

The Introduction of Community and Communicable Diseases: A Review

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ABSTRACT: According to WHO, it's defined as Microorganisms that can transfer from person to person either directly or indirectly include bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi. These organisms are the source of infectious diseases. Some are spread by insect bites, while others are brought on by drinking tainted water or food. Through sneezing, coughing, and droplet formation, the contagious illness had proliferated.

Many infectious diseases, including influenza, dengue fever, chicken pox, TB, niph, and corona. Corona and niph are two communicable diseases that have mostly occurred recently.

KEYWORDS: Communicable diseases, covid, niph, Tb, Malariaia, community, problems

INTRODUCTION :

Communicable disease defined microorganism that transfer one person to other person either directly or indirectly like bacteria , viruses, parasites and fungi.

CORONA: The SARS-CoV-2 virus is the infectious agent that causes the coronavirus disease (COVID-19). The majority of virus-infected individuals will recover from mild to moderate respiratory infection without the need for additional care. Nonetheless, a small percentage will get really sick and need medical care. There was no vaccination available at the time, and COVID had grown uncontrollably. Or no vaccine or treatment had been introduced in the initial stage. These were the issues that one had to deal with in their early years. We learned about the covaxin vaccine within that year. When an infected person coughs, sneezes, speaks, sings, or breathes, tiny liquid particles from their mouth or nose might spread the virus.

The Nipah virus infection is a zoonotic disease that can spread from person to person or through contaminated food. It is primarily spread

by animals to humans. Its symptoms range from asymptomatic (subclinical) infection to acute respiratory disease and deadly encephalitis in affected individuals. Direct contact with infected animals, such as bats or pigs, or their bodily fluids (blood, urine, or saliva); consuming food products contaminated by animal bodily fluids (such as palm sap or fruit contaminated by an infected bat); Close contact with an infected person or their bodily fluids (such as urine, blood, or nasal or respiratory droplets).

The following symptoms can occur: fever, headache, cough, sore throat, difficulty breathing, and vomiting.

Prevention: • Wash your hands frequently with soap and water • Keep your distance from ill pigs or bats • Don't come into contact with the blood or bodily fluids of somebody who is known to have NiV infection

These two illnesses alter people's lives. 2019 saw a complete alteration in people's lives due to Corona. The entire world has changed, but still no one knows what to do. How should the world be run? How can the illness be controlled? How might it be avoided? Similar to these, a lot of questions have received from the community. And the authorities were clueless about what to do? Many people experienced mental health problems during the Corona, and many children and adolescents lost all hope for the future. Many people lost their lifetime problems during the Niph epidemic.

TUBERCULOSIS.

An infectious disease called tuberculosis (TB) is primarily lung-related and is caused by a particular kind of bacterium. When sick people cough, sneeze, or spit, the infection spreads via the air. It is possible to prevent and treat tuberculosis.

TB is commonly characterized by a protracted cough, weakness, fever, weariness, chest pain, and night sweats.

When a person exhibits the basic symptoms and signs of tuberculosis, it can be diagnosed as such as the skin test for tuberculin. The most often prescribed antibiotics, often known as first-line medications, include isoniazid, rifampin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol, and streptomycin.

CHICKEN POX

Varicella (chickenpox) is an acute, highly contagious disease caused by varicella-zoster virus (VZV), a member of the herpesvirus family. Only one serotype of VZV is known, and humans are the only reservoir.

As long as community had suffering from the communicable diseases. Far decade many of communicable disease we does not contain proper treatment for disease. And many communicable disease we had discovered the vaccine and other treatment we had used.

Symptoms:

Fever.

Loss of appetite.

Headache.

Tiredness and a general feeling of being unwell.

PROTECTION FROM DISEASE

Leaning back

Sip a lot of water.

Use of calamine lotion or other lotions had been Malaria

Plasmodium parasites, which cause malaria, are an acute fever disease that humans contract by the bite of an infected female Anopheles mosquito. It can be treated and prevented.

Transmission

transmission by a mosquito with anopheles.

Pathogenic microorganisms such as Plasmodium vivax and Plasmodium falciparum, to name just two

Symptoms of malaria

Fever Lowers Body Temperature

Artemisia annua is the plant used to treat malaria, and a recent study confirmed that this is the most effective treatment for the disease.

The main thing we can do is raise public or societal awareness.

A COMPILATION OF DISCOVERABLE DISEASE HISTORY.

Since the beginning of time, diseases and ways to prevent them have been known. During the industrial and urbanization periods, many were affected by plagues and thought that the cause was contaminated air. Cholera and dysentery were prevalent illnesses in the mid-19th century. Additionally, Louis Pasteur developed spontaneous hypothesis in the 19th century. It explains how life things are generated from non-living

THE COVID HISTORY

The history of COVID has been fraught with debate. While some have claimed that it developed in a Wuhan lab, others claim it happened in the wet market. Wuhan residents may or may not receive the appropriate treatment for their illness. Worldwide travel by people has led to the global spread of the disease. That's how some people describe these bio wars. For the first time, we cannot find a preventative measure for these illnesses. The patient's lungs were impacted by these infectious diseases, and ultimately, the patient passed away. The situation was dire before the vaccine was discovered, and the government had declared a lockdown. People are forced to stay at home and don't want to leave. Everything has stopped or their hopes have been dashed, and they must now accept their current circumstances. Children and adults in particular started to cause greater issues. The kids experienced mental health problems or fell into depression after school closed. As of November 2019, the vaccine had been discovered or within a year after the vaccine was discovered and everyone had received a vaccination. Eradication is possible if two doses of vaccine are administered.

The background of NIPAH

The Nipah virus (NiV) was initially identified in 1999 as a result of a disease outbreak that affected humans and pigs in Singapore and Malaysia. This outbreak killed almost a million pigs in order to contain it, which led to about 300 human cases, over 100 deaths, and significant economic damage. The nipah originated in a Malay village.

India's Nipah virus Time Line

In 2001, Siliguri, West Bengal, which was near to Bangladesh—a nation also experiencing a Nipah virus outbreak—saw the first Nipah virus outbreak in India.

In 2018, there was an outbreak of the Nipah virus in Kerala's Kozhikode and Malappuram. The index patient reportedly got the infection from fruit-eating bats. In the year 2007, Nadia, West Bengal, saw an outbreak of the Nipah virus in India

The Nipah virus sprang out in Kozhikode, Kerala, in 2023 as a result of fruit-eating bat illness.

The different signs and symptoms

High temperature

Headaches

Myalgia, or sore muscles

throwing up

Throat ache Lightheadedness

Modified awareness (difficulty)

Unusual pneumonia

severe breathing issue

THE CHICKEN POX HISTORY

The varicella-zoster virus (VZV) is the cause of varicella, an acute viral disease. Rudolf Steiner used vesicular fluid from an acute varicella sufferer to inoculate volunteers in 1875 to show that chickenpox was caused by an infectious agent.

Thomas Weller isolated VZV from vesicular fluid of varicella or zoster patients in 1954 using cell culture. In Japan, a live attenuated varicella vaccine was created in the 1970s.

Michiaki Takahashi obtained the vaccine virus from the vesicular fluid of a varicella-afflicted child who was otherwise healthy. The varicella vaccine received licenses for widespread use in 1988 in Korea and Japan, and in 1995 for use in the United States in individuals 12 months of age and older.

The measles, mumps, varicella, and rubella (MMRV) vaccine was licensed in the US in 2005 for use in children 12 months of age and older.

THE TUBERCULOSIS HISTORY

The bacteria that causes tuberculosis (TB), *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, was discovered, according to a statement made by Dr. Robert Koch on March 24, 1882. In Europe and the United States, tuberculosis killed one in every seven persons during this period. The greatest significant advancement made in the fight to contain and eradicate this fatal illness was Dr. Koch's discovery. One hundred years later, March 24 was declared World TB Day, an occasion to raise public awareness of the global effects of tuberculosis

The Malarial History

Malaria is referred to as the "king of diseases" in Indian Vedic literature. The Chinese medical book known as the *Nei Chin*, written around 270 BC, attributed headaches, chills, and fevers to malaria and connected fevers that occurred every third and fourth day to spleen enlargement, which is a common finding in malaria. In AD, malaria was more widespread in Rome.

Community initiatives In order to prevent, control, and manage the spread of infectious illnesses within a population, community initiatives are crucial. These initiatives frequently incorporate community involvement, early detection, immunization, and education. The following are a few examples of typical communicable disease

1. Health Education Initiatives: Seminars and Workshops: holding workshops and seminars to inform the public on communicable disease causes, symptoms, transmission routes, and preventative strategies. Print and Digital Media: Using a variety of media platforms to disseminate leaflets, posters, and other educational resources in order to increase public awareness of particular diseases and encourage healthy lifestyle choices.

2. Vaccination Programs: Creating immunization clinics to make vaccines for preventable communicable diseases easily accessible. School-Based Vaccination Programs: Putting vaccination drives into place in schools to guarantee that children receive the required immunizations. Surveillance and Early Detection

3. Community Health Workers: Educating and equipping community health workers to recognize and report early indicators of communicable diseases. Regular Health Check-ups: Planning health camps and check-up events to keep an eye on community health and identify illnesses early. Vector Control Programs: Insecticide Spraying: Organizing campaigns to control disease vectors, like mosquitoes. Community Clean-up Drives

4. Behavioral Change Interventions: Promoting Hygiene Practices: Encouraging handwashing, proper sanitation, and safe food handling to reduce the risk of disease transmission. Safe Practices Campaigns: Educating the community about safe practices related to sexual health to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections.

5. Community Engagement and Mobilization: Town Hall Meetings: Conducting town hall meetings to engage with the community, address concerns, and gather support for disease prevention efforts. Community Health Fairs: Organizing

health fairs to provide information, screenings, and resources related to communicable diseases.

6. Training Health Workers: Providing training to health workers on effective contact tracing and case management.

7. Isolation and Treatment Centers: Establishing facilities for isolating and treating individuals with communicable diseases to prevent further spread.

8. Research and Surveillance: Epidemiological Studies: Conducting studies to understand the prevalence and patterns of communicable diseases in the community. Health Surveys: Collecting data on health indicators to guide the development of targeted interventions.

COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION TOWARDS DISEASE

1. WHO

The who is world health organization Purpose: The primary purpose of the WHO is to promote and protect global health. The functions of who Disease Control: WHO is involved in controlling and preventing the spread of infectious diseases, such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and more. Vaccination: The organization supports global vaccination campaigns and works to ensure equitable access to vaccines. Health Systems Strengthening: WHO focuses on strengthening health systems to improve access to essential health services

2. HELPAGE INDIA ;

HelpAge India is a non-profit organization that focuses on working for the well-being and empowerment of senior citizens in India. Established in 1978, HelpAge India has been actively involved in various initiatives and programs aimed at addressing the needs and concerns of the elderly population. The main objective: The organization aims to advocate for the rights of the elderly, provide healthcare and support services, and create an age-friendly environment. Services and Programs: Healthcare: HelpAge India focuses on providing healthcare services to the elderly, including medical check-ups, mobile healthcare units, and support for medical treatment. Livelihood Support: The organization works towards empowering senior citizens economically by offering livelihood support programs and income-generating activities.

3. THE SWATH FOUNDATION is a charitable medical network located in Mumbai that offers free

primary preventative healthcare to patients with a focus on patient-centered care.

4. THE SMILE FOUNDATION The Smile Foundation is an Indian development organization that was founded in 2002 and annually affects the lives of more than 15 lakh children and their families. In more than 2,000 isolated villages and urban slums spread over 25 states in India, we have more than 400 programs focused on women's empowerment, livelihood, healthcare, and education.

BARRIERS

1. PROPER PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

Limited Access to Medical Services: Individuals may face difficulties in accessing basic healthcare services, leading to delayed or inadequate treatment for medical conditions. Inadequate Emergency Care: Emergency medical services may be insufficient, resulting in delayed responses to critical situation Lack of Health Education: Without adequate health education programs, communities may lack awareness about preventive measures, proper hygiene practices, and early signs of diseases. Limited Healthcare Workforce: Shortages of healthcare professionals, such as doctors, nurses, and technicians, can strain the ability to provide comprehensive and timely care.

2. COST

Financial problems to the people: High medical costs can lead to financial burdens on individuals and families, especially if they do not have adequate health insurance coverage.

3. PROPER DIAGNOSIS NOT HAPPENED In communicable disease many of area does not contain proper diagnosis of the disease. The major symptoms for many communicable disease is fever, muscle ache normal the people won't care about it. Many of them had taken self-medication and which make severe problems.

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