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BIOGRAPHY

- Dr. Bindu Sukumaran is an Assistant Professor in Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School, Singapore. She completed her Ph. D at Jawaharlal Nehru University India and post-doctoral training at Yale University, USA.
- Dr. Bindu has peer reviewed many articles. In 2012 December she was invited as speaker by Australian Society for Immunology, Special group meeting on Infection and Immunity, Melbourne.

RESEARCH INTEREST

Bacterial pathogenesis, Immunity and Inflammation.

BRIEF ACCOUNT ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INTRODUCTION

- Any disease caused by the presence of pathogens in the body is called an infectious disease. The main sources of pathogens are soil, contaminated water, and infected animals, including other people
- Infectious diseases are one of the major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide.
- Some of thee major diseases are HIV, tuberculosis and malaria.
- Bacteria, viruses, protozoans, fungi, and other parasites called pathogens are capable of causing a change that disrupts the homeostasis in the body.

Overview of

Bacterial infections

Bacterial meningitis

- Streptococcus pneumoniae
- Neisseria meningitidis
- Haemophilus influenzae
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Listeria monocytogenes

Otitis media

Streptococcus pneumoniae

Pneumonia

Community-acquired:

- Streptococcus pneumoniae
- Haemophilus influenzae
- Staphylococcus aureus Atypical:
- Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- Chlamydia pneumoniae
- Legionella pneumophila

Tuberculosis

 Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Skin infections

- Staphylococcus aureus
- Streptococcus pyogenes
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Eye infections

- Staphylococcus aureus
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- Chlamydia trachomatis

Sinusitis

- Streptococcus pneumoniae
- Haemophilus influenzae

Upper respiratory tract infection

- Streptococcus pyogenes
- Haemophilus influenzae

Gastritis

- Helicobacter pylori

Food poisoning

- Campylobacter jejuni
- Salmonella
- Shigella
- Clostridium
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Escherichia coli

Sexually transmitted diseases

- Chlamydia trachomatis
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- Treponema pallidum
- Ureaplasma urealyticum
- Haemophilus ducreyi

Urinary tract infections

- Escherichia coli
- Other Enterobacteriaceae
- Staphylococcus saprophyticus
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa

SOME EXAMPLES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Cause	Affected Organ	Transmission
Smallpox	Virus	Skin	Droplet
Influenza	Virus	Respiratory system	Direct contact
HIV/AIDS	Virus	Immune system	Body Fluid
Hepatitis B	Virus	Liver	Body Fluid
Tetanus	Bacteria	Nervous system	Puncture Wound
Strep Throat	Bacteria	Respiratory system	Droplet
Tuberculosis	Bacteria	Respiratory	Droplet

SPREADING INFECTIOUS DISEASE

- Physical contact with infected person
- Contact with contaminated object
- Environmental sources
- Contact with contaminated animals

CONTAMINATED ANIMALS

- Animal bites
- *Eating bad food*
- Rabies/ Malaria/ Bird flu
- HIV/ AIDS

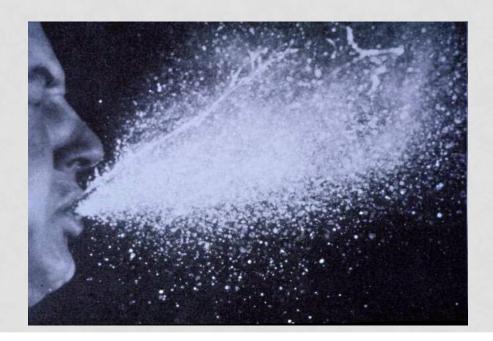
CONTAMINATED OBJECT

- Most infections die quickly when exposed to air
- Some can live on objects
- Lice



CONTACT WITH CONTAMINATED PERSON

- Skin to skin contact
- Sneeze/ cough
- Cold/STI/flu/chicken pox



STAGES OF DISEASE

- 1. Exposure
- 2. Incubation Period
- 3. Prodromal Period
- 4. Acute Stage
- 5. Recovery Stage
- 6. Convalescence
- 7. Immunity

