

Enteric Fever

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A fever can be caused by many medical conditions ranging from non-serious to life-threatening. This includes viral, bacterial, and parasitic infections—such as influenza, the common cold, meningitis, urinary tract infections, appendicitis, Lassa fever, COVID-19, and malaria. Non-infectious causes include vasculitis, deep vein thrombosis, connective tissue disease, side effects of medication... 718881d01d The disease is classically a five-day fever of the relapsing type, rarely exhibiting a continuous course. The incubation period is relatively long, at about two weeks. The onset of symptoms is usually sudden, with high fever, severe headache, pain on moving the eyeballs, soreness

of the muscles of the legs and back, and frequent hyperaesthesia of the shins. The initial fever is usually followed...
718881d01d Typhoid is caused by the bacterium *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar Typhi growing in the intestines, Peyer's patches, mesenteric lymph nodes, spleen, liver, gallbladder, bone marrow and blood. Typhoid is spread by ingesting food or water contaminated with the feces of an infected person. Risk factors include limited access to clean drinking water and...
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Trench fever The disease persists among the homeless. Outbreaks have been documented, for example, in Seattle and Baltimore in the United States among injecting drug users and in Marseille, France, and Burundi. Trench fever (also known as "five-day fever", "quintan fever" (Latin: febris

quintana), and "urban trench fever") is a moderately serious infectious disease. Trench fever (also known as "five-day fever", "quintan fever" (Latin: febris quintana), and "urban trench fever") is a moderately serious infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Bartonella quintana* and transmitted by body lice. From 1915 to 1918 between one-fifth and one-third of all British troops reported ill had trench fever while about one-fifth of ill German and Austrian troops had the disease.

The increase in set-point triggers increased muscle contractions and causes a feeling of cold or chills. This results in greater heat production and efforts to conserve heat. When the set-point temperature returns to normal, a person feels hot, becomes flushed, and may begin to sweat. Rarely a fever

may trigger a febrile seizure, with this being more common in young children. Fevers do not typically go higher than 41 to 42 °C (106 to 108 °F). 718881d01d
A safe and effective vaccine against yellow fever exists, and some countries require vaccinations for travelers. Other efforts to prevent infection include reducing the population of the... 718881d01d

Paratyphoid fever Symptoms usually begin 6–30 days after exposure and are the same as those of typhoid fever. Some people develop a skin rash with rose-colored spots. Weakness, loss of appetite, and headaches also commonly occur. Typhoid and paratyphoid are of similar severity. Often, a gradual onset of a high fever occurs over several days. Paratyphoid and typhoid fever are types of enteric fever. paratyphoid are of similar severity. Without treatment, symptoms may last weeks or months. Paratyphoid

and typhoid fever are types of enteric fever. Paratyphoid is caused by the bacterium *Salmonella enterica*. Paratyphoid fever, also known simply as paratyphoid, is a bacterial infection caused by one of three types of *Salmonella enterica*. Other people may carry the bacteria without being affected; however, they are still able to spread the disease to others.

Rat-bite fever secretions. It is a rare disease spread by infected rodents and caused by two specific types of bacteria. Alternative names for rat-bite fever include streptobacillary fever, streptobacillosis, spirillary fever, bogger, and epidemic arthritic erythema. Alternative names for rat-bite fever include streptobacillary fever, streptobacillosis, spirillary fever, bogger, and epidemic arthritic erythema. Rat-bite fever (RBF) is an acute, febrile human illness caused by bacteria transmitted

by rodents, in most cases, which is passed from rodent to human by the rodent's urine or mucous secretions 718881d01d

C. immitis is a dimorphic saprophytic fungus that grows as a mycelium in the soil and produces a spherule form in the host organism. It resides in the soil in certain parts of the southwestern United States, most notably in California and Arizona. It is also commonly found in northern Mexico, and parts of Central and South America. *C. immitis* is dormant during long dry spells, then develops as a mold with long filaments that break off into airborne spores when it rains. The spores, known as arthroconidia, are swept into the air by disruption of the soil, such as during construction, farming, low-wind or singular dust events, or an earthquake. Windstorms may also cause epidemics far from endemic areas. In December 1977, a

windstorm in an endemic area around Arvin, California, led to several hundred cases, including... 718881d01d ==
Signs and symptoms ==
718881d01d Paratyphoid is caused by the bacterium *Salmonella enterica* of the serotypes Paratyphi A, Paratyphi B, or Paratyphi C growing in the intestines and blood. They are usually spread by eating or drinking food or water contaminated with the feces of an infected person. They may occur when a person who prepares food is infected. Risk factors include poor sanitation as is found among poor crowded populations. Occasionally, they may be transmitted by sex. Humans are the only animals infected. Diagnosis may be based... 718881d01d

Rift Valley fever The mild symptoms may include: fever, muscle pains Rift Valley fever (RVF) is a viral disease of humans and livestock that can

cause mild to severe symptoms. The severe symptoms may include: loss of sight beginning three weeks after the infection, infections of the brain causing severe headaches and confusion, and bleeding together with liver problems which may occur within the first few days. Rift Valley fever (RVF) is a viral disease of humans and livestock that can cause mild to severe symptoms. The mild symptoms may include: fever, muscle pains, and headaches which often last for up to a week. Those who have bleeding have a chance of death as high as 50% 718881d01d

The disease is caused by the RVF virus. It is spread by either touching infected animal blood, breathing in the air around an infected animal being butchered, drinking raw milk from an infected animal, or the bite of infected mosquitoes. Animals like cows, sheep, goats, and camels may be affected. In

these animals it is spread mostly by mosquitoes. It does not appear that one person can infect another. The disease is diagnosed by finding antibodies against the virus or the virus itself in the blood. Prevention of the disease in humans is accomplished by vaccinating animals against the disease. This must be done before an outbreak occurs because if it is done during an outbreak it may... 718881d01d

Dengue fever Most cases of dengue fever are either asymptomatic Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne disease caused by dengue virus, prevalent in tropical and subtropical areas. Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne disease caused by dengue virus, prevalent in tropical and subtropical areas. In a small proportion of cases, the disease develops into severe dengue (previously known as dengue hemorrhagic fever or dengue shock

syndrome) with bleeding, low levels of blood platelets, blood plasma leakage, and dangerously low blood pressure. They may include a high fever, headache, vomiting, muscle and joint pains, and a characteristic skin itching and skin rash. Symptoms typically begin 3 to 14 days after infection. Most cases of dengue fever are either asymptomatic or manifest mild symptoms. Recovery generally takes two to seven days
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The disease is caused by the yellow fever virus and is spread by the bite of an infected mosquito. It infects humans, other primates, and several types of mosquitoes. In cities, it is spread primarily by *Aedes aegypti*, a type of mosquito found throughout the tropics and subtropics. The virus is an RNA virus of the genus *Orthoflavivirus* (full scientific name *Orthoflavivirus flavi*). The disease may be difficult to tell

apart from other illnesses, especially in the early stages. To confirm a suspected case, blood-sample testing with a polymerase chain reaction is required. 718881d01d Dengue is spread by several species of female mosquitoes of the *Aedes* genus, principally *Aedes aegypti*. The virus has four confirmed serotypes; infection with one type usually gives lifelong immunity to that type, but only short-term immunity to the others. Subsequent infection with a different type increases the risk of severe complications, so-called antibody-dependent enhancement. The symptoms may resemble those of malaria, influenza, or Zika. Blood tests to confirm the diagnosis including detecting viral RNA, or specific antibodies... 718881d01d Some cases are diagnosed after patients were exposed to the urine or bodily secretions of an infected animal. These secretions can come from the mouth, nose, or eyes of the

rodent. The majority of cases are due to the animal's bite. It can also be transmitted through food or water contaminated with rat feces or urine. Other animals can be infected with this disease, including weasels, gerbils, and squirrels. Household pets such as dogs or cats exposed... 718881d01d

Typhoid fever Typhoid fever is a type of enteric fever, along with paratyphoid fever. Typhoid fever is a type of enteric fever, along with paratyphoid fever. This is commonly accompanied by weakness, abdominal pain, constipation, headaches, and mild vomiting. Salmonella enterica Typhi is believed to infect Typhoid fever, also known as typhoid, is an orally contracted disease caused by Salmonella enterica serotype Typhi bacteria, also called Salmonella Typhi. Some people develop a skin rash with rose colored spots. affected, but are still contagious. Salmonella

enterica Typhi is believed to infect and replicate only within humans. Other people may carry it without being affected, but are still contagious. Without treatment, symptoms may last weeks or months. In severe cases, people may experience confusion. Symptoms vary from mild to severe, and usually begin six to 30 days after exposure. Diarrhea may be severe, but is uncommon. Often there is a gradual onset of a high fever over several days

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Streptobacillus moniliformis, the only reported bacteria that causes RBF in North America (streptobacillary RBF)

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Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever Onset of symptoms is less than two weeks following exposure. Symptoms of CCHF may include fever, muscle pains, headache, vomiting, diarrhea, and bleeding

Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) is a viral disease. Survivors generally recover around two weeks after onset. Complications may include liver failure. Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) is a viral disease. CCHF is a tick-borne disease. Symptoms of CCHF may include fever, muscle pains, headache, vomiting, diarrhea, and bleeding into the skin 718881d01d

Spirillum minus, common in Asia (spirillary RBF, also known as sodoku). Most cases occur in Japan, but specific strains of the disease are present in the United States, Europe, Australia, and Africa. 718881d01d

Fever 0 and 100. Retrieved 27 July 2026. 9 °F) in humans. "Enteric Fever (Typhoid Fever)" gov. 27 August 2020. The Lecturio Medical Concept Library. Medical Encyclopedia" 3 °C (99. medlineplus. There is no single

agreed-upon upper limit for normal temperature: sources use values ranging between 37.2 and 38. Retrieved Fever or pyrexia in humans is a symptom of an anti-infection defense mechanism that appears with body temperature exceeding the normal range caused by an increase in the body's temperature set point in the hypothalamus 718881d01d

Yellow fever In about 15% of people, within a day of improving the fever recurs, abdominal pain occurs and liver damage begins, causing yellow skin. If this occurs, the risk of bleeding and kidney problems is increased. Symptoms typically improve within five days. Yellow fever is a viral disease of typically short duration. In most cases, symptoms include fever, chills, loss of appetite, nausea, muscle pains—particularly in the back—and headaches. In most cases, symptoms include fever, chills, loss of appetite, nausea,

muscle pains—particularly
Yellow fever is a viral disease of
typically short duration
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Trench fever is also called
Wolhynia fever, shin bone fever,
Meuse fever, His disease, and
His-Werner disease or Werner-
His disease (after Wilhelm His Jr.
and Heinrich Werner).

718881d01d == Description ==
718881d01d The causative
agent of CCHF is the CCHF virus,
which belongs to the genus
Orthonairovirus. This virus was
initially detected in the 1940s,
when Soviet troops and local
civilians in Crimea experienced
a severe hemorrhagic illness.
Decades later, during the
1960s, a similar virus was
identified in Kisangani, today in
the Democratic Republic of
Congo. The two viruses were
found to share antigenic
properties, leading to their
classification under the unified
name Crimean-Congo
Hemorrhagic Fever Virus

(CCHFV). The CCHFV is typically spread by tick bites or close contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected persons or animals. Groups that are at high risk of infection are farmers and those who work in slaughterhouses. The virus can also spread between people via body fluids. Diagnosis can be made by detecting...
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Coccidioidomycosis
Coccidioidomycosis is endemic in certain parts of the United States in Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, and northern Mexico. It is commonly known as cocci, Valley fever, or San Joaquin Valley fever. Coccidioidomycosis is endemic in certain parts of the United States. Coccidioidomycosis (, kok-SID-ee-oy-doh-my-KOH-sis) is a mammalian fungal disease caused by *Coccidioides immitis* or *Coccidioides posadasii*. *Coccidioides posadasii*. It is

commonly known as cocci,
Valley fever, or San Joaquin
Valley fever 718881d01d

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