

A Short Note on Reasons of Spreading Infectious Diseases

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ABOUT THE STUDY

A number of infectious diseases affect humans currently. The type of microbe, the mode of transmission, and therefore the incidence of disease within a population or region varies consistent with income levels and socioeconomic status, age, gender, type of employment, general health parameters, social customs, housing preferences, climate and ecology of the region (temperature and rainfall; wood-land), and therefore the types and abundance of vector and reservoir species. Many of the diseases strike primarily members of the population with poor immune responses: the young, the elderly, pregnant women, and immune compromised individuals. Some infectious diseases, including hanta virus pulmonary syndrome, other serious illnesses, such as pandemic influenza, are more indiscriminate with regard to their victims' age. Due to differences in occupational exposure and recreational activity, some infectious diseases, among them the American haemorrhagic fevers and ehrlichiosis in men more frequently than women because males are more possible to pay time operating within the cornfields for searching and fishing within the timbered square measures wherever the insect vectors of those diseases are found. Once infected with one organism, people square measure additional prone to different infections thanks to generalized immune suppression. Social customs might increase communicable disease incidence as exemplified by ceremony rites that exposed women's to the Ebola virus. The kind of housing common to a given region conjointly affects illness incidence. People living in homes with attached roofs and no screened windows or doors are exposed to disease vectors, as seen with Infectious diseases continue to be major causes of human death in the world. This is particularly true for areas that are gripped by poverty and therefore the associated ills of decreased access to wash beverage,

malnutrition, overcrowding, sub-standard housing that does not fully protect against physical or biological threats (temperature extremes, wetness or dryness, insects, and rodents), inadequate health care, and poor educational opportunities. These factors combine to undermine the health of infants, children, and adults within the affected regions, leaving them susceptible to infectious illnesses. Exposure to insect and rodent vectors within the home increases the spread of pathogenic microbes liable for diseases like plague, malaria, yellow jack, and Lassa fever. Contaminated water supplies transmit diseases like cholera and schistosomiasis. Overcrowded living conditions, such those found within the slums of major urban centers, homeless shelters, and a few prisons, nursing homes, and psychological state facilities, permit the rapid spread of infections such as tuberculosis and typhus. Women could also be forced into prostitution to get money for food for themselves and their children, increasing their risk of acquiring sexually transmitted diseases like AIDS and syphilis. Children born of infected mothers may become infected in utero, during labor, or via contaminated breast milk. Persons addict with drugs or alcohol may sleep in poverty so as to get funds to feed their habit. Once individuals during a poverty-stricken region have acquired a communicable disease, they are unlikely to receive adequate treatment thanks to the lack to buy services and medications or the lack of health care facilities and practitioners in close proximity to their residence. Many developed regions are located in areas with few roads. Most of the population might not own a automobile to permit visit distant sites, and fuel could also be either too expensive or too scarce to allow its use by the majority of persons. Roads could also be in poor condition or impassable during the wet season. Many governments could also be unable or unwilling to supply basic health services or emergency care.

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