

# Сифиліс

random|plasmid

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## Историческая справка

В Европе первые упоминания о вспышке сифилиса относятся к 1495 году. А уже через пять лет, к 1500 году, болезнь охватила всю Европу, проникла в Россию, Южную Африку, Азию и другие страны. Заболевание протекало очень тяжело и унесло жизни более 5 миллионов человек.

Понятие «звездная болезнь» появилось еще несколько столетий назад. Раньше такой болезнью называли сифилис. Сифилитические язвы заживали с образованием рубцов, похожих на звезду, за что заболевание и получило свое народное название.



# Заражение сифилисом

## Источник и пути передачи

Источник – больной человек, антропоноз

Путь заражения	Характеристика
Половой путь	Основной путь инфицирования, при нарушении целостности кожных покровов и слизистых оболочек
Контактно-бытовой	при поцелуях, укусах, кормлении грудью, а также при профессиональных прямых контактах медицинского персонала .
Гемотрансфузионный	При переливании крови больного сифилисом (трансплантации)
Трансплацентарный	Инфицирование происходит через сосуды пораженной плаценты в период беременности и ведет к внутриутробному заражению сифилисом плода.



# Инкубационный период сифилиса

Инкубационный период сифилиса обычно составляет 3-4 недели (от 2 до 6 недель).



Chemically, DNA consists of two polynucleotide chains called nucleotides, held together by hydrogen bonds. These two strands are antiparallel to each other and are therefore anti-coding. Each nucleotide sugar is one of four types of nucleoside bases: A is the sequence of these four bases on the backbone that encodes information. This information is read using the genetic code. A 3' end of the strand of the amino acids within proteins. The bases are used for copying stretches of DNA into the messenger RNA, in a process called transcription.

When cells, DNA is organized into long linear structures called chromosomes. These chromosomes are duplicated before cells divide in a process called cell replication. Eukaryotic organisms contain their DNA in the nucleus and some of their DNA is associated with nuclear and nuclear proteins (1). In contrast, prokaryotes do not have a nucleus and their DNA only as a single circular chromosome. Within the chromosome, DNA is organized into functional units called genes, which are transcribed into messenger RNA. These genes are then translated into proteins, which are used for various cellular functions. These proteins and other molecules, including those between DNA and other proteins, define the structure which parts of the DNA are transcribed.



DNA with its many possible conformations that include A-DNA, B-DNA, and Z-DNA forms. Although only B-DNA and Z-DNA have been directly observed in biological systems (10). The conformation of DNA sequence is highly sensitive to the hydration level, chemical environment, and the nature, type, and concentration of ions, and the presence of polymers in solution (11).

The first published reports of a DNA X-ray diffraction pattern were also B-DNA used analysis based on a structural formula that provided only a limited number of structural parameters that had been proposed by Wilkins et al. (12). For the first time, DNA was shown in terms of space-filling models (13). In the 1950s, Watson and Crick proposed their model of the DNA structure based on the X-ray diffraction data of Rosalind Franklin and Maurice Wilkins. It is generally accepted that the structure was a double helix (14).

Although B-DNA forms a local common under the conditions found in cells, it is a well-defined conformation but a flexible one. Small-scale conformational changes that occur at the high hydration level of DNA, which is particularly important in the cell. These conformational changes are associated with the DNA structure and are associated with a significant degree of flexibility (15).

Compared to B-DNA, the A-DNA form is a wider, more compact, and more rigid structure. The A-DNA form is a common conformation of DNA, which is particularly important in the cell. It may be the most common form of DNA in the cell, which is particularly important in the cell. The A-DNA form is a common conformation of DNA, which is particularly important in the cell.



# Симптомы сифилиса

Симптомы сифилиса очень разнообразны. Они меняются в зависимости от стадии заболевания. Выделяют три стадии сифилиса.





























