

Unit IV

Human Diseases

Definition:

Human disease, an impairment of the normal state of human being that interrupts or modifies its vital functions.

Causes :-

A disease may be caused by external factors such as pathogens or by internal dysfunctions.

For example internal dysfunctions of the immune system can produce a variety of different diseases, including various forms of immunodeficiency, hypersensitivity allergies and autoimmune disorders.

Symptoms:

- Diseases usually are indicated by signs and symptoms.
- A sign is defined as an objective manifestation of disease that can be determined by physician. A symptom is subjective evidence of disease reported by the patient.

Diagnosis :-

The process of determining the nature of a disease or disorder and distinguishing it from other possible conditions.

Treatment and Prevention of diabetes

There's no cure for type 2 diabetes.

Losing weight, eating well and exercising

Can help manage disease.

If diet and exercise aren't enough to

control blood sugar, diabetes medication or

insulin therapy

Diabetes treatments

- Insulin Pumps
- Islet cell transplant
- Weight loss Surgery
- Insulin

Cancer, hypertension:

- Hypertension is associated with an increased risk of cancer.
- This is most clearly displayed by the increased risk of renal cell carcinoma in ~~patients~~ patients with hypertension.
- In addition, the prevalence of hypertension is higher in patients with cancer and cancer survivors than in general population.

Influenza:

- The flu is caused by an influenza virus.
- Most people get the flu when they breathe in tiny airborne droplets from the coughs or sneezes of someone who has the flu.

Symptoms of influenza

- fever
- cough
- sore throat
- headaches
- fatigue

AIDS and Hepatitis:-

Hepatitis is inflammation of liver

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS

Both HIV and hepatitis B spread through blood, semen, mucus, and other body fluids.

Hepatitis C is transmitted through blood.

Hepatitis A can be caused by

- Immune cells in the body attacking the liver

- Infection from Virus
 - Liver damage from alcohol or poison
 - Medicines, such as an over dose of acetaminophen
 - Fatty liver
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