

## Do the Diseases Communicate?

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### Introduction

A transmissible illness is one that starts with one person or species and then spreads to others. These illnesses are caused by viruses, infections, bacteria, and organisms. Any ailment that spreads from one person or thing to another is known as a transmissible disease. Transmittable illnesses are sometimes referred to as "irresistible" or "contagious" illnesses.

After being tainted by the microbe, an individual may develop a contagious illness. This could happen due to:

- Direct touch with a person who is carrying the microbe
- Contact with tainted liquids, such as blood, body fluid, or spit

When a microorganism enters the body of a person, it begins to imitate. After then, the person may start to notice signs. A few symptoms appear as a direct result of the bacterium causing damage to the body's cells. Others are due to the body's protective response to the disease. The symptoms of transmittable illnesses are usually mild, and they go away after a few days. In any event, some people can be serious and potentially dangerous.

### Types and Symptoms

Viruses, bacteria, fungi, and protists are the four types of microorganisms that cause infection.

Viruses are microscopic creatures that carry genetic material. They haven't missed the mark on the complicated design of a cell as other viruses have. They should infiltrate the cells of other living beings to imitate. They use the cell's hardware to generate replicas of themselves once inside.

Protists are microscopic biological organisms that usually consist of a single cell. Some protists are parasitic, which means they live on or inside another species and rely on the organic entity's nutrients to survive. Parasitic protists can cause a variety of ailments. The tropical ailment jungle fever is caused by the protozoan Plasmodium. The parasite can be passed from one person to another by mosquito bites.

### How to prevent these Diseases from transmission

Individuals can reduce their risk of catching or transmitting disease-causing Viruses by implementing the methods listed below:

- Complete and routine cleaning
- Regularly sanitizing surfaces at home, especially door handles and food areas

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- Avoiding spoiled food
- Taking antimalarial prescriptions while voyaging where jungle fever is a risk

### Treatment

A few infectious diseases produce only minor symptoms that go away without treatment. Others may produce intense symptoms or potentially harmful entanglements. Treatment varies depending on whether the infection is bacterial, viral, or infectious.

Virus infections: Vaccines are a highly effective technique for preventing specific viral diseases. When a person receives an immunization, they are receiving a latent or dead form of the virus. The invulnerable framework reacts by producing antibodies that can later be used to kill a functioning sort of the infection. If a person already has an infection, antiviral medicines may be required to keep the virus under control.

Infectious diseases that can be passed from one person to another are known as transmissible infections. The germs that cause these infections can spread in a variety of ways, including through the air, contact with contaminated substances or surfaces, and bites from animals and insects. Several transmissible infections cause mild symptoms that go away without treatment. Others expect treatment to keep them from becoming even more serious. There are steps that an individual can take to reduce their risk of catching and transmitting disease-causing Viruses. These include getting accessible immunizations, practicing regular hand washing, and maintaining a high level of cleanliness at home.