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Journal of Tropical Diseases & public Health

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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
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 causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide.

Some of the 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

Eye infections
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- Chlamydia trachomatis

Sinusitis
- Streptococcus pneumoniae
- Haemophilus influenzae

Otitis media
- Streptococcus pneumoniae

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

Tuberculosis
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Sexually transmitted diseases
- Chlamydia trachomatis
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- Treponema pallidum
- Ureaplasma urealyticum
- Haemophilus ducreyi

Urinary tract infections
- Escherichia coli
- Other Enterobacteriaceae
- Staphylococcus saprophyticus
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Gastritis
- Helicobacter pylori

Upper respiratory tract infection
- Streptococcus pyogenes
- Haemophilus influenzae

Food poisoning
- Campylobacter jejuni
- Salmonella
- Shigella
- Clostridium
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Escherichia coli
## SOME EXAMPLES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Affected Organ</th>
<th>Transmission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>Droplet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Respiratory system</td>
<td>Direct contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Immune system</td>
<td>Body Fluid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>Body Fluid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Nervous system</td>
<td>Puncture Wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strep Throat</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Respiratory system</td>
<td>Droplet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Respiratory</td>
<td>Droplet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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