

A SHORT SUMMARY ON PRESENT EMERGING DISEASE

PC. Jayanth*, P. Dharani Prasad and M. Niranjan Babu

Seven hills college of pharmacy, Venkataramapuram, Tirupati-517 501, Andhra Pradesh, India.

ABSTRACT

Swine flu has been creating a terror effects all-round the globe and has been declared epidemic in most part of the world. Swine flu refers to swine influenza or the viral infection caused by any of the several types of swine influenza virus. Only people who used to have direct contact with pigs were observed to get swine flu in the past. But, H1N1 virus is a new swine flu virus and it contains the genetic material of swine, bird and human influenza virus. H1N1 is an Influenza A virus. Swine flu can produce a number of symptoms in both adults and children. In India day by day the graph of infected person has been climbed up so, it is important to take into consideration about this disease as it may prove deadly one. The intensity of this disorder can be lowered by diagnosing and taking proper treatments.

Keywords: Swine flu, H1N1, Pandemic, Transmission.

INTRODUCTION

Swine flu is an emerging viral infection that is a present global public health problem. There are many thousands cases of swine flu in the present day. This new infection can be seen around the world in the present day. Problematic virus was firstly detected in America in 2009 and this virus is the most widely studied virus in the present day. Due to the nature of the respiratory virus the pathogenic virus is air borne transmission. Hence rapid spreading and control is difficult in the control of this infection can be expected. As of 2009, the known SIV strains include influenza C and the subtypes of influenza A known as H₁N₁, H₁N₂, H₃N₁, H₃N₂, and H₂N₃. This infection is a kind of variant of H1N1 influenza infection

MODE OF TRANSMISSION

- Swine flu is spread just like the regular seasonal flu spreads.
- It goes from person to person through close contact and direct touch, indirect touch, or respiratory droplets that carrying the virus.
- Infected person may be able to infect others
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- By eating the pork that have been not properly cooked

WHO ARE PRONE TO INFECTION WITH SWINE FLU

- Older age group 65 yr
- Pregnant woman
- Individuals with chronic lung disease
- Individuals with congestive heart failure
- Individuals with renal failure
- Immunosuppressant's
- Hematological abnormalities
- Individuals with Diabetes mellitus
- Individuals with chronic hepatic disease
- Socially unable to cope
- Individuals with asthma

SIGN'S & SYMPTOM'S

- Symptoms include fever, cough, sore throat, body aches, headache, chills and fatigue
- The 2009 outbreak has shown an increased percentage of patients reporting diarrhea and vomiting
- Body aches and muscle pain (often severe), commonly in the back, arms, or legs.
- Pain when you move your eyes.

DIAGNOSIS

- Rapid Antigen Tests
- RT-PCR: In this detection and quantification of mRNA is done. This

test detects the viral load in an individual.

- Virus isolation: The throat swab is generally taken to culture virus from the suspected cases. Though if it is not detected doesn't rule out the disease.
- Virus Genome Sequencing

PRECAUTIONS

- The nose and mouth must be covered with disposable tissues while coughing or sneezing.
- The used tissues must be disposed off immediately after using them.
- Hygiene and cleanliness must be maintained by washing hands frequently with soap and water.
- Touching the eyes, nose or mouth without washing hands must be totally avoided.
- A doctor must be consulted immediately, in case flu-like symptoms are observed.
- In case of flu-like symptoms, the patient must be isolated for preventing the further contamination

TREATMENT

The treatment can be done by following ways

- Vaccination
- Ayurveda
- **Anti viral therapy**
- Neuraminidase inhibitors and adamantane are used
- Zanamivir and Oseltamivir are the two neuraminidase inhibitors currently available in treatment of swine flu.
- Zanamivir and Oseltamivir are structurally related drugs that have been approved by the USFDA
- Influenza A H1N1, formerly known as swine flu, has been found to be resistant to adamantane like Amantadine and Rimantadine
- **Basil**
- Basil, *Osmium basilicum* is a great Ayurvedic treatment option for swine flu.
- The paste or juice of a minimum of 25 leaves (medium size) should be consumed twice a day. Moreover, it should be had on an empty stomach.
- **Ginger**
- It boosts the body's immunity level and helps protect the body. Ginger has been known to fight cold, fever and flu conditions, and is also good to reduce inflammation.

CONCLUSION

From the above survey of information it can be well known that the Swine flu is a dangerous disorder which is spreading worldwide and this is a casual thing to be considered that more and more people in India are affected by it and the cases may increase.

So, it is important to take into consideration about this disease as it may prove deadly one. And thus the intensity of this disorder can be lowered by diagnosing and taking proper treatments.

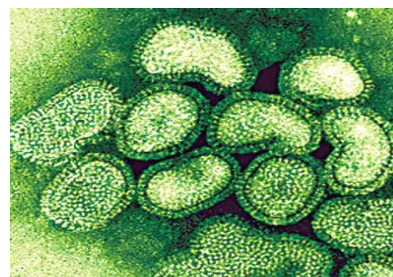


Fig. 1: Electron microscope image of the Reassorted H₁N₁ influenza virus

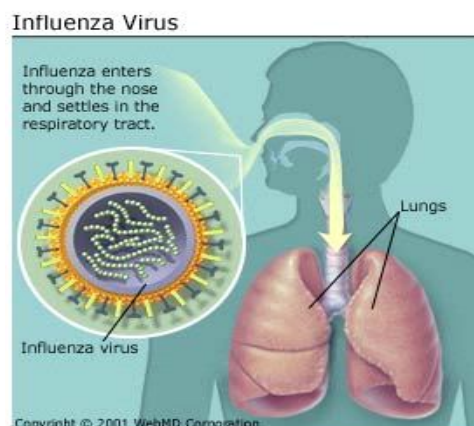


Fig. 2:

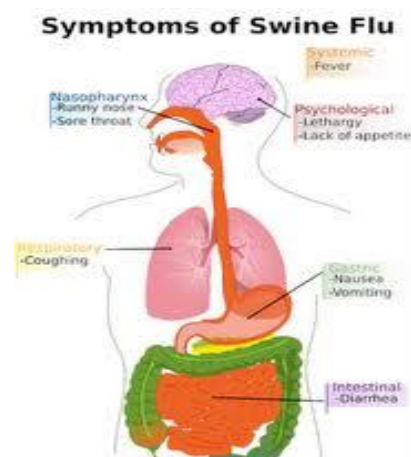


Fig. 3:

REFERENCES

1. Swine Flu India Guide. Everything You Need to Know to Protect Yourself and Your Family. <http://www.swineflu-india.org>
2. <http://www.buzzle.com/articles/swine-flu-natural-remedies-herbal-remedies-for-swine-flu.html>
3. FDA Approves Vaccines for 2009 H1N1 Influenza Virus <http://www.fda.gov>