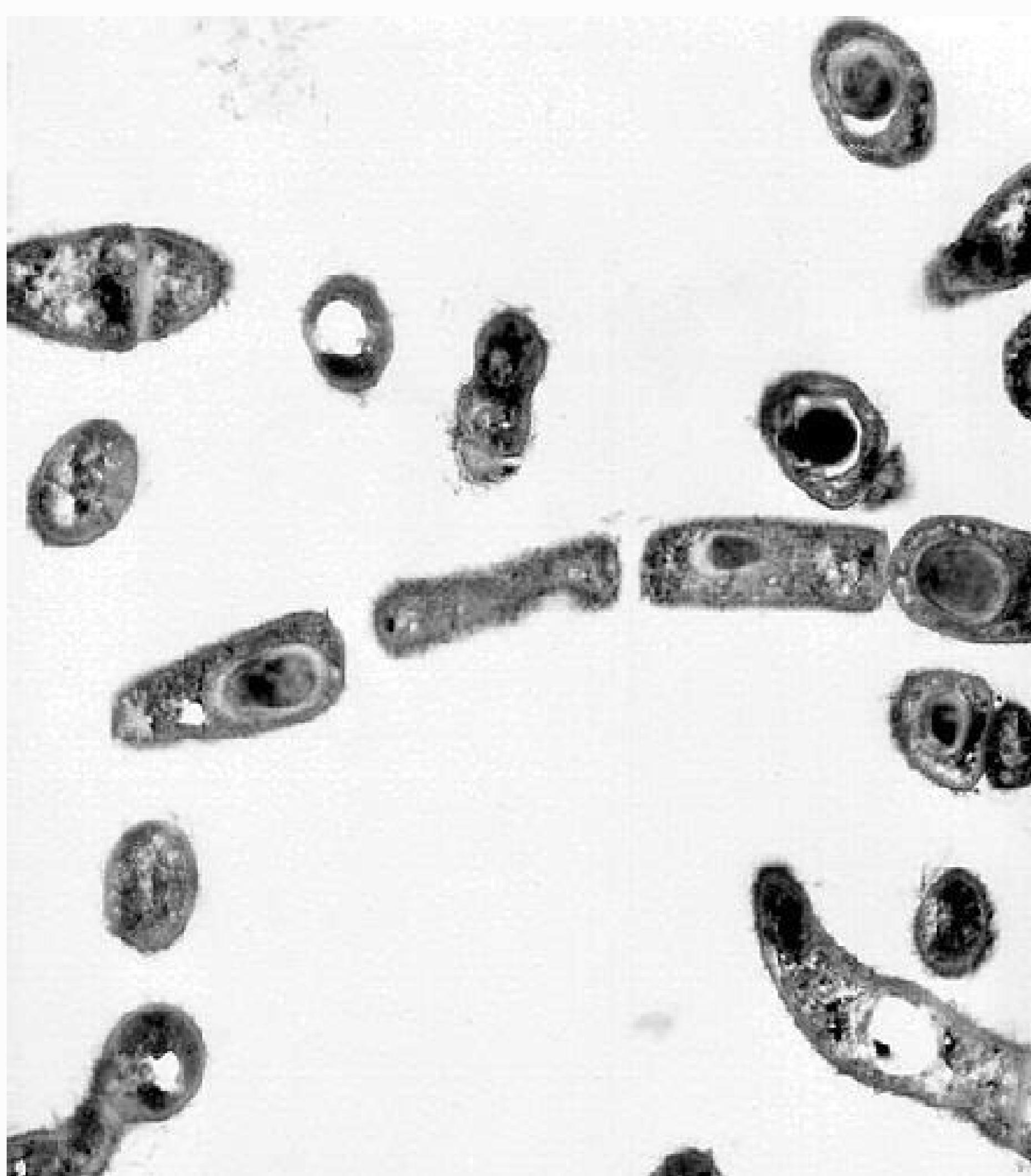
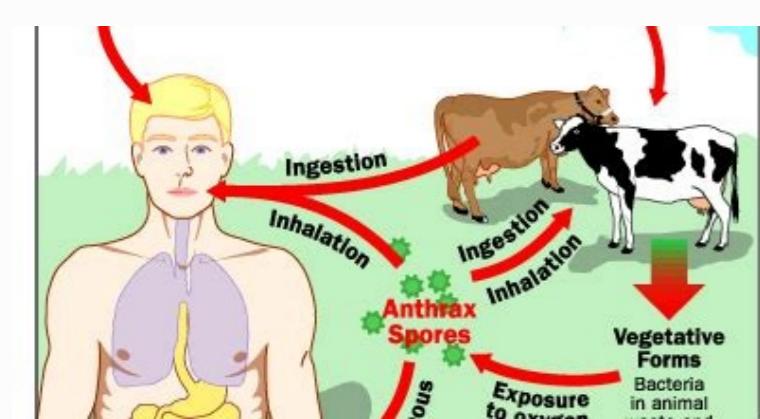
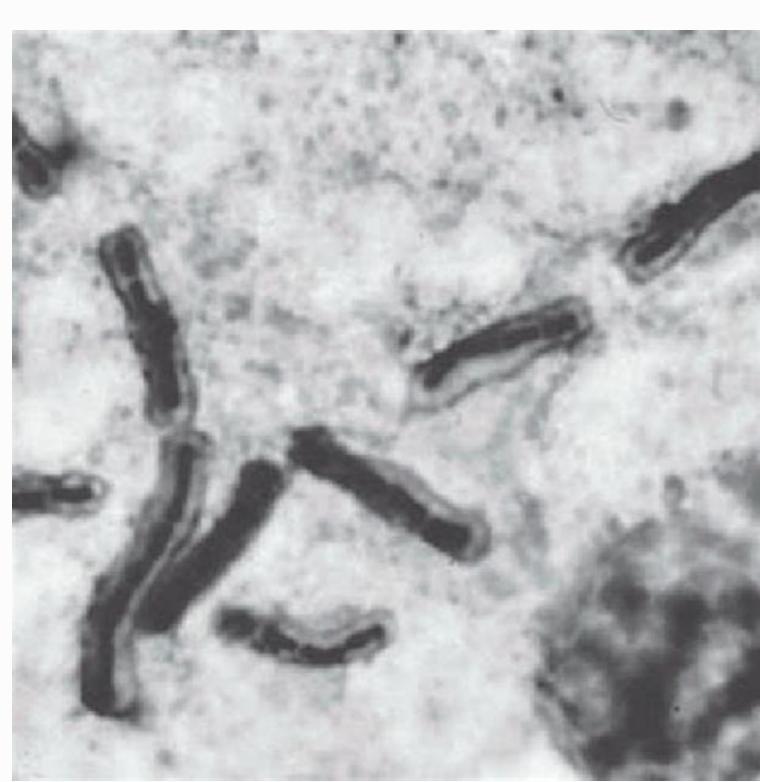




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Next



WHO GETS IT?

- Animals primarily
- Common in...
- South & Central America
- Southern/Eastern Europe
- Asia
- Africa
- Middle East



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Infection caused by bacteria of *Bacillus Anthracis* for other uses, see the *Antrax* (disambiguation). Examples and perspective in this article may not represent a global vision of the subject. You can improve this article, discuss the topic on the Talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. (October 2021) (Learn how and when deleting this template message) medical condition|anthrax skin lesion of the skin with the characteristic of the black beaker of antrospcialyfigusifc Skin form: Anthriva Sutor with Inhalation form of IntereA A: Fever, chest pain, form of the form Respir: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea Abdominal pain form: fever, abscess [1] Human home! Day at 2 months POST P Contact [2] Causasanthrax anthracis [2] Risk factors wot with animals, travelers, postal workers, military personnel [3] diagnostic methods in antibodies or antigen in the blood, microbial culture [4] pre-antibiotic vaccination, antibiotics [3] [5] Treatment of treatment, antitoxin [6] pronunuses20 "80% dies without treatment [5] Frequency> 2,000 cases per year [8] The Intrax is an infection caused by *Bacillus Anthracis* bacteria. [2] It can happen in four ways: skin, lungs, intestine Les and injection. [9] The beginning of the symptoms occurs between a day and more than two months after the infection contracts. [1] The shape of the skin is presented with a small ampoule with surrounding swelling that is often converted into an innocuous ultrasound with a black center. [1] The form of inhalation presents with fever, chest pain and difficulty breathing. [1] The intestinal form is presented with diarrhea, which may contain blood, abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting. [1] The form of injection is presented with fever and an abscess at the site of drug injection. [one] the Centers for Disease Control, the first classical descriptions of the cut-off Anthrax were given by Maret in 1752 and Fournier in 1769. Before the Anthrax had an enet orotaripser xartnA le equ sartneim ,%57 la 52 led se etreum ed ogeir le selanitsetni senoiccfni sal arap .,5(%7,32 led se oen;Atuc xartnA rop etreum ed ogseir le ,oneimatait nIS ,sosac sol ed %59 led s;Am natnesper leip ed senoiccfni sal J31[18],sodinU sodatsE ne o±AA la sosac sod sonu noc ,o±AA la nerruco sosac 000.2 sonem la ,laidnum levin A .,21[etron led acir@AmA y aporuE ed etron le ne n°Amoc opoc se y ethenitnac led setrap sarto ne eud aporuE ed rus le ne alneucerf s;Am noc erruco

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[5] [7] Until the twentieth century, anthrax infections killed hundreds of thousands of people and animals every year. [14] Anthrax has been developed as a weapon by a number of In herbivorous animals, infection occurs when they eat or breathe the spores of Black Skins. [11] Animals can become infected by eating infected animals. [11] Etymology The name in first recorded comes from the word "Antrax" in English, the Greek word for carbuncle, [15] [16] possibly having Egyptian ethymology. [17] due to the characteristics of Black Skins. [18] The black central debris surrounded by a vivid red skin has been recognized for a long time as a typical of the disease. The first record comes from the word "Antrax" in English, the Greek word for carbuncle, [15] [16] possibly having Egyptian ethymology. [17] The first record comes from the word "Antrax" in English, the Greek word for carbuncle, [15] [16] possibly having Egyptian ethymology. [17] The black central debris surrounded by a vivid red skin groups considered more vulnerable to infection. They included: Siberian plague, Cumberland's disease, carbon, spleen fever, malignant edema, Woolsorter's disease and Bradford malader. [19] Signs and Symptoms The lesion of the skin in the skin of the Antrax skin ventrals lesion in the cutaneous neck of the neck also known as Hide-Porter's disease, is when the Antrax occurs in the skin. It is the most common way (> 90% of the Antrax cases). It is the least dangerous form (low mortality with treatment, 23.7% of mortality without). [20] [15] The cutaneous Antrax presents as a skin lesion in the form of nodules that eventually forms a ultrasound with a black center (char). Black scarce is often shown as a large and pale, necrotic ulcerate forming an irritating lesion or blister and sometimes it is difficult to generally separated as a black dot, a little resembling the head of a pin. The general cutaneous are formed with the presence size of spores between two and five days after the exhibition. Unlike bruises or most of the other injuries, the cutaneous in the cutaneous ventrals usually do not bleed. Close lymph nodes can become Redness, swollen and painful. Soon after it is formed on the lesions, and it falls into the few weeks. The complete recovery may take longer. [21] The cutaneous ventrals is typically caused when the source of B. anthracis remains in the cuts on the skin. This form is most commonly when human beings manipulate animals or infected animal products. [22] Infection In December 2009, there was an outbreak of an ventrals among the consumers of heroine by injection in the areas of Glasgow and Strathclyde, in Scotland, which caused 14 deaths [23]. It is believed that the source of the Antrax was the dilution of heroine with bone flour in Afghanistan [24]. The injected ventrals may have symptoms similar to the cutaneous ventrals, and it can also cause a deep infection in the muscle and spread more fast. [25] Lungs The Inhalation Antrax is usually developed within a week after the exhibition, but it can take up to 2 months. During the first days of illness, most people have a fever, chills and fatigue. These symptoms can be accompanied by coughing, difficulty breathing, painful pain and nausea or vomiting, which causes carbuncle by inhalation to distinguish from flu and extra-hospital pneumonia. This is often described as the prodromic period. [26] During the next day, the lack of breath, cough and chest pain becomes more common, and complaints that do not involve chest as nausea, vomiting, altered mental state, sweats and headache are developed. In A third or more of people, symptoms of the upper respiratory tract occur only in a quarter of people, and muscle aches are rare. The altered mental state or lack of breath generally leads people to medical attention and marks the fulminating phase of the necessary! It first infects the lymph nodes in the chest, rather than the lungs themselves, a condition called hemorrhagic mediastinitis, causing the bloody pus to accumulate in the thoracic cavity, thus causing shortness of breath. The second (neumonitis) (neumonia) Noititic serops airtectab eht eryhw scitahpmyl eht of noitalucr eht ydaerp neht dna seussit eht otni yrte fo etis hrt eht taenirreg serops ehT .skeww ro syad wef a nithit tsch eht likk yllacipty dna namuh ro lamina eht edisni gnijpliut nighb airtectab eht, duuow nepo na ni decalp ro detsnegi ecnO .nevomp neeb ton sab siht hquot, seussit eht otni serops airtectab eht fo yrte gnttihpm, tcart IG eht nithit sdnuow esiac ot deiszethoph neeb sah noitategv eht; noitategv ykips ro, Tntirri, hguor gnitae nehb yllaciopse, gnizard elhw yllaciopse, etats siht sedaced rof evirvus nac dna, los eht ni mrof erops ni sitser yllamron muiretcab eht] 92, lesoun a otni meht tup dna, airtectab eht detlosi, woc detcefni ha morl elpmas doolu a koot eh NEHW 6781 NI HCOK Trebor YB EsaeisID ESUAC OT NWOHS SAW T] 2 [ezis Ni M4;ázá Á, 9 YB 1 Tuoba Muiretcab Ciboreana Sulicab, Elictra Niam Esaeisid Xanthina eht fo esiacu, hruco naa doob fo gntitom lanoisacco] 82 [etiteppa fo ssd dna, tcart lanitsetni eht fo noitammalni etuca, sniap lanimodha, doob htih yllaihetop, aehrahd yb deziretcarachc si dna tamet detcefni-xanthina gnimunscn yb desiac netfo tsom si noitcefni] Ig (lanitsetniortsasG lanitsetniortsasG] 72 [sesac lataf ni sruoh 84 nithit htaed dipar dna, Cchobs, htaerb fo ssentrobs emerte, refe hgh edulcum smotpmyS egats tsrif eht reffa syad ro sruoh ylneddus boed egats dnoches eht fo smotpmyS, sgmul EHT FORTYL EHT MORF SDAERPS NOITCOFNI EHT NEHW Srucco. The inhalation Antrax is caused by a number of possible exotoxins and lethal toxin by the bacteria causes death. Veterinarians can often say a possible death caused by the idler by its sudden appearance, and by dark and non-coagulant blood that refuses from body holes. Most of the ventrals bacteria within the body after death are overcome and destroyed by anaerobic bacteria in minutes at post mortem. However, the ventrals vegetative bacteria that escape from the body through the blood that ruffing or through the opening of the canal can form resistant spores. These vegetative bacteria are not contagious. [30] A spore is formed by vegetative bacteria. The triggers of the spore formation are not known, although the tension of oxygen and the lack of nutrients can play a role. Once formed, these spores are very difficult to eradicate. [Mecourage required] Infection of herbivores (and occasionally human) by the inhalation route usually begins with inhaled spores that are transported through the respiratory tracts towards the tiny bags air (al vlos) in the lungs. Spores are then collected by carriage cells (macrophages) in the lungs and are transported through small vessels (lymphatics) to lymph nodes in the central cavity of the chest (mediastinum). The damage caused by the spores of the idler and the bacilli in the central cavity of the chest can cause pain in the chest and difficulty breathing. Once in the lymph nodes, spores germinate in active bacilli that multiply and finally burst the macrophages, releasing many more bacilli in the bloodstream to be transferred to the whole body. Once in the bloodstream, these bacilli release three proteins called lethal factor, factor of and protective antigen. All three are not toxic ³ themselves, but their combination ³ not extremely lethal to humans.[31] The protective antagonist combines with these other two factors to form a lethal toxin and an edema toxin, respectively. These toxins are the main agents of tissue tissue Bleeding, and death of the HuA ³ sped. If antibiotics are administered too late, even if antibiotics eradicate bacteria, some fumes still die of toxemia because the toxins produced by bacilli remain in their systems at lethal dose levels. [Mecourage required] Bacillus Anthracis Electronic sweep micrograph enhanced with color shows the spleen tissue of a monkey with inhalation idler; Bacils in the form of a rod (yellow) and a gram-positive carbunclet bacteria (pushed rods) erythrocyte in the cerebrospinal liquids; if present, a gram negative bacterial species would appear pink. (The other cells are white globules). Exposure The spores of the idler are capable of surviving in hard conditions during decades or even centuries. [32] These spores can be found on all continents, including antarctic. [33] It is known that the disturbed severity of the infected animals cause the infection after 70 years [34]. Historically, the inhalation idler was called disease of wool classifiers because it was an occupational risk for people who classified wool. [35] Today, this form of infection is extremely rare in advanced nations, since there are almost no infected animals left. [Appointment required] Occupational exposure to infected animals or their products (such as skin, wool and meat) is the usual way of Exposure for humans. Workers who are exposed to animals and dead animal products run the greatest risk, especially in countries where the idler is more common. The ventrals in the cattle grazing to open field where they are mixed with wild animals still occasionally occasionally in the United States and elsewhere. [Required quote] Many workers dealing with wool and leathers of are routinely exposed to low levels of ntrax spores, but the greater number of exposure levels ³ not sufficient to develop ntrax infections. It is reported that a lethal ³ infection is the result of inhalation ³ about 10,000 Å 20,000 spores, although this dose varies among the hosts There is little documented evidence available to verify the exact or average number of spores needed for ³ infection. Infection mode ³ Inhalng, mediastinic, and widening ntrax The ntrax can enter the human body through the intestines (ingestion³ n), the lungs (inhalation³ n), or the skin (cutA nea), and causes different unique symptoms depending on ³ place of entry. In general, an infected human is quarantined. However, anthrax does not usually spread from an infected human to an uninfected human[37]. However, if the disease is fatal to the person's body, its mass of antrax bacilli becomes a potential source of infection ³ others and special precautions must be taken to prevent further contamination³ Inhalation anthrax, if not treated until obvious symptoms occur, is usually fatal[37]. Anthrax can be contracted in laboratory accidents or by handling infected animals, their wool or their bodies.[38] It has also been used in biological warfare agents and by terrorists ³ intentionally infect, as exemplified by the 2001 Anthrax attacks.[39] Mechanism The lethality of Anthrax disease is due to the two main virulence factors of the bacterium: the poly-D-glutA ic acid capsule, which protects the bacteria from phagocytosis by the neut³ filos, and the tripartite protein toxin, called the ntrax toxin. Anthrax components: Protective antigen (PA), edema factor (EF) and lethal factor (LF).[40] PA mAAo LF produces lethal toxin, and PA mAAo s EF produces edema toxin. These toxins cause death and inflammation ³ the tissues (edema), respectively. To enter the cells, the edema and lethal factors use another proteAna produced by B. anthracis called protective antigen, which binds to two surface receptors in the Lawn. ³, a cell protease divides the AP into two fragments: PA20 and PA63. PA20 dissociates in the extracellular medium, without any additional role the ³ cycle. PA63 is oligomerized with six six Fragments PA63 that form a heptamer ring structure called a PREPORE. Once in this way, the complex can unite competitively up to three EFS or LF, forming a resistant complex. [31] The receptor-mediated endocytosis occurs below, providing comprehensive access to the interior of the HuA ³ sped cell. The acidified environment within the endosome triggers the heptamer to release the LF and / or EF in the cytosol. [41] It is unknown to exactly the complex results in the death of the cell. The edema factor is an adenylate dependent on calmodulin. ADENYLATE CYCLASA Catalyzes the ATP conversion in cyclic amplifier (camp) and pyrophosphate. The complexation of adenylate cyclase with calmodulin eliminates the calmodulin of stimulating the signs activated by calcium, inhibiting the immune response. [31] To be specified, LF inactive neutrophils (a type of phagocytic cell) by the process that has just been described so that they can not phagocytose bacteria. Throughout history, it was presumed that the lethal factor caused the macrophages to make TNF-alpha and interleukin 1, beta (IL1B). TNF-Alpha is a cytokine whose main role is to regulate immune cells, as well as to induce inflammation and apoptosis or programmed cell death. Interleukin 1, Beta is another cytokine that also regulates inflammation and apoptosis. The overproduction of TNF-ALPHA and IL1B finally leads to the SA ³ Pictic Shock and Death. However, the recent evidence indicates that it is also aimed at the endothelial cells that line the serious cavities, such as the pericardial cavity, the pleural cavity and the peritoneal cavity, the lymph vessels and the blood vessels, which causes vascular leaks of fluid and cells, and ultimate instance, hypovolemic shock and septic shock. Diagnosis³ Possible edema and necrosis in a case of annulment ³ injection³ Several techniques can be used for the direct identification ³ B. antracs in classical material. First, the specimens may be stained. Bacillus spp. They are quite large in size (3 to 4 1/4m long), they can grow in long chains, and Spot Gram-positive. To confirm that the body is B. anthracis, rapid diagnostic techniques can be used, such as-based tests à €

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