

Mumps: Causes, Symptoms, and Prevention

A Presentation on Mumps Infection

Introduction

- -Mumps is a viral infection caused by the paramyxovirus.
- -It primarily affects the salivary glands, especially the parotid glands.
- -The disease spreads through respiratory droplets and direct contact.

Causes & Transmission

- -Highly contagious mumps virus spreads through:
 - • Coughing and sneezing
 - • Sharing utensils
 - • Close contact with an infected person
- -The virus enters through the nose or mouth and infects the salivary glands.

Symptoms

- -Swelling and pain in the parotid glands
- -Fever, headache, muscle aches
- -Fatigue and loss of appetite
- -Possible complications: meningitis, encephalitis, or orchitis

Diagnosis

- -Clinical examination of swollen glands
- -Blood tests to detect antibodies
- -PCR tests to confirm the virus

Treatment

- -No specific antiviral treatment, but symptoms can be managed with:
 - • Pain relievers (ibuprofen, acetaminophen)
 - • Rest and hydration
 - • Warm or cold compresses to ease swelling

Conclusion

- -Mumps is a preventable but contagious disease.
- -Vaccination is the most effective way to protect against mumps.
- -Early diagnosis and supportive care help in reducing complications.

Prevention

- -MMR vaccine (Measles, Mumps, and Rubella)
- -Good hygiene practices: handwashing and avoiding sharing items
- -Isolating infected individuals

Introduction

- •COVID-19 is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.
- •First identified in Wuhan, China in December .2019
- •Spread rapidly and declared a global pandemic.
- •Transmitted mainly via respiratory droplets.

Types of Coronaviruses

- •SARS-CoV (2003): Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
- •MERS-CoV (2012): Middle East Respiratory Syndrome
- •SARS-CoV-2 (2019): Causes COVID-19 pandemic

Common Symptoms

- •Fever
- •Cough
- •Fatigue
- •Loss of taste or smell
- •Shortness of breath
- •Headache
- •Muscle aches
- •Sore throat
- •Diarrhea (less common)

Severe Symptoms

- •Difficulty breathing
- •Chest pain or pressure
- •Confusion or inability to stay awake
- •Bluish lips or face
- •Requires immediate medical attention

COVID-19 Vaccines

- •Pfizer-BioNTech (mRNA)
- •Moderna (mRNA)
- •AstraZeneca (Viral Vector)
- •Johnson & Johnson (Viral Vector)
- •Sinopharm & Sinovac (Inactivated Virus)
- •Vaccines reduce severity, hospitalization, and death.

Patient Care

- •Isolate from others
- •Rest and stay hydrated
- •Take medications to manage symptoms
- •Monitor oxygen levels
- •Seek medical help if condition worsens

Prevention Tips

- •Wash hands frequently
- •Wear masks in public places
- •Keep physical distance
- •Avoid crowded places
- •Get vaccinated and boosted

Conclusion

- •COVID-19 is a global health challenge
- •Prevention and vaccination are key
- •Early care can save lives
- •Awareness and responsibility help protect communities

Hepatitis C

A Comprehensive Overview of the Disease
and Its Health Implications

Introduction

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. •

It can cause both acute and chronic infections, potentially leading to severe liver damage, cirrhosis, or liver cancer. •

Causes and Modes of Transmission

- Contact with infected blood (e.g., shared needles).
- Blood transfusions or organ transplants without proper screening (rare today due to modern testing).
 - Unsafe medical practices or use of unsterilized equipment.
- Less commonly, through sexual contact or from mother to child during birth

Symptoms

- Often asymptomatic in the early stages.
- Acute cases may cause fatigue, nausea, abdominal pain, and jaundice.
- Chronic cases can progress to severe liver damage, cirrhosis, or liver cancer.

Diagnosis

- Antibody test for Hepatitis C.
- HCV RNA test to detect the virus's genetic material.
- Liver function tests and ultrasound imaging.

Treatment

Direct-acting antiviral (DAA) •
medications.

Cure rates of up to 95%. •

Treatment plans vary depending on liver •
damage and overall health.

Preventio n

- Avoid sharing personal items like razors or toothbrushes.
- Use sterile needles and safe medical practices.
- Screen blood and organs before transfusion or transplant.
- Raise public awareness and promote health education

Conclusion

- Hepatitis C is preventable and treatable.
- Early diagnosis significantly improves the chances of a cure.
- Public health efforts and awareness campaigns are key to reducing transmission.

Reference

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Reliable medical sources (e.g., WHO, •
CDC).

Thank you for your •
attention

EBOLA VIRUS

INTRODUCTION

.A severe viral disease causing hemorrhagic fever -

.1976 First discovered in -

**Transmitted from animals to humans and through infected -
.body fluids**

TRANSMISSION METHODS

- **Contact with infected body fluids.**
- **Touching contaminated objects.**
 - **Handling infected animals.**

SYMPTOMS

days 21 - 2 Incubation period: ** ** -

.Early stage: ** Fever, weakness, muscle pain, headache ** -

Advanced stage: ** Vomiting, bloody diarrhea, internal and ** -
.external bleeding, organ failure

DIAGNOSIS

- Based on symptoms and lab tests:
 - PCR test (detects the virus).
 - ELISA test (detects antibodies).

CONCLUSION

**Ebola is a deadly virus, but prevention and awareness help -
.reduce its spread**

**Vaccination and global cooperation are key to controlling -
.outbreaks**

PREVENTION

- .Avoid contact with infected body fluids -**
- .Use personal protective equipment -**
- .Maintain proper hygiene -**
- .Get vaccinated in high-risk areas -**

INTERVENTIONS DURING OUTBREAKS

- .Isolation and treatment -**
- .Strengthening health systems -**
 - .Contact tracing -**
 - .Rapid response -**

The Flu Is a Contagious Respiratory Illness Caused by the Influenza Virus. It Can Cause Mild to Severe Illness, and at Times Can Lead to Death.

Every Year in the Us, on Average:

- 5% to 20% of the population gets the flu.
- More than 200,000 people are hospitalized from flu complications.
- About 36,000 people die from the flu.

Flu: The virus

- Influenza viruses that cause serious human disease are divided into two groups: A and B.
- Influenza A
 - Most widespread type, responsible for major worldwide epidemics
 - Divided into subgroups based on two proteins on the surface of the virus
 - haemagglutinin (H) (15 subgroups)
 - neuraminidase (N) (9 subgroups)
 - H1N1 and H3N2 (associated with more deaths) are the current subtypes of flu virus A in humans
- Minor genetic changes in the virus help it to escape the immune system's memory. To keep up with these changes, influenza vaccines must be reformulated annually.

Flu Symptoms

- Fever, headache, dry cough, sore throat
extreme tiredness
- Runny or stuffy nose, muscle aches,
stomach symptoms, such as nausea and
vomiting and diarrhea

How Flu Spreads

- Flu viruses spread mainly from person to person through coughing or sneezing.
- Many times you pass on the flu to someone else before you even know that you are sick.

Preventing Flu: Get Vaccinated

- The single best way to protect against the flu is to get vaccinated each year. October or November is the best time to get vaccinated.
- Flu Mist is also available, it is sprayed directly into the nostril.

Who Should Not be Vaccinated

- People with a severe allergy to eggs
- People who have had a reaction to the vaccine in the past
- People who have a moderate or severe illness with a fever should wait to get the vaccine until their symptoms lessen

The Flu Shot:

The viruses in the flu shot are killed, so you cannot get the flu from a flu shot. Some minor side effects are:

- Soreness, redness, or swelling at the injection site
- Fever (100 degrees or less)
- Aches
- Taking Tylenol for a couple of days should alleviate any problems that you have.

Good Health Habits for Prevention

- Avoid close contact
- Stay at home when you are sick
- Cover your mouth and nose
- Clean your hands
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth
- Practice other good health habits: plenty of sleep, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids and eat nutritious foods.

THANK YOU

The image features a solid blue background. In the center, the words "THANK YOU" are written in a bold, white, serif font. On the right side of the image, there is a decorative graphic element consisting of a blue shape that curves from the top right towards the bottom right, resembling a stylized corner or a piece of a larger shape.