

Chain in Infection

Infection Agent

This infectious agent is any microorganism that is capable of producing an infection.

- Autoclaving instruments destroys an infectious agent

Reservoir Host

This is the place where the microorganism resides. it can be a food, water, or human source

- Eliminating water and refrigeration of food

Route of Transmission

can be direct or indirect transmission which involves an intermediate

- washing of hands helps prevent transmission.

Susceptible Host

This is the person who is susceptible to an infection. A compromised host is a person at increased risk.

Portal of Entry

This is the place where the infectious agent enters the body

- A needle stick entry allows agent to enter host.

Portal of Exit

In order for an etiologic agent to establish an infection, the microorganism must leave the reservoir.

Viral Infection | Parotitis

Parotitis Mumps

Agent Mumps virus

Incubation 14-21 days

Per. of com. Shortly before & after onset of parotitis

Transmission Direct & indirect contact.

Symptoms fever, headache, anorexia, malaise

Treatment Analgesic for pain and antipyretic

Bacterial Infection | Helminthic

Helminths are pathogenic or parasitic worms

- Nematodes Roundworms
- Trematodes Flukes
- Cestodes Tapeworms

Reservoir eggs of feces or urine

Transmission oral cavity by food or hands

Bacterial Infection | Parasitic

Organisms that live on and obtain their food supply. Frequently seen parasites in children are lice and scabies

Pediculosis capitis (Head lice)

Sx Small, white flecks on hair shaft, Extreme pruritus

Treatment Wash with shampoo, fine toothed comb

Pediculosis (Public lice)

Sx Same as for head lice except on pubic hair

Treatment same as head lice

Scabies (Female mite)

Sx Black burrow filled w/ mite feces 1-2 in.

Treatment wash area with lindane or permethrin

The Infectious Process

Pathogen any organism that causes disease:

Viruses, bacteria rickettsiae

Helminths Fungi

4 Phases or Periods

Incubation: time between entry and onset of symptoms

Prodromal: time when person feels abnormal or weak

Illness: person feels typical symptoms.

Convalescent: person recovers from the infection

Viral Infection | Exanthem Subitum

Exanthem Subitum Roseola infantum

viral infection of very young children that causes high fever followed by a rash. ages 6 mos to 3 yrs.

Agent Human Herpesvirus-6 (HHV-6)

Incubation Approx. 10 days

Per. of com. During febrile period

Transmission Unknown

Symptoms high fever, rash develops

Treatment measures to reduce discomfort

Viral Infection | Rubella

Rubella German Measles

Affects older school age and adolescent

Agent Rubella virus

Incubation 14 to 21 days

Per. of com. approx 7-5 days after rashes appear

Transmission Direct and indirect contact w/ droplets

Symptoms fever, malaise, anorexia, conjunctivitis.

Treatments reduce discomfort of rash & fever

Viral Infection | Rubeola

Rubeola Measles (koplik's spot)

Sometimes called brown or black, regular or 7day measles to differentiate it from rubella. (german 3days)

Agent Measles virus

Incubation 10-12 days

Per. of com. 5th day till the first few days of rashes

Transmission Direct & indirect contact w/ droplets



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Published 15th February, 2021.
Last updated 15th February, 2021.
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Viral Infection | Rubeola (cont)

Symptoms	fever, malaise, coryza, conjunctivitis.
Treatment	reduce discomfort of rash and fever

Viral Infection | Varicella

Varicella Chicken Pox

It causes an itchy rash with small, fluid-filled blisters.

Agent Varicella zoster virus

Incubation 10-12 days

Per. of com. day before rash to 5-6 days after

Transmission Direct & indirect contact.

Symptoms fever, malaise, lesions, vesicle to crust

Treatment antihistamine, antipyretic, acyclovir

Viral Infection | Herpes Zoster

Herpes Zoster Shingles

Once you have had chickenpox, varicella-zoster virus remains in your body's nerve tissues and never really goes away. Herpes zoster could be activated

Agent Varicella zoster virus

Incubation 2-12 days

Per. of com. day before rash to 5-6 days after

Transmission Direct & indirect contact.

Symptoms pruritus, cutaneous vesicular lesions

Treatment acyclovir, analgesia for pain

Viral Infection | Variola

Variola Smallpox

Agent Smallpox virus

Incubation 7-17 days

Per. of com. from onset of rash till crust shed

Transmission Direct & indirect contact.

Prodromal 3-4 days of chills, fever, vomiting

Symptoms macules, papules, vesicles & pustules

Treatment VIG to suppress symptoms & antibiotics

Viral Infection | Poliovirus

Poliovirus Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)

Agent Polio virus

Incubation 7-17 days

Per. of com. 1-6 weeks. before onset of Sx

Transmission Direct & indirect contact.

Symptoms Fever, nausea, body pain, vomiting

Treatment bed rest, analgesia, moist hot packs

Viral Infection | Rabies

Agent Rabies virus

Incubation 2-6 weeks as long as 12 months

Per. of com. 3-2 days before onset of Sx

Transmission Bite of rabid animals, saliva

Symptoms hyperexcitability, twitching, seizure

Treatment Rabies vaccine and anti-rabies serum

Bacterial Infection | Rickettsia

- A genus of small, rod-shaped, round to pleomorphic

- True bacteria, gram neg, cultivable in living tissues

Pathogenesis Replicate in endothelial cells, skin rash

Transmission Transmitted by lice, fleas, ticks, mites

Bacterial Infection | Fungal

Children fungi can cause superficial infection on skin, nails and hair like oral thrush

Superficial on the skin

Subcutaneous Tissues under the skin

Systemic in deeper tissues