

Outbreak Of Another Disease

written by Hamna Seyyed | January 18, 2023



After the COVID, followed by the diseases caused by flood Pakistan is again facing an outbreak of a disease diphtheria. The dangerous bacterial strains known as *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* that cause diphtheria produce a toxin. It may result in breathing difficulties, irregular heartbeat, and even death. To prevent diphtheria, the CDC advises vaccinations for newborns, kids, teenagers, and adults. Reasons and Methods of Spread. The National Institute of Health Islamabad has advised the Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan to ensure that Diphtheria Antitoxin, which is used to treat infected patients along with antibiotics, is available in the nation following the deaths of dozens of children throughout the nation as a result of diphtheria. The bacterium "*Corynebacterium diphtheria*" produces toxins, and some strains of this bacterium cause the vaccine-preventable illness diphtheria. Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenza type b vaccinations are administered to Pakistani children as a combination of five immunizations. In the Jamshoro area of Sindh province, a Pakistani paramedic checks a young patient at a medical camp.



ISLAMABAD: The National Institute of Health in Islamabad has “recommended” the Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan to ensure the availability of diphtheria antitoxin in the nation, which is used to treat infected patients together with antibiotics. This recommendation comes in response to the deaths of scores of children throughout the nation as a result of diphtheria. ‘Corynebacterium diphtheria’ bacterium strains that produce toxins are what cause the vaccine-preventable illness diphtheria. Children in Pakistan receive a vaccination against five serious illnesses: diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenza type b. Diphtheria is a potentially fatal bacterial infection brought on by infection with toxin-producing strains of Corynebacterium diphtheria, according to an NIH advisory titled “Advisory for Prevention and Treatment of Corynebacterium diphtheria. Diphtheria is still sometimes recorded in Pakistan and is often common from November to February. According to the statement, anyone who has laryngitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, and a visible adherent membrane on the tonsils, throat, and/or nose may be infected with Corynebacterium diphtheria. Diphtheria is an infectious, possibly fatal bacterial disease brought on by infection with Corynebacterium diphtheria toxin-producing strains, according to an NIH advisory. To stop the spread of the disease, diphtheria patients are isolated from the general population. After taking antibiotics for around 48 hours, an infected individual is no longer infectious. Tests will be repeated to confirm that the germs are eliminated when therapy is finished. You will receive a vaccination to guard against subsequent illnesses after the germs are eliminated.