

Mosquito borne diseases in Iran and there dangers for children

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Mosquitoes may transmit a wide range of pathogens such as viruses and parasites, through their blood meal. In Iran, there is a significant hazard for mosquito-borne illnesses because of the presenting the fascinating mosquito species from the neighboring nations. As of late, in neighboring nations of Iran, scourges of mosquito-borne viral contaminations (1) including chikungunya, dengue and West Nile infections in Pakistan (2), dengue and Rift Valley fever in Saudi Arabia (3,4), and West Nile infection in Iraq (5) have been reported. A lot of them infected children.

Rash, Fever, Pink eye (conjunctivitis), Joint and/or muscle pain, Headache, Symptoms usually clear up in less than a week, are mild, and rarely require hospitalization. However, because the disease affects people differently, only 1 in 5 of those infected have symptoms.

Zika virus is especially perilous for ladies who are pregnant or who want to become pregnant in light of the fact that the virus influences the creating baby in the belly. Federal health officials have confirmed the Zika virus can cause microcephaly (babies born with a small head) and other brain and physical abnormalities in infants. Because the Zika virus can affect the fetus' developing brain and cause long-lasting negative consequences, prevention is critical (6).

Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne sickness that happens in tropical and subtropical zones of the world. Mellow dengue fever causes a high fever, rash, and muscle and joint torment. An extreme type of dengue fever, likewise called dengue hemorrhagic fever, can cause serious dying, an abrupt drop in pulse (stun) and passing.

In some cases, symptoms worsen and can become life-threatening. Blood vessels often become damaged and leaky. And the number of clot-forming cells (platelets) in your bloodstream drops.

Signs and side effects of dengue hemorrhagic fever or extreme dengue — a perilous crisis — include: Severe stomach torment, Persistent retching, Bleeding from your gums or nose, Blood in your pee, stools or regurgitation, Bleeding under the skin, which may look like wounding, Difficult or quick breathing, Cold or damp skin (stun), Fatigue, Irritability or eagerness (7).

The West Nile virus has been reported in some neighboring countries of Iran. As per the CDC, West Nile virus contamination in people is uncommon. Most kids tainted with West Nile virus experience just gentle, influenza like indications that last a couple of days. Side effects typically show up inside three to 14 days of disease.

Roughly 20 percent of the individuals who become tainted will grow West Nile fever. The following are the most common symptoms of West Nile fever. However, each child may experience symptoms differently. Symptoms may include: Fever, Headache, Body aches, Skin rash on trunk of body, Swollen lymph glands. Most of these cases are in people over 60. Indications of West Nile encephalitis, West Nile meningitis, or West Nile meningoencephalitis in youngsters may include: Headache, High fever, Neck solidness, Stupor (a condition of

hindered awareness, extraordinary dormancy, and reduced reactivity to external stimuli), Disorientation, Coma, Tremors, Convulsions, Muscle weakness, Paralysis.

Diagnosis of the severe form of WNV may include tests such as lumbar puncture (spinal tap), electroencephalogram (EEG), CAT scan (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and blood tests (9).

In some provinces of Iran, the presence of West Nile virus antibody in human populations was revealed via serological analysis (1, 10).

In youngsters side effects are progressively shifted and regularly copy other basic youth sickness, especially gastroenteritis, meningitis/ encephalitis, or pneumonia. Fever is the key manifestation, however the trademark customary tertian and quartan examples are once in a while watched. There are no pathognomonic highlights for extreme intestinal sickness in this age gathering. The notable clinical (fever, hindered awareness, seizures, spewing, respiratory misery) and research center (extreme iron deficiency, thrombocytopenia, hypoglycemia, metabolic acidosis, and hyperlactatemia) highlights of serious falciparum intestinal sickness in youngsters, are similarly run of the mill for serious sepsis.

Appropriate therapy (considering species, resistance patterns and individual patient factors) – possibly a drug combination of an artemisinin derivative with a long-acting antimalarial drug - reduces treatment duration to only three days and should be urgently started (11).

Now-a-days, malaria in Iran is in a pre-elimination phase(1).

Rift Valley fever (RVF) is an acute zoonotic viral disease that affects ruminant animals and humans. The disease is named after the Rift Valley of East Africa, where the etiologic virus was first isolated in 1930 during an investigation into an epidemic of infections among sheep on a farm in the Rift Valley in Kenya. On 11 September 2000, the Ministry of Health (MOH) of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia received reports of unexplained severe hepatitis in 7 patients from the Jazan region near the southwestern border of Saudi Arabia.

Rift Valley Fever (RVF) is a rising zoonotic arbovirus with a mind-boggling pattern of transmission that makes troublesome the forecast of its extension. Late flare-ups outside Africa have prompted rediscover the human malady however it remains inadequately known. The wide range of intense and deferred signs with potential ominous result much muddle the administration of associated cases and expectation with horribleness and mortality during a flare-up. We looked into writing information on bio-clinical qualities and medicines of RVF human disease. We identified gaps in the field and provided a practical algorithm to assist clinicians in the cases assessment, determination of setting of care and prolonged follow-up (4, 12).

In recent study adults of Culicinae species emerging in southeast of Iran were identified. Zika and dengue specially in children's and

needs deep surveillance and performing the adapted vector control programs in the region (1).

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