

PLAGUE



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WHAT IS PLAGUE?

- PLAGUE IS AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE WHICH IS CAUSED BY THE BACTERIUM **YERSINIA PESTIS**
- PLAGUE IS AN SEVER ILLNESS THAT CAN RESULT IN PNEUMONIA, BLOOD INFECTION AND IF LEFT UNTREATED IT CAN EVEN CAUSE DEATH.
- THE PLAGUE IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE “ BLACK DEATH” , BECAUSE THIS INFECTIOUS DISEASE KILLED NEARLY 200 MILLION PEOPLE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.



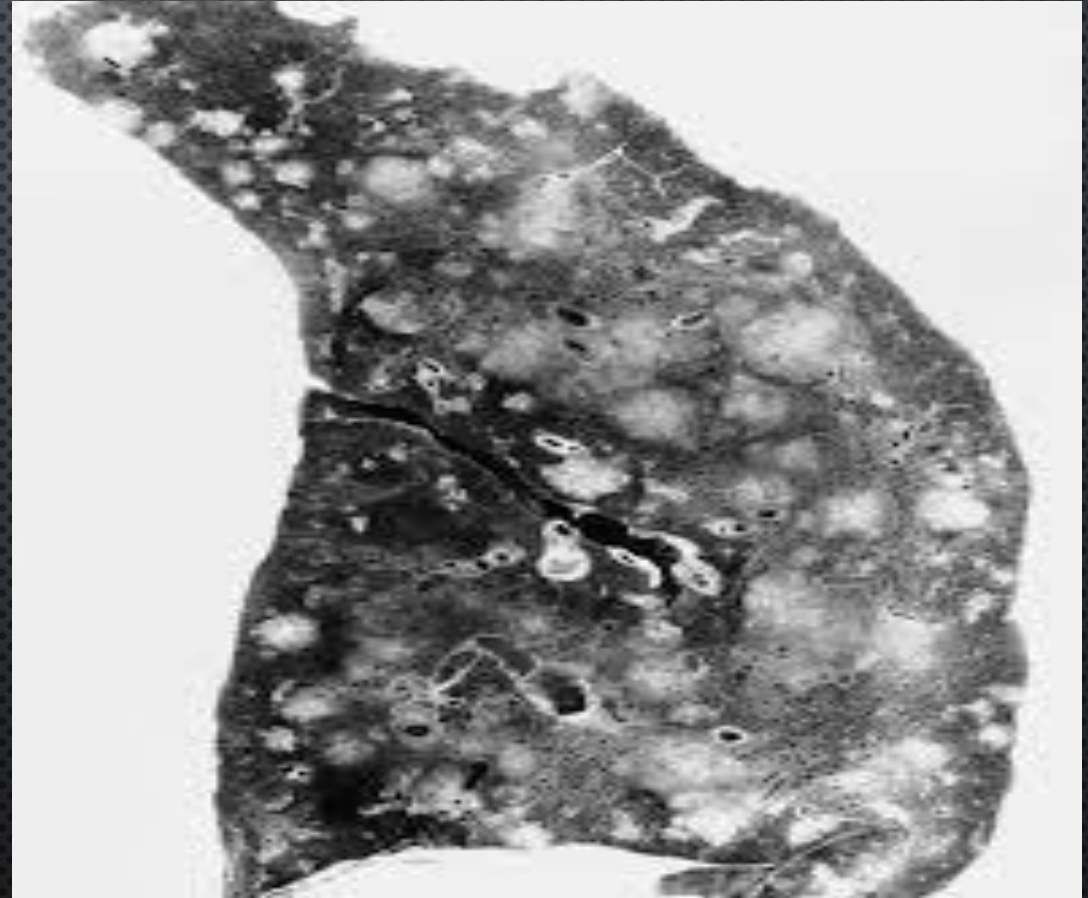
TYPES OF PLAGUE

- PNEUMONIC PLAGUE
- BUBONIC PLAGUE
- SEPTICEMIC PLAGUE



PNEUMONIC PLAGUE

- PNEUMONIC PLAGUE: IT IS AN INFECTION OF LUNG, IT OCCURS WHEN ANY PERSON INHALES THE BACTERIA. THE SYMPTOMS OCCURS USUALLY IN 1 TO 4 DAYS



BUBONIC PLAGUE

- **BUBONIC PLAGUE:** IT IS THE INFECTION OF LYMPH NODES, IT IS THE MOST COMMON FORM OF PLAGUE THAT OCCURS BECAUSE OF FLEAS BITE. IN THIS FORM OF PLAGUE THE BACTERIA ENTERS IN THE SKIN AND AFFECTS THE LYMPH NODE AS A RESULT THE LYMPH NODES GETS RED, SWOLLEN AND PAINFUL



SEPTICEMIC PLAGUE

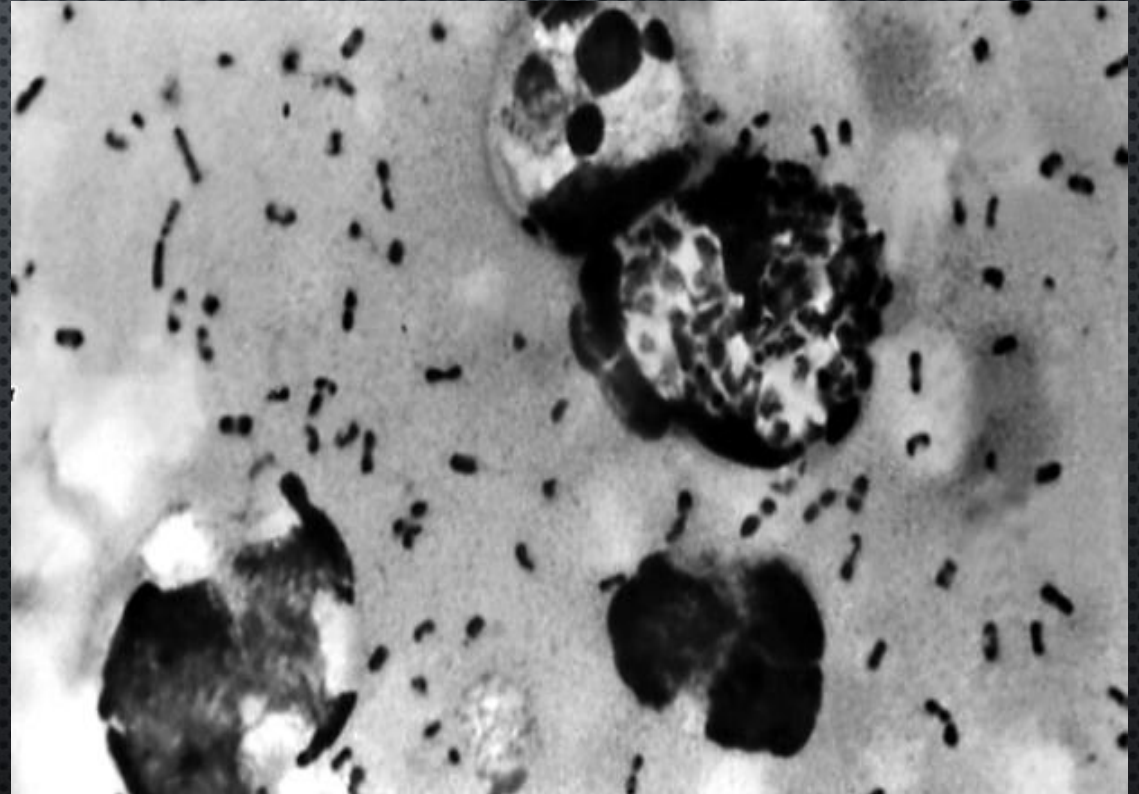
- SEPTICEMIC PLAGUE: IT IS A BLOOD INFECTION CAUSED BY PLAGUE BACTERIA, IT CAN OCCUR DUE TO MANY REASONS LIKE FLEABITES, TOUCHING THE PLAGUE INFECTED MATERIALS WITH BROKEN SKIN OR THE INFECTION CAN BE SPREAD FROM THE LUNGS OR BUBO, IT IS MOST LETHAL PLAGUE





SYMPTOMS OF PLAGUE

- FEVER
- CHILLS
- BODY ACHES
- SORE THROAT
- HEADACHE
- WEAKNESS
- NAUSEA
- CONSTIPATION, DIARRHOEA
- STIFF NECK



Plague: Case Classification

- Suspected: Clinically compatible case w/o presumptive or confirmatory lab results
- Probable: Clinically compatible case with presumptive lab results
- Confirmed: Clinically compatible case with confirmatory lab results

TREATMENT

- SEVERAL CLASSES OF ANTIBIOTICS ARE EFFECTIVE IN TREATING BUBONIC PLAGUE. THESE INCLUDE AMINOGLYCOSIDES SUCH AS STREPTOMYCIN AND GENTAMICIN, TETRACYCLINES (ESPECIALLY DOXYCYCLINE), AND THE FLUOROQUINOLONE CIPROFLOXACIN. MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH TREATED CASES OF BUBONIC PLAGUE IS ABOUT 1–15%, COMPARED TO A MORTALITY OF 40–60% IN UNTREATED CASES.

TREATMENT

- PEOPLE POTENTIALLY INFECTED WITH THE PLAGUE NEED IMMEDIATE TREATMENT AND SHOULD BE GIVEN ANTIBIOTICS WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE FIRST SYMPTOMS TO PREVENT DEATH. OTHER TREATMENTS INCLUDE OXYGEN, INTRAVENOUS FLUIDS, AND RESPIRATORY SUPPORT. PEOPLE WHO HAVE HAD CONTACT WITH ANYONE INFECTED BY PNEUMONIC PLAGUE ARE GIVEN PROPHYLACTIC ANTIBIOTICS. USING THE BROAD-BASED ANTIBIOTIC STREPTOMYCIN HAS PROVEN TO BE DRAMATICALLY SUCCESSFUL AGAINST THE BUBONIC PLAGUE WITHIN 12 HOURS OF INFECTION.

PROPHYLAXIS

- PREVENTION OF DRIFT FROM ENDEMIC FOCI.
- OBSERVANCE OF SANITARY AND HYGIENIC MEASURES – WASHING HANDS, HEAT TREATING FOOD
- EARLY DETECTION, ISOLATION AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS AND VIBRATION CARRIERS