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Typhoid is caused by salmonella typhi

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Typical fever is a serious infection and sometimes threatening life. It mainly affects people in developing countries, where sanitation is poor and receiving clean water is a problem. What causes typhose fever? Typical fever is caused by bacteria named Salmonella Typhi (S. Typhi), which are related to Salmonella bacterials that cause food poisoning. They usually live in humans and are spilled through the feces of a person (coconut) or urine (pee). Infection happens when a person eats or drinks something contaminated with the bacteria. When bacteria enter the body, they quickly multiply and spread to the bloodstream. What are the signs and symptoms of the typhose fever? The typhose fever can suddenly come or gradually over a few weeks. The disease usually causes high fever, a stomach pain and dahniness per week or two after exposure to bacterial (but sometimes later). If the infection is not treated, a person can lose weight; Develop a swollen or swollen belly; or develop a red and stained eruption in the lower chest or upper belly. Without treatment, the typhose fever can last a month or more and become very serious, even life-threatening. In most cases, the symptoms begin to disappear in the third and fourth weeks, as long as the disease does not cause other health problems. Sometimes after the disease seems to come back. After recovering from the typhose fever, some people become carriers of the bacteria. This means that they will not have symptoms, but they have the bacteria in their bodies and can pass to others. Who stays typhose fever? Tiphone in U.S. It is rare. But if you plan to travel to a foreign country (especially South-Central and Southeast Asiática, Africa, Latin America, or the Caribbean), is a good idea to talk to your doctor about preventive And treatment of typhose fever. People usually receive typhose fever drinking drinks or eating foods that have been treated by someone who has typhose fever or is a disease operator. The infected ones can also pass the disease to others directly (for example, touching them with their hands not washed). People also receive the disease, drinking water that is contaminated by the sewage. How is the typhose fever diagnosed? The doctor will evaluate the symptoms and ask about your child's medical history and recent travel. The doctor will probably take a sample of feces (coconut), urine (pee) or blood to test it for disease. How is the typhose fever treated? Typical fever is treated with antibiotics that kill bacteria. It is important to take the remedy for the time that the doctor prescribes, even if your child feels better. If you stop too soon, some bacteria could remain. Most children begin to feel better within 2 to 3 days of beginning treatment. Offer your child many fluids to avoid dehydration. Children who are severely dehydrated due to diarrhea may need to get IV (intravenous) fluids in a hospital or other metering center. Acetaminophen can help reduce fever and make your child feel more comfortable. Call a doctor immediately if your child's symptoms last, if they leave and come back, or if your child has some new symptom. Children with typhose fever should stay at home until the disease has run their course and a doctor guarantees that the bacteria are gone. The same goes for adolescents who work in the industry of food services, which can not be legally allowed to return to work until a doctor has proven that they are free from bacteria. Can typical fever be avoided? Two typhidal vaccines are available in U.S. One is a canks set and the other is an injection. In some cases, a booster is needed. The typhose vaccine is not a routine infancy vaccination. If your child Traveling to a area where the typhose fever is common, you will need to ask your doctor for the vaccine. Children should be vaccinated at least 1 to 2 weeks prior to travel. This gives the vaccine time to enter into force. What else should I know? Even if all in his family were vaccinated, vaccinated, They are not completely effective and lose efficacy over time. Therefore, take these precautions in high-risk areas: Hygiene water. Boil or disinfect any water that is used to drink, wash or prepare food, ice or brush your teeth. Better yet, try to drink only the bottled water (carbonated is safer than regular) or other drinks that come in cans or bottles, but wipe the exterior of the can or bottle before drinking from it. Say children to avoid tap water, font drinks and ice cubes, and remind them of not swallowing water in the shower or bath. Cook all the food. Cook completely all foods, and avoid street vendors and food stored or served at room temperature. Instead, serve foods or packed meals that are covered and served hot steam. Avoid raw foods. Avoid raw fruits and vegetables that may have been washed with contaminated water, especially lettuce and fruits like berries that can not be peeled. Bananas, avocados and oranges make better choices, but make sure you really. Because of security, you may want your children to avoid raw foods entirely. Wash your hands and many times. Wash with soap and clean and warm water, especially after the kids use the bathroom or before eating or preparing food. If no soap and water are available, use an alcohol base disinfectant. Tiphow, also known as typhose fever or fever, is an infection caused by Bacteria 'Salmonella Enterica Serotype Typhi. Throughout the world, millions of people are infected annually by Tifoide, and about 130,000 to 160,000 of them die. The number of people infected with tifoide each year is very low in the North America and the industrialized world, but the tifoide is common in developing countries. The typhose is usually curable, but some bacterial strains are becoming increasingly resistant to antibiotics. Most people with typhose in North America acquires while traveling to the world's developmental areas. If not treated, about 10% to 16% of people with tifoide will die. This falls to less than 1% when people are treated promptly. The tifoide is usually transmitted by water or food, in the same way as the choler. People who are infected excretive vivid bacterials in their stools and urine. They are usually contagious for a few days before any symptoms develop, so they do not know they need to take extra precautions. If they do not wash their hands properly, the tifoide bacillus can be transferred to food or water and from there to another person. In addition, it can be spread directly from the person to person via contaminated fingers. About 3% of infected people (not treated) become asymptomatic carriers of Salmonella Typhi. This means that they continue to pour bacteria into their stool for at least a year and often for life, but they do not have any symptoms of tifoide. There is a small number of typhid conveyors in all countries. At the Canadian and the United States report dozens of locally transmitted cases of Tifoide each year, although most cases in these countries are among travelers or immigrants who are sick when they arrive. Symptoms usually appear 1 or 2 weeks after infection, but may take up to 3 weeks to appear. Feface usually causes a high and sustained fever, often as high as 40 ° C (104 ° F) and extreme exhaust. Other common symptoms include: Coughing Cough Headache Loss Sketch Pain Head Pain Rare Senidon The rarest symptoms include: Retro Bleeding Diarrhory Diarria Temporary Points rivors in the chest and abdomen with antibiotic treatment, the symptoms begin to decrease after 5 to 7 days, but without treatment they continue to worsen for several weeks, and more than 10% No treated can die. Some people who recover from the typhose can have a rail of their symptoms typically about 1 week later. The second infection tends to be less severe than the first, and cleans quickly with more treatment. Many people suffer from light intestinal bleeding, but it is severe in just a small minority of cases. The main way that the typhose kills is by Drilling of small intestines, causing bacteria to pour into the abdominal cavity. This condition is called peritonitis, and is often fatal. Other thifoide complications occur when a large number of bacteria enter the bloodstream, causing bacteremia. They can travel to the lungs, causing pneumonia, or for the coating of the concrete (meningitis), the bones (osteomyelitis), the cardiac (endocarditis), the kidneys (glomerulonephritis), the genital or urinary tract , or the muscles. Hepatitis (inflammation of the brazilian) can also occur. Making the diagnosis your doctor will ask you about your symptoms and perform a physical examination. If your medical suspects that the typhose fever is diagnosed by cultivating a blood or stool sample and, in rare cases, cord ossea. It is important to perform tests to determine which antibiotics are likely to be effective because some antibiotics will not work. Your doctor can do other tests to discard other conditions that cause similar symptoms to the typhosis. Treatment and prevention Primary treatment for the Tiphow, as for most other diarrheal diseases, is oral rearing solu- tion. The tifoide is also treated with antibiotics (for example, ceftriaxon, levofloxacin, ciprofloxacin), * that generally clarify symptoms in less than a week. People with severe typhoid can also be treated with glucocorticoids, such as dexamethasone. Very few people die from Tifoide if they are dealt correctly. However, they will probably be infectious for at least a week after the symptoms. Some people remain infectious, excreting the bodies in feces, for 3 months or more. It is unlikely that the State of the long-term operator occurs except for those with biliary vesicle disease. Careful hand wash After the intestinal movements and before the food handling will help prevent the dissemination of the typhose. Carriers can be treated with antibiotics for 4 to 6 weeks. The typhose fever can be acquired almost anywhere in the world, but it is very rare in the developed countries. You have a greater risk of getting typhic fever if you travel to development areas, such as Sia, Africa and Latin America. Preventing tifoide is all about avoiding contaminated food and water. The same healthy practices á ě á ě æYou will help you protect you from diseases like cords and hepatitis A, which are transmitted in the same way. Follow these guidelines to minimize your risk: boil or disinfect all water before drinking - use disinfectant or liquid tablets available in pharmacies or drink commercially bottled drinks (preferably carbonated). Peel all skins of fruits and vegetables before eating. Keep the flies away from the food. Beware of ice cubes, ice cream and milk not pasteurized, which can be easily contaminated. Cook all the food completely and eat while hot. Be aware of the "danger food" - seafood, salads and fruits and raw vegetables. Do not eat food or drink from street vendors. At present, the vaccines against the typhose provide about 70% protection, although a reinforcement dose may be required for people who are at increased risk. The vaccine is available as an oral capsule and as an injection. Your doctor will determine what form is best for you or your children. Even the vaccinated people should follow the food security tips listed above. It is best to get the vaccine at least 2 weeks before possible exposure. All materials Copyright Mediresource Inc. 1996 - 2021. Terms and conditions of use. Content here is for informational purposes only. Always look for your doctor's advice or other qualified health provider with any doubt that may have in relation to a medical condition. Source: www.medbroadcast.com/condition/getcondition/typhoid

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