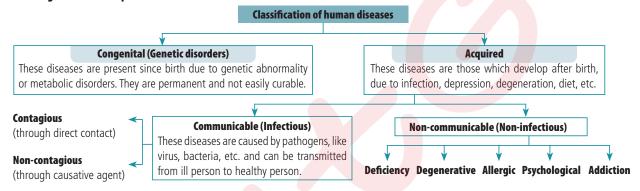
# **HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASES**

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#### **COMMON DISEASES IN HUMANS**

- The word disease (dis-ease) literally means disturbed ease or discomfort. Diseases that occurs suddenly and last for only short period of time are called **acute diseases**, *e.g.*, cold, typhoid, cholera, etc. **Chronic diseases** last for long period of time even as much as lifetime, *e.g.* elephantiasis, diabetes, atherosclerosis, arthritis, etc.
- Genetic disorders, infections and lifestyle are some factors which directly affect health and cause diseases.
- Human beings are prone to a wide variety of diseases. These diseases can be broadly grouped into two types : congenital and acquired.



#### **COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

Communicable (infectious) diseases are those caused by some biological agents or **pathogens**. These may be viruses, bacteria, protozoans, fungi, helminths, etc. Various communicable diseases are listed in the given tables:

Table: Viral diseases

Disease	Pathogen	Symptoms	Mode of spread	Vaccine/Treatment
Poliomyelitis	Enterovirus (Poliovirus)	Paralysis of skeletal muscle	Faecal oral route	Salk vaccine, OPV (Oral polio vaccine)
Chikungunya	Chikungunya virus	Sudden onset of fever, crippling, joint pain	By bite of <i>Aedes</i> aegypti mosquito	Paracetamol, aspirin
Dengue or break bone fever	Flavi-ribo virus	Sudden onset of high fever, frontal headache, pain behind eyes, muscles and joint pains	By bite of <i>Aedes</i> aegypti mosquito	Bed rest, analgesic and antipyretic medicines, platelet transfusion
Rhinitis (Common cold)	Rhino viruses	Nasal congestion, sore throat, cough, headache, slight fever, etc.	Droplet infection	Antihistamines and decongestants

**Table: Bacterial diseases** 

Disease	Pathogen	Symptoms	Mode of spread	Vaccine/Treatment
Typhoid	Salmonella typhi	High fever, low pulse rate, abdominal pain, frequent stools	Faecal oral route	Terramycin, chloromycetin Detection : Widal test
Pneumonia	Streptococcus pneumoniae and Haemophilus influenzae	High fever, difficulty in breathing due to collection of mucus in alveoli and bronchioles of lungs	Sputum of patient	Penicillin, streptomycin, ampicillin

Cholera	Vibrio cholerae	Frequent stools like rice water, vomiting	Faecal oral route	Oral rehydration therapy, tetracycline, chloramphenicol
Tuberculosis (Koch's disease)	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	Cough, blood containing sputum, pain in chest, loss of appetite, excessive fatigue	Droplet infection	BCG vaccine, isoniazid, streptomycin, rifampicin
Diphtheria	Corynebacterium diphtheriae	Sore throat, hoarseness, difficulty in breathing	Droplet infection	DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus) vaccine
Whooping cough (Pertussis)	Bordetella pertussis	Whooping sound, face becomes red during coughing, convulsions	Droplet infection	DPT vaccine
Tetanus (Lock jaw)	Clostridium tetani	Spasms of muscles of jaw and face, severe pain	Wound infection	DPT vaccine

#### MALARIA

- Malaria is a fatal disease of human beings caused by a protozoan parasite, Plasmodium. It is digenetic; i.e., it has two hosts: mosquito (Anopheles) is primary or definitive host where sexual stages of the parasite occurs whereas human being is intermediate or secondary host where asexual phase of malarial parasite occurs.
- Sir Ronald Ross, a doctor who was born at Almora in India established that malarial parasite is transmitted by bite of female *Anopheles* mosquito. In 1902, he got Nobel prize for this discovery.

#### LIFE CYCLE OF PLASMODIUM

- (i) Plasmodium enters the human body as sporozoites through the bite of infected female Anopheles mosquito.
- (ii) The sporozoites reach the liver through blood where, they reproduce asexually and attack the red blood cells (RBCs) resulting in their rupture.
- (iii) The rupture of RBCs is associated with the release of a toxin known as haemozoin, which is responsible for the high recurring fever and the chill/shivering recurring every 3/4 days.

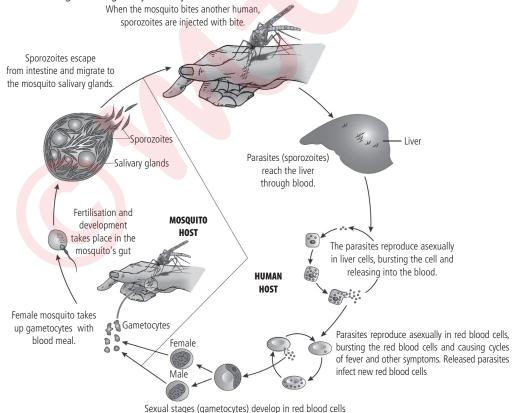


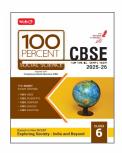
Fig.: Stages in the life cycle of *Plasmodium* 

- (iv) Gametocytes (sexual stages) develop in the RBCs of female *Anopheles*.
- (v) The female parasite then enters the mosquito's body along with the blood when it bites the infected person.
- (vi) Further development occurs in stomach wall of mosquito and gamete fuse to form a zygote.
- (vii) Thus, the zygote undergoes further development in the body of the mosquito to form sporozoites.
- (viii) These sporozoites are then transported and stored in salivary glands of mosquito and are transferred into a human body during the bite of the mosquito.
- **Symptoms:** Influenza like illness, shaking, chills, headache, nausea, diarrhoea and anaemia may occur.
- Treatment: Drug obtained from *Cinchona* tree bark called **quinine** and its derivatives like chloroquine, primaquine, camoquine, artemisinin from *Artemisia annua* are used to cure malaria.
- **Prevention:** Malaria can be prevented by killing mosquitoes by spraying DDT, BHC, etc., and also by using mosquito repellents, mosquito nets, etc.



### Strictly Updated as per the CBSE Syllabus Released on 28th March 2025

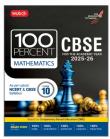
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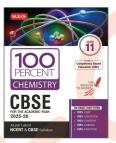
















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