

Summary of all infections

***=Difficult to control

-All infections are cosmopolitan except as noted under key symptoms

1. Summary of skin infections:

Disease	V/B/P	Key symptoms	Associated disease	Mode trans	Vectors (V) Res hosts (R)
Chicken pox (varicella)	V	-Red spots (macules) → bumps (papules) → blisters (vesicles) -Rash starts on head -moves to body (never on palms of hands or soles of feet) -Itchy (Pruritic) rash	Shingles -rash on one of body -area served by one nerve	-Respiratory	R=only humans V=none
Measles (rubeola)	V	-Rash starts on head -moves to body -Koplik's spots - white salt-like spots in mouth and on tongue	none	-Respiratory	R=only humans V=none
Rubella (three day measles or German measles)	V	-Faint pink spots on face, chest and abdomen -Enlarged lymph nodes behind ears	none	-Respiratory	R=only humans V=none
Smallpox -last case reported 1977	V	-Rash starts in the mouth and moves to body -Rash is on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet -Forms pus filled lesions (pox)	none	-Respiratory -Inanimate objects	R=only humans V=none

2. Summary of upper respiratory system infections:

Disease	V/B/P	Key symptoms	Associated disease	Mode trans	Vectors (V) Res hosts (R)
Strep throat <u>Streptococcus pyogenes</u>	B	-Throat with red patches with pus and small hemorrhages -Neck lymph nodes enlarged and tender	Scarlet fever - red rash on body white coating on tongue Glomerulonephritis autoimmune attack of kidney Rheumatic fever pain in the joints - can be heart valve damage	-Respiratory -Food	R=only humans V=none
Diphtheria <u>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</u>	B	-Mild sore throat and fever -High fatigue and malaise -Swelling of the neck -Whitish membranes of tonsils and throat	none	-Respiratory -Direct contact	R=only humans V=none
Common cold	V	-Increased nasal secretions -Swelling of nasal mucosa -No fever	none	-Direct contact	R=only humans V= can live on surfaces

3. Summary of lower respiratory system infections:

Disease	V/B/P	Key symptoms	Associated disease	Mode trans	Vectors (V) Res hosts (R)
Bacterial pneumonia (pneumoccal pneumonia) <u>Streptococcus pneumoniae</u>	B	-Fever and severe chills -Cough, chest pains and sputum	-If systemic endocarditis or meningitis	-Respiratory	R=only humans V=none
Whooping cough (pertussis) <u>Bordetella pertussis</u>	B	-Starts with runny nose that develops into violet coughing -Cough a number of times in a row followed by intense inspiration (whoop)	none	-Respiratory	R=only humans V=none
Tuberculosis *** (consumption) <u>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</u>	B	-Tubercles (granulomas) in the lung -Dry deep cough that gets worse over a long period of time -Late in the infection cough up blood and cheesy material	None	-Respiratory	R=only humans V=none
Influenza ***	V	-Cough without sputum -Head and body aches, fever, chills -High fever - lingering cough	Reye's syndrome - liver and brain damage -Aspirin use increases the danger	-Respiratory -Direct contact	R=humans, pigs, birds, earth worms V=none

4. Summary of upper G.I. track infections:

Disease	V/B/P	Key symptoms	Associated disease	Mode trans	Vectors (V) Res hosts (R)
Gastritis and ulcers <u>Helicobacter pylori</u>	B	-Pain in mid and upper abdominal region	none	-Contaminated food or water?	R=humans, Dogs V=none
Mumps	V	-Fever -Swelling of one or both parotid glands	none	-Respiratory	R=only humans V=none

5. Summary of lower G.I. track infections:

Disease	V/B/P	Key symptoms	Associated disease	Mode trans	Vectors (V) Res hosts (R)
Cholera <u>Vibrio cholerae</u>	B	-Abrupt onset of massive painless diarrhea (rice and water stool diarrhea)	none	-Fecally contaminated water -Crabs and vegetables fertilized with night soil	R= humans and crabs V=Crabs
Shigellosis, (Shigella Dysentery) <u>Shigella</u> spp.	B	-Diarrhea with pus and blood -Often occurs with painful unproductive urges to defecate	none	-Fecally contaminated food or water -Direct contact - hand shakes	R= humans V=none
Typhoid fever <u>Salmonella typhi</u>	B	-Fever with severe headache -Watery diarrhea	none	-Fecally contaminated food or water -Contaminated milk	R= humans V=none

Hepatitis A***	V	-Loss of appetite and vigor -Jaundice - bile accumulates in the blood making the skin and eye whites yellow	none	-Fecally contaminated food, water or hands -Eating shellfish from contaminated water	R= many animals V= flies and cockroaches
Hepatitis B***	V		Cirrhosis	-Blood or Semen -Sexually transmitted -IV drug use - Transplacental	R= humans V=none
Hepatitis C***	V	-Loss of appetite and vigor -Jaundice - bile accumulates in the blood making the skin and eye whites yellow	Cirrhosis	-Blood or Semen -Sexually transmitted -IV drug use	R= humans V=none
Hepatitis D (Delta hepatitis)*** -This is a defective form of hepatitis B and is only found with hepatitis B infections	V	-Loss of appetite and vigor -Jaundice - bile accumulates in the blood making the skin and eye whites yellow	?	-Blood or Semen -Sexually transmitted -IV drug use	R= humans V=none
Hepatitis E***	V	-Loss of appetite and vigor -Jaundice - bile accumulates in the blood making the skin and eye whites yellow	none	-Fecally contaminated food, water or hands -Eating shellfish from contaminated water	R= humans V=none
Hepatitis G***	V		none	-Blood -IV drug use	R= humans V=none
Amoebic dysentery, Amebiasis <u>Entamoeba histolytica</u>	P	Chronic - intermittent diarrhea (4-6 stools per day) Acute -diarrhea (15-20 stools per day) -Ulceration of the gut	none	-Fecally contaminated food or water -Vegetables that night soil was used on	R= humans, dogs, pigs, monkeys V= flies and cockroaches

6. Summary of the **urinary and reproductive** track infections:

Disease	V/B/P	Key symptoms	Associated disease	Mode trans	Vectors (V) Res hosts (R)
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) - HIV virus	V	-Swollen lymph nodes -Weight loss -Night sweats -Skin cancers - Kaposi's spots	-Many secondary infections	-Blood or Semen -Sexually transmitted -IV drug use	R= humans V=none

7. Summary of **nervous system** infections:

Disease	V/B/P	Key symptoms	Associated disease	Mode trans	Vectors (V) Res hosts (R)
Leprosy, Hansen's disease <u>Mycobacterium leprae</u>	B	-Decrease in sensation in the skin - particularly in extremities -Increase or decrease in skin pigmentation where the nerves are affected -Infected areas of the skin loose hair, ability to sweat and all sensation -Skin ulcers slowly thicken and spread	none	Direct contact with infected people	R= humans, armadillos V=none
Polio (poliomyelitis)***	V	-Headache -Stiff neck -Causes selective paralysis by infection spinal nerves	Postpolio syndrome - muscles not affected by the disease are weak 15-50 years later	-Fecally contaminated food or water	R= humans V=none

9. Summary of blood and lymphatic infections:

Disease	V/B/P	Key symptoms	Associated disease	Mode trans	Vectors (V) Res hosts (R)
Bubonic Plague, Black Death <u>Yersinia pestis</u>	B	-Enlarged swollen lymph nodes in the area of flea bite -Patchy dark spots in the skin due to bleeding under the skin Distribution- Not in Australia	-none	-Flea bites -Flea feces in cuts from scratching -Respiratory route by cough aerosols	R= humans, rodents V=Fleas
Mononucleosis, *** Kissing disease Epstein-Barr (EB) virus	V	-Sore throat covered with grayish pus -Extreme fatigue -Swollen lymph nodes	Cancers - Burkitt's lymphoma and nasopharyngeal carcinoma	-Saliva transfer -Kissing -Eating utensils -Tooth brushes	R= humans V=none
Yellow Fever ***	V	-High fever -Bleeding from the nose -Bleeding into the skin -Jaundice Distribution- Tropical areas of South America Africa and Asia	none	-Mosquito bites	R= humans, monkeys V= mosquitoes