPROSY/कुष्ठ रोग(contagious disease)

BACTERIA : *Mycobacterium leprae*

AFFECTED PART/प्रभावित एरिया : skin and nervous system (loss of sensitivity)

TRANSMISSION: person to person by touch

Found under nails

TREATMENT/उपचार : M.D.T (Multi Drug Therapy)

CHOLERA(Epidemic Disease)

BACTERIA : *Vibrio comma*

SYMPTOMS: VOMITING and LOOSE MOTIONS/पेट
खराब

AFFECTED ORGANS: Stomach and Small
Intestine/पेट तथा छोटी आंत

TRANSMISSION: Contaminated Food (during
Summer Season)

PROTOZOAN DISEASES/प्रोटोजोआ रोग protozoas
are unicellular organisms (Amoeba,
Paramecium, Euglena)

MALARIA/मलेरिया

PARASITE : Plasmodium parasite/प्लासमोडियम (Complete their
primary lifecycle in mosquitoes and secondary in human.)

***Most infectious stage of protozoa is Sporozite. Malarial
parasite releases a toxin known as 'Hemozoin'/हेमोज़िन**

Contaminated air is its means

**Malaria fever is transmitted by , 'Anopheles' mosquito
/अनाफेलेस मच्छर**

**AFFECTED PART: R.B.C.s , Spleen प्लीहा (graveyard of RBC'S)Anti-
malarial Drug : Quinine कुनैन (cinchona tree)/सिनकोना**

KALA AZAR:

Still present in **Bihar** in the vicinity of **Kosi river/कोसी नदी के किनारे**

In **Africa** it is also called **dum-dum fever/दम दम**

बुखार

Protozoan parasite : of *Leishmaniasis* genus

AFFECTED PART: R.B.C's

Visceral leishmaniasis, Kala Azar, or dum dum fever



Kala azar was also called dum-dum fever, after a military station in the outskirts of Calcutta.

Symptoms are a low degree of fever with **hepatosplenomegaly** and severe progressive **cachexia** (wasting), **swollen lymph glands**, **leucopaenia**, **thrombocytopaenia** with relative **monocytosis** and **loss of hair**. The parasites (*Leishmania donovani*) are mainly found in **bone marrow**, **liver** and **spleen**. If left untreated this manifestation of leishmaniasis is fatal in more than 90 % of cases.

(Ameobiasis) DYSENTRY

PROTOZOA : *Entamoeba histolytica*

AFFECTED PART- COLON/आंत

CARRIER- *House fly*

Spread by contaminated water and food/दूषित जल एवं खाना

Symptoms: abdominal pain/पेट दर्द
, loss of appetite/भूख ना लगना ,
headache, vomiting
Akbar died of this disease

PYRROHEA/ पाइरिया

PROTOZOA :
Entamoeba gingivitis

AFFECTED PART:
Gums

SYMPTOMS:
offensive
breathe/बदबूदार सांस
,bleeding

FUNGUS/कवक :

- is a multicellular
saprophyte/बहुकोशकीय मृतजीवी.**
- E.g. mushroom, yeast , bread moulds.**
- cellwall of fungi is made of 'chitin.'**
- Study of fungus is called 'Mycology.'**

RINGWORM (fungal disease)

- FUNGUS/कवक : *Tricophyton rubrum*
- AFFECTED PART: Skin
- Caused by blade fillers used by barbers.
- /नाइ के द्वारा उपयोग किये जाने वाले ब्लेड के कारण

DANDRUFF and BALDNESS/गंजापन are also caused by fungal infections.



SCABIES: (Sarcoptic mange)

Caused by : *ITCH MITE*

Scabial lotion is used to prevent it from further continuation.

Dermatitis also known as eczema is an inflammation of skin/ त्वचा में सूजन , it is also a fungal infection.

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you*



