

## Brief Note on Bacteria Infectious Diseases

Ludwig Karine\*

Department of Epidemiology, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA

\*Corresponding author: Dr Ludwig Karine, Department of Epidemiology, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA, E-mail:

ludwig.karine12@chu.edu

Received date: August 20, 2021; Accepted date: September 03, 2021; Published date: September 10, 2021

Citation: Karine L (2021) Brief Note on Bacteria Infectious Diseases. *Epidemiol Sci* 11: 003.

Copyright: © 2021 Karine L. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

### About the Study

Diseases caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites are known as infectious diseases. In and on our bodies, numerous creatures exist. They are even beneficial. Some microbes, however, may cause illness in specific circumstances. Bacterial illnesses refer to any sickness caused by bacteria. These are a kind of microbes that we can see under a microscope. Other microbes include viruses, fungus, and parasites.

Less than 1% of bacteria are harmful to the mankind; it can infiltrate our body (the host) and cause us to get unwell. Microbes cause infectious diseases such as the flu and measles. The following are examples of common harmful microorganisms and the illnesses they cause:

- Food poisoning is caused by *E. coli* and *Salmonella*.
- *Helicobacter pylori* cause gastritis and ulcers.
- The sexually transmitted illness gonorrhea is caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoea*.
- Meningitis is caused by *Neisseria meningitidis*.
- Boils, cellulitis, abscesses, wound infections, toxic shock syndrome, pneumonia, and food poisoning are among diseases caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*.
- Streptococcal bacteria can cause pneumonia, meningitis, ear infections, and strep throat, among other illnesses.

Bacterial infections are infectious and can cause a variety of serious or life-threatening consequences, including bacteremia (blood poisoning), renal failure, and toxic shock syndrome.

### Symptoms of bacterial diseases

The symptoms of bacterial infections differ depending on the type of infection, the body part affected, and other factors such as the patient's age and medical history. Bacterial illnesses can have symptoms that are similar to those of other diseases including colitis, influenza, and viral infections.

The following are some examples of bacterial illness symptoms:

- Urine that is bloody and uncomfortable to urinate
- Diarrhea
- Symptoms of influenza (fatigue, fever, sore throat, headache, cough, aches, and pains).
- Irritability
- Vomiting and nausea
- Joint, ear or stomach discomfort is all example of pain that might occur
- Abscesses, rashes, and lesions
- Weakness in the neck

Symptoms of a bacterial infection in newborns might include:

- Difficulty with feeding, Bulging of the soft area on top of the head
- Crying or fussiness that is excessive
- Insomnia is a condition in which a person is too tired

### Causes of bacterial diseases

Bacterial illnesses are caused by bacteria that are toxic to humans (pathogenic bacteria). The great majority of bacteria do not cause disease, and many are beneficial and even essential for overall health. Bacterial illnesses develop when harmful bacteria enter a usually sterile region of the body. When they crowd out the beneficial bacteria in locations like the gut, vaginal canal, or mouth, they can cause problems. Bacterial infections, which are less frequent, can develop when good bacteria proliferate uncontrolled.

Bacterial pathogens can enter the body in a variety of ways, including:

- Bite wounds, cuts, rashes, abrasions, and other breaches in the skin, gums, and tissues can all be contaminated
- Consuming tainted food
- Getting bitten by a disease-carrying bug
- Inhaling polluted airborne droplets through the nose and lungs
- Through eyes, ears, or urethra
- Not washing your hands before eating or touching your mouth, eyes, or nose, and handling contaminated excrement or bodily fluids

When bacteria enter the body, a healthy immune system recognizes them as foreign intruders and attempts to destroy or prevent them from multiplying. Even in a healthy individual, however, the body is not always capable of preventing germs from growing and spreading. As dangerous bacteria multiply, they can push out beneficial bacteria and microorganisms and generate toxins that injure cells of the body.

### Treatment for bacterial disease

Antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections. They operate by killing or preventing dangerous germs from multiplying and spreading. They also can be used to treat various microorganisms. Depending on the kind and severity of the bacterial infection as well as other variables, antibiotics may be administered orally, intravenously, or intramuscularly.

Antibiotics come in a variety of forms, including:

- Aminoglycosides
- Cephalosporin
- Macrolides
- Penicillin
- Quinolones
- Tetracycline