EuroSciCon

8th Edition of International Conference on

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Theme: Exploring the recent advancements & its applications of antibiotics

Abstract

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EFdA: An extremely excellent anti-HIV nucleoside-From design to the current clinical trial results

Hiroshi Ohrui
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EFdA(4'-C-ethynyl-2-fluoro-2'-deoxyadenosine) prevents the emergence of resistant HIV mutants, is over 400 times more active than AZT and several orders of magnitude more active than other clinical reverse-transcriptase inhibitory 2',3'-dideoxynucleoside drugs, very low toxic, very long acting, and very useful for prophylaxis. EFdA is now under clinical investigation by Merck & Co. as MK-8591.In the beginning, a general idea for the development of anti-viral modified nucleosides is presented. Next, the development of EFdA is discussed and then the current clinical trial results by Merck will be presented. For the development of EFdA, four working hypotheses, (1) the way to prevent the emergence of resistant HIV mutants, (2) the way to decrease the toxicity of nucleosides, (3) the way to provide nucleoside with stability for long acting, (4) the difference of the substrate selectivity between human and viral nucleic acid polymerases makes it possible to develop very excellent anti-viral modified nucleosides, were proposed. 4'-C-substituted-2'-deoxy nucleoside (4'SdN) was designed as the nucleoside which could satisfy these hypotheses. The study on 4'SdN has successfully resulted in the development of EFdA.

In Vitro Antagonistic Combinatory Effect of Palm Oils Rich in Lauric Acid With Oxacillin Towards Staphylococcus aureus

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Interactions of antibiotics with natural compounds are in case of synergy a promising source of new antimicrobials in terms of combating antibacterial resistance. On the other hand, their antagonistic interactions especially with food and feed are undesirable and potentially dangerous. Palm oils are heterogeneous substances occurring naturally e.g. in breast milk and can be routinely found in daily diet of both humans and animals. Therefore, the aim of our study was to evaluate possible interactions between palm oils (Astrocaryum vulgare - tucuma, Cocos nucifera - coconut, and Elaeis guineensis – palm oil) containing medium chain fatty acids (prevalence of lauric acid; C12:0) and oxacillin towards methicillin-sensitive and resistant strains of Staphylococcus aureus by checkerboard method in vitro. Firstly, fractional inhibitory concentration (FICs) of three above mentioned palm oils in combination with oxacillin against three S. aureus strains were tested. Following findings of gas chromatography, susceptibility to combinations of lauric acid and oxacillin was tested towards ten strains of S. aureus. It has been proven, that palm oils and lauric acid alone posse antistaphylococcal properties (minimum inhibitory concentrations – MICs = 240 – 512 µg/mL and 242 – 256 µg/mL, respectively). Interesting results were found during the testing of combinatory effect. All three palm oils and lauric acid in higher concentrations (1024 – 2048 µg/mL) induced antagonistic interactions (FIC ≥ 4) with effective concentrations of oxacillin; FICs in range 4.02 – 8.56 for palm oils and 4.01 – 4.28 for lauric acid. To best of our knowledge, this is the first case of observed antagonistic interactions between palm oils and lauric acid with oxacillin. Such an antagonism induced by quite common combination of foodstuff with antibiotic is of serious concern and should be avoided.This study was supported by the project of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic No. MZe-RO0719.This study was supported by the project of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic No. MZe-RO0719.

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Abstract

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Comparison of phenotypic and genotypic methods for the detection of carbapenemase producing Enterobacteriaceae in Hungary

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Infections caused by carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) are an emerging global public health threat, leaving clinicians with few treatment options available. For infection control and public health purposes, the differentiation of carbapenemase-producers (CP-CRE) is essential, because these resistance determinants are readily transferable. The diversity of carbapenemase enzymes and their co-occurrence with other resistance mechanisms affecting susceptibility to β-lactam antibiotics (AmpC, ESBLs, porin loss) often makes detection of these organisms in routine diagnostic laboratories difficult; clinical laboratories often assess suitability of these methods based on hands-on time and price. The aim of our study was to assess various phenotypic and genotypic methods for the detection and confirmation of carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae in a low-prevalence country. Fifty strains from our culture collection (obtained between 2014-2017) were included in the study, based on the screening criteria recommended by ESCMID (meropenem disk diameter <28 mm). The following phenotypic methods were used:modified cloverleaf (Hodge) test (MHT), modified carbapenem inactivation method (mCIM) and chromID CARBA SMART agar (bioMérieux).The presence of carbapenemase- and extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) encoding genes were detected using PCR, followed by sequencing. Production of AmpC-β-lactamases was verified using AmpC Detection Disk Set (Mast Diagnostics). Carbapenemase genes were detected in 18 isolates (2 blaNDM, 5blaOXA-48-like, 10blaVIM and 1 blaVIM and blaOXA-48-like co-producer), nine of these isolates were carbapenemase/ESBL (mainly blaCTX-M) co-producers, 15 isolates were inducible AmpC β-lactamase-producers, 12 isolates were ESBL-positive, while in 5 isolates, none of the above could be verified. Sensitivity/specificity of the modified Hodge-test, CARBA SMART agar and mCIM test was 85.7%/80%, 95%/100% and 100%/100%, respectively. Based on our results, the use of modified Hodge-test is not recommended due to its poor specificity, while chromogenic media (easy to use) and mCIM (panels can be prepared in-house) offer viable options for the detection and confirmation of carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae for routine laboratories.

Policy advocacy and implementation rather than communication, education and training; is the effective antidote for curtailing the amr proliferation.

Jude Okiria
Makerere University

Background: The Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) adopted by all countries in 2015 through decisions in the World Health Assembly, the FAO Governing Conference and the World Assembly of OIE Delegates states in its Objective 1 that; Improvement in the awareness and understanding of AMR through effective communication, education and training is key. Notably, Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Emergency/Risk Communication have proven to be very effective tools in combating emerging diseases outbreaks when deployed against the backdrop of One-Health strategy.

Problem statement: Promoting public awareness and understanding on antimicrobial use, resistance prevention, and containment through effective communication and training cannot help us control the spread of resistant organisms if we don't aggressively engage policy advocacy and policy implementation oversight.

Method: Meetings, KABP study, Interviews/Rapid or Participatory assessments and FGDs on related policies or plans targeting the policy makers, our internal and external publics, pharmacists, and prescribers, explicating how their decisions affect us all.

Justification: To create an understanding of the relevance of communication for global health and how it is measured/ evaluated.

Conclusion: We need to re-focus our communication approaches to the area of advocacy for Policy change and actual implementation and not just information dissemination; which is what communication, education and training is. Advocacy for bio-security risk management and training, waste segregation, One-Health mainstreaming, routine hospital facility based audits, bio-safety planning, establishment of bio-safety officers, risk mapping for hot spots and entry points, establishment of human and animal case management facilities, streamlining membership and the practice of risk communication, advocacy and social mobilisation is necessary.

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Abstract

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The Purpose of Temperature of Fever

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When the disease becomes threat to life or organs blood circulation decreases, Temperature of fever will emerges to increase prevailing blood circulation. And it acts as a protective covering of the body to sustain life. When blood flow decrease to brain, the patient becomes fainted-delirious .If we try to decreases temperature of fever, the blood circulation will further reduced. Blood circulation never increases without temperature increase. Delirious can never be cured without increase in blood circulation.The temperature of fever is not a surplus temperature or it is not to be eliminated from the body. During fever, our body temperature increases like a brooding hen`s increased body temperature.The actual treatment to fever is to increase blood circulation.Two ways to increase blood circulation. 1. Never allow body temperature to lose 2. Apply heat from outside to the body. When the temperature produced by body due to fever and heat which we applied on the body combines together, the blood circulation increases.Then body will stop to produce heat to increase blood circulation. And body will get extra heat from outside without any usage of energy.

Knowledge level and attitudes of Hungarian and International medical students related to antimicrobial use and resistance: a cross-sectional, comparative single-center survey

Márió Gajdács
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The prevention, diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases is the everyday task of any physician, which is not feasible without the adequate competency level. Based on WHO projections, the mortality attributed to infectious agents (especially MDR pathogens) may surpass the mortality of malignant diseases by 2050, therefore now more than ever, the appropriate training and attitude of young healthcare professionals is of utmost importance. A self-administered questionnaire-based study was performed during practical classes of 2nd to 5th year medical students enrolled in the Hungarian and International training programme at the University of Szeged. The questionnaire included 30 questions related to infectious diseases and antimicrobial use, devised by specialists. An attitude score (0-7) was determined based on responses to specific questions. Data collection has been running since February 2017. Statistical analyses were performed by IBM SPSS 24.0. The 796 respondents (513 Hungarian students, 283 International) were polled 62.53% female, with an average age of 23.89±1.84 and 24.18±3.41 years, respectively. 54.59% was satisfied with their academic progress, and 22.96% was involved in undergraduate research. 57.76% were aware of the medical field they would like to specialize in (mainly students in the clinical module $p<0.001$), only 0.62% was interested in CM/ID. Based on the number of correct answers, 3rd and 4th year Hungarian students tend to perform better ($p<0.001$), while each grade showed significantly better results than the previous one ($p<0.001$), irrespective of training programme. Overall, 30.94% of the 2nd year students had zero correct answers. While Hungarian students predominantly presented with high (5-7) attitude scores (82.35-99.17%), the performance of International students (37.27-70.31%) was variable. There was significant association between attitude scores and the number of correct answers ($p<0.001$) in both student groups. The gradient of change in knowledge level is clear, however, 56.25% of Hungarian students and 36.21% International students in the clinical module had a below par (<50% correct answers) performance. Our results suggest the need for the implementation of case-based teaching methods and curriculum improvement. The students of the International program may be affected by a language barrier, especially regarding the terminology of this field.

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E-BABE: The hidden relation, clues of autism, ADHD and depression which reveals the effective cause and cure

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Observing the facts: they lack social skills, they cannot talk: language is the product of living environment - native language; we speak it naturally without thinking at all. We are not born with our native language, so I doubt their connection with their living environment and the state of mind that they cannot learn. Testing them with Aesop fables, metaphors, pretending game - they do not understand these as normal kids; and they are poor in interacting, communicating or persuading. They are in the low level of this. For official test: you can test them with EQ test. All these low-level vital skills make them never feel safe, connection to the environment: it makes them stress. Over time, it makes the downward spirals that make them more and more lack of social skills and suffer more stress.Poor in EQ: autistic kids do not understand fable and metaphors. Genes cannot make them poor in EQ, and cognitive thinking. Trainers know any skill can be learned with just basic supports.ALL IN ONE, ONE IN ALL:As therapists: Neurologist, psychiatrist, sociologist, gastroenterologist, urologist, educators, sleep therapists, cardiologist, language therapists, educators, trainers and teachers, we should remember there is no separation in the health of heart, stomach, muscle, cognitive thinking, sleeping, hormone system: all are interdependent and under the state of mind.

In Vitro Antagonistic Combinatory Effect of Palm Oils Rich in Lauric Acid With Oxacillin Towards Staphylococcus aureus

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Interactions of antibiotics with natural compounds are in case of synergy a promising source of new antimicrobials in terms of combating antibacterial resistance. On the other hand, their antagonistic interactions especially with food and feed are undesirable and potentially dangerous. Palm oils are heterogeneous substances occurring naturally e.g. in breast milk and can be routinely found in daily diet of both humans and animals. Therefore, the aim of our study was to evaluate possible interactions between palm oils (Astrocaryum vulgare - tucuma, Cocos nucifera - coconut, and Elaeis guineensis – palm oil) containing medium chain fatty acids (prevalence of lauric acid; C12:0) and oxacillin towards methicillin-sensitive and resistant strains of Staphylococcus aureus by checkerboard method in vitro. Firstly, fractional inhibitory concentration (FICs) of three above mentioned palm oils in combination with oxacillin against three S. aureus strains were tested. Following findings of gas chromatography, susceptibility to combinations of lauric acid and oxacillin was tested towards ten strains of S. aureus. It has been proven, that palm oils and lauric acid alone posse antistaphylococcal properties (minimum inhibitory concentrations – MICs = 240 – 512 µg/mL and 242 – 256 µg/mL, respectively). Interesting results were found during the testing of combinatory effect. All three palm oils and lauric acid in higher concentrations (1024 – 2048 µg/mL) induced antagonistic interactions (FIC ≥ 4) with effective concentrations of oxacillin; FICs in range 4.02 – 8.56 for palm oils and 4.01 – 4.28 for lauric acid. To best of our knowledge, this is the first case of observed antagonistic interactions between palm oils and lauric acid with oxacillin. Such an antagonism induced by quite common combination of foodstuff with antibiotic is of serious concern and should be avoided.This study was supported by the project of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic No. MZe-RO0719.

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Reemergence of Chloramphenicol Sensitivity among Salmonella enterica serovars Typhi and Paratyphi : a six year experience in a tertiary care hospital

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Emerging drug resistance among Salmonella Typhi and Paratyphi has become challenging in the treatment of enteric fever. The objective of this study was to determine the antibiotic susceptibility pattern of Salmonella serotypes isolated from patients with enteric fever admitted to Manipal Teaching Hospital, Pokhara, Nepal. A total of 30 Salmonella enterica serovar Typhi, Paratyphi A, and Paratyphi B isolated from cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever admitted to Manipal Teaching Hospital over a period from January 2012 to March 2018 were investigated. All strains were identified by standard microbiological methods and tested for in vitro antibiotic susceptibility testing,using Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method following the criteria designed by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI 2013). S Typhi was the most predominant amongst all the isolates (18 of 30 i.e. 60%), followed by S Paratyphi A (33.3%, 10 out of 30) and S Paratyphi B (6.6%; 2 out of 30). Overall, 91.3% of the isolates were susceptible to chloramphenicol. The percentage sensitivities towards ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin, cotrimoxazole and ampicillin were 82.6%, 75.8%, 63% and 37% respectively. All the isolates were sensitive to imipenem and amikacin. These findings suggested that there were changing patterns of antibiotic resistance in enteric fever with reemergence of chloramphenicol sensitive Salmonellae. This necessitates continuous surveillance of cases and re-evaluation of chloramphenicol therapy in Salmonella infections in Nepal.

Factors most influencing antibiotic stewardship program and comparison of prefinal and final year undergraduate medical students

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As future practitioners, undergraduate medical students have a key role in the antimicrobial stewardship program (ASP). However, at present, there are not much data about their knowledge and perception of antibiotic resistance and ASP in India. This was a cross sectional questionnaire based survey administered to the prefinal and final year undergraduate medical students of a tertiary care institution. One hundred and ninety seven students participated in our study constituting 70% response rate. The mean difference in knowledge score between prefinal and final year students was 0.77 (95% confidence interval: 0.30–1.24, P = 0.0016). Thirty seven (39.7%) prefinal and 57 (54.8%) final year students knew the correct definition of antimicrobial stewardship. Majority of the participants, i.e., 66 (70.9%) prefinal year and 80 (76.9%) final year students perceived antibiotic resistance as a public health problem. Principal component analysis revealed the greater role of attitude related questions. Good knowledge and positive attitude are paramount for the effective implementation of the antibiotic stewardship program. Our study revealed that the knowledge gap exists among the undergraduate students about the rational use of the antibiotic stewardship program. It was also revealed that the role of attitude plays a more significant role than knowledge for the proper understanding of the program. A sustained effort is required to make them aware of the rational use of antibiotics by incorporating the knowledge and practice of the ASP into their study curriculum.

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Human Papillomavirus Infection in genital Women in four regions of Senegal

El Hadji Seydou Mbaye

El Hadji Seydou Mbaye

INTRODUCTION: Cervical cancer is the most frequent cancer among women in Senegal. However, there are few data concerning the HPV types inducing neoplasia and cervical cancers and their prevalence, in the general population of Senegal

.**AIMS**: The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of HPV infection in Senegalese women aged from 18 years and older.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A study was performed on 498 cervix samples collected from healthy women aged 18 and older in Dakar. 438 other samples were collected from three other regions, Thiès, Saint Louis and Louga. The samples were screened for 21 HPV genotypes using an HPV type-specific E7 PCR bead-based multiplex genotyping assay (TS-MPG) which is a laboratory-developed method for the detection of HPV.

RESULTS: The prevalence for pHR/HR-HPV in the region of Dakar was 20.68%. HPV 52 (3.21%) was the most prevalent HPV type, followed by HPV 16 (3.01%) and HPV 31 (3.01%). In the regions of Thiès, Louga and Saint Louis, the prevalence for pHR/HR-HPV was 29.19%, 23.15% and 20%, respectively

CONCLUSION: The study revealed the specificity of the HR-HPV prevalence in Dakar and other regions of Senegal. The patterns differs from the one observed in the other regions of the world and rise the issue of the development of vaccination program in the country. Such a program should take into account the real HPV prevalence for an effective protection of HPV-associated diseases.

Susceptibility of Microorganisms Isolated From Otitis Media Pus to Cigarette Capsule and Some Medicinal Plants

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Otitis media is a perforation of the tympanic membrane with persistent drainage of pus from the middle ear and it is a major cause of acquired hearing impairment of varying severity mostly in developing countries. This study aimed to identify bacterial isolates in patients who have otitis media and to determine their susceptibility pattern to cigarette capsule as well as testing the antimicrobial effect of some medicinal plants extract (Nicotiana tobacum, Annona senegalensis, and Zornia glochidiata) on the isolates. A total of 48 samples were collected from the laboratories of three Public Hospitals, males 28 (58.33%) and Females 20 (41.67%) with highest occurrence in children below the age of 5 years (60%) followed by 5-9 years to be (31.11%). Minimum Inhibitory and Minimum Bactericidal concentrations of the extract were carried out. Percentage of Gram negative organisms isolated was 57.78% while 42.22% are Gram positive. The bacterial isolates identified were Klebsiella pneumonia, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pneumoniae and Proteus mirabilis. The two cigarette capsules used (Rotmass and Benson) showed significant ($P < 0.05$) zones of inhibition on Pseudomonas aeruginosa and streptococcus pneumoniae. Results also revealed that the three medicinal plant extracts (Nicotiana tobacum, Annona senegalensis, Zornia glochidiata) showed significant ($P < 0.05$) zones of inhibition on Klebsiella pneumoniae, Proteus mirabilis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus and streptococcus pneumoniae at 0.5 mg, 1.0mg and 2.0mg respectively. This research shows the promise some plants have for discovery of new classes of antibiotics which might be used in the treatment of otitis media infection.

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Abstract

Antimicrobial screening of medicinal plant against pathogenic microorganism

Sapana Bhattarai
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Present study was carried out on the screening of medicinal plants against pathogenic organisms in the period of October 2017 to January 2018. Medicinal plants are used as traditional treatment for numerous human diseases. According to WHO, medicinal plants would be the best source to obtain a variety of drugs. Contrary to the synthetic drugs, antimicrobial of plant origin are not associated with many side effects and have an enormous therapeutic potential to heal many infectious diseases. A total of nine different medicinal plants were screened and evaluated for their antimicrobial activity against 10 pathogenic microorganisms. Among them, Euphorbia hirta, Azadirachta indica, Artemisia vulgaris were found to be effective against gram positive bacteria (Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus, MRSA) whereas rest 6 medicinal plants (Aegle marmelos, Justicia adhatoda, Ficus religiosa, Syzygium cumini, Nyctanthes arbor, Melia azedarach) were found to be ineffective against all the microorganisms(Bacillus subtilis, Eschericia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Proteus vulgaris, Pseudomonas aerogenosa, Salmonella typhii, Shigella dysentriae, MRSA,).The minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) of Euphorbia hirta against Bacillus subtilis and Staphylococcus aureus was found to be 12.5mg/ml and MBC of Artemisia vulgaris against Bacillus subtilis and MRSA was also found to be 12.5 mg/ml while of staphylococcus aureus was 25mg/ml. Similarly, the MBC of Azadirachta indica against Staphylococcus aureus was 25mg/ml.

Evaluation of the potency of some antibiotic formulations in the Egyptian market

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The steadily increasing in bacterial resistance to existing antimicrobial drugs is a serious problem, and therefore there is a dire need to search for new approaches of bacterial treatment. The use of antibiotics alone sometimes does not produce the effective inhibitory action. To overcome this problem, a combination of drugs often used. One approach to treat infectious diseases is the use of combination of antibiotics together or with plant extracts. Combination therapy is helpful and useful for patients with serious infections caused by drug resistant pathogens.

Seven classes of antibiotics were purchased from local pharmacy (gentamicin, ceftazidime, ciprofloxacin, doxycycline, amoxycillin, ceftriaxone, and azithromycin). MICs were calculated and different antimicrobial combinations were studied on 20 clinical isolates (10 S. aureus and 10 P. aeruginosa). Also, the antibacterial activity of limonene, rosemary, salvia, thymol, thymus, capsicum, black pipper, moringa seed, curcumin and chitosan were detected against S. aureus and P. aeruginosa using broth microdilution method.

Method Of Additive Modernization Of Preservation Solutions That Improved The Quality, Efficiency And Safety Transfusion Of Rbcs

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Method Of Additive Modernization Of Preservation Solutions That Improved The Quality, Efficiency And Safety Transfusion Of Rbcs

Abstract: This study was devoted to the learning of the use of nanotechnology to correct the functional activity of red blood cells (RBCs) at the storage stages at a positive temperature. It was established that saline NaCl, which had previously been processed by magnetite nanoparticles (ICNB) had a marked membrane-stabilizing effect, inhibits hemolysis and increasing the sedimentation stability of preserved RBCs. The complex analysis of the obtained data allowed to determine the primary mechanisms effect of the saline NaCl, which had previously been processed by ICNB on the preserved RBCs. The proposed method of additive modernization of preserved RBCs was adapted to the production process. The optimization results were obtained in creating a simple and practical method of additive modernization of preservation solutions that does not violate the compliance requirements, improves the quality, efficiency and safety transfusion of RBCs.

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Isolation and Characterization of NDM-1 Producing Klebsiella Pneumoniae from three Palestinian Hospitals

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Klebsiella pneumoniae can cause a wide range of infections, including meningitis, bacteremia, wound infection, pneumonia, urinary tract infection, etc. This organism is becoming resistant to a large group of antibiotics, especially β-lactam antibiotics. The reason for multidrug resistance may be the production of extended- spectrum β-lactamases (ESBLs), carbapenemases/metallo β-lactamases or AmpC β-lactamases. Or changes in the bacterial cell wall structure. The aim of the present study was to isolate and characterize of Carbapenem resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae isolated from the patients admitted to one of three Palestinian hospitals (Palestinian medical complex, Rafedia Surgical hospital, and Beit Jala Governmental hospital) west bank Palestine.

FEVER IS NOT SYMPTOM OF ANY DISEASE.NONE OF DISEASES REQUIRE FEVER AS ITS SYMPTOM

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Heatth Centre

Symptom Definition is the only parameters necessary for a Symptom. As any or all other definitions, symptom definition should be describe the symptom scientifically. If it cannot describe clearly, there is no use of a symptom definition. A symptom is a departure from normal function or feeling which is noticed only by a patient, indicating the presence of disease or abnormality.One cannot be understand directly the temperature is elevated in hypothalamus .A mechanical device is necessary to measure elevated temperature in hypothalamus. In symptom definition, fever definition can't be found. The elevation of body temperature is not included in symptom definition. The main evidence which proves that fever is not a symptom of disease is symptom definition itself. Elevated temperature or increased temperature never make fever or symptoms of fever. it may create hyperthermia.None of diseases or cause of diseases require fever as its symptom.If the mosquito bites its virus, bacteria, venom gets deposited in the body as a result according to nature and strength of virus, bacteria ,venom symptoms like itching, pain and signals like colour change, inflammation, may occurred.we can see the symptoms, Signals and indications of virus, bacteria, venom which multiple or spreading or damages(disease) the body before fever emerge . The symptoms of virus, bacteria and venom are not based on fever. The symptom, signs and signals are shown every time when virus, bacteria and venom are present in the body. In such a situation fever is not necessary, because fever is not seen in everyone. In a state of multi-disease conditions, if fever is caught and cured, fever will not show the symptoms of other diseases. In H1N1 infections 30% of patients actually had no fever.There is a sharp difference between Symptoms of fever and symptoms of rising temperature. Symptoms of fever includes body pain, fatigue to mind and body, reduced appetite, reduced motion and indigestion, internal and external discomfort, etc., The symptoms, signs, signals of fever are only seen at the presence of fever. During cancer the symptom, signs and signals of cancer are shown every time.A patient having cancer and fever at the same time, symptoms, signs and signals of both cancer and fever are shown every time.A symptom of cancer never become symptom of fever or a symptom of fever can never become symptom of cancer. During cancer the symptom, signs and signals of cancer are shown every time. How can separate symptom of disease and symptom of fever. In fever, both symptom of disease and symptom of Fever are included. Deduct symptom of disease from total symptoms we will get symptom of fever. Like that we can separate signs, signals, and actions of both fever and disease.

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Abstract

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Direct evidence of viral infection and mitochondrial alterations in the brain of fetuses at high risk for schizophrenia

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Psychiatric Hospital of Havana

There is increasing evidences that favor the prenatal beginning of schizophrenia. These evidences point toward intra-uterine environmental factors that act specifically during the second pregnancy trimester producing a direct damage of the brain of the fetus [1]. The current available technology doesn't allow observing what is happening at cellular level since the human brain is not exposed to a direct analysis in that stage of the life in subjects at high risk of developing schizophrenia. Methods. In 1977 we began a direct electron microscopic research of the brain of fetuses at high risk from schizophrenic mothers in order to finding differences at cellular level in relation to controls. Results. In these studies we have observed within the nuclei of neurons the presence of complete and incomplete viral particles that reacted in positive form with antibodies to herpes simplex hominis type I [HSV1] virus, and mitochondria alterations [2]. Conclusion. The importance of these findings can have practical applications in the prevention of the illness keeping in mind its direct relation to the aetiology and physiopathology of schizophrenia. A study of the gametes or the amniotic fluid cells in women at risk of having a schizophrenic offspring is considered. Of being observed the same alterations that those observed previously in the cells of the brain of the studied foetuses, it would intend to these women in risk of having a schizophrenia descendant, previous information of the results, the voluntary medical interruption of the pregnancy or an early anti HSV1 viral treatment as preventive measure of the later development of the illness.

1.Yolken RH, Torrey EF. Viruses, schizophrenia and bipolar disorders. Clin Microbiol Rev 1995; 8: 131-145.

2.Mesa CS. An ultrastructural study of the temporal lobe and peripheral blood in schizophrenic patients. Rev Neurol 2001; 33: 619-623.

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