

Icd 10 Code For Dengue Fever

Rift Valley fever 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%. 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. 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
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002.9 Paratyphoid fever unspecified 3ae5175497 004 Shigellosis 3ae5175497
006.8 Amoebic infection of other sites 3ae5175497 There is no human vaccine. The best way to reduce the risk of infection is to avoid mosquito bites. Mosquito populations may be reduced by eliminating standing pools of water, such as in old tires, buckets, gutters... 3ae5175497

Dengue fever Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne disease caused by dengue virus, prevalent in tropical and subtropical areas. 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. 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. 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 3ae5175497

006.0 Acute amoebic dysentery without mention of abscess 3ae5175497 006.2 Amoebic nondysenteric colitis 3ae5175497 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. 3ae5175497 == Virology == 3ae5175497 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... 3ae5175497 002.2 Paratyphoid fever B 3ae5175497 The best means of prevention are overall mosquito control and the... 3ae5175497

Alkhurma virus ALKV causes Alkhurma hemorrhagic fever (AHF), or alternatively termed as Alkhurma hemorrhagic fever virus, and is mainly based in Saudi Arabia. symptoms including fever, headache, joint pain, muscle pain, vomiting, a loss of appetite, feeling of great discomfort, and chills. Less than 10% of people develop Alkhurma virus (ALKV) (Arabic: فيروس الكورما) is a zoonotic virus of the Flaviviridae virus family (class IV) 3ae5175497

002.1 Paratyphoid fever A 3ae5175497 002.3 Paratyphoid fever C 3ae5175497
 002.0 Typhoid fever 3ae5175497 003.0 Salmonella gastroenteritis 3ae5175497
 == Signs and symptoms == 3ae5175497 003 Other Salmonella infections
 3ae5175497 005.0 Staphylococcal food poisoning 3ae5175497 HFRS is caused
 mainly by four viruses in Asia and Europe: Hantaan virus, Seoul virus, Puumala
 virus, and Dobrava-Belgrade virus. In East Asia, Hantaan virus is the most
 common cause of HFRS, causes a severe form of HFRS, and is spread by...
 3ae5175497 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... 3ae5175497 007.0 Balantidiasis... 3ae5175497 006.5 Amoebic brain
 abscess 3ae5175497

Yellow fever If this occurs, the risk of bleeding and kidney problems is
 increased. doi:10. 9. In about 15% of people, within a day of improving the fever
 recurs, abdominal pain occurs and liver damage begins, causing yellow skin.
 with Zika and yellow fever viruses, but not dengue virus". 9951D. 9 (1)
 9951. Scientific Reports. In most cases, symptoms include fever, chills, loss of
 appetite, nausea, muscle pains—particularly in the back—and headaches.
 1038/s41598-019-46389-0 Yellow fever is a viral disease of typically short
 duration. Bibcode:2019NatSR. Symptoms typically improve within five days
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006.1 Chronic intestinal amoebiasis without mention of abscess 3ae5175497 002
 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 3ae5175497

West Nile fever In less than 1% of people, encephalitis or meningitis occurs,
 with associated neck stiffness, confusion, or seizures. About 20% of people
 develop a fever, headache, vomiting, or a rash. Recovery may take weeks to
 months. relatively smooth protein surface. The risk of death among those in
 whom the nervous system is affected is about 10%. This structure is similar to
 the dengue fever virus; both belong to the genus Flavivirus within the family
 Flaviviridae West Nile fever is an infection by the West Nile virus, which is
 typically spread by mosquitoes. In about 80% of infections people have few or no
 symptoms 3ae5175497

004.9 Shigellosis, unspec. 3ae5175497 007 Other protozoal intestinal diseases

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List of ICD-9 codes 001–139: infectious and parasitic diseases Volume 2 is an alphabetical index of Volume 1. The full chapter can be found on This is a shortened version of the first chapter of the ICD-9: Infectious and Parasitic Diseases. It covers ICD codes 001 to 139. It covers ICD codes 001 to 139. Both volumes can be downloaded for free from the website of the World Health Organization. The full chapter can be found on pages 49 to 99 of Volume 1, which contains all (sub)categories of the ICD-9. shortened version of the first chapter of the ICD-9: Infectious and Parasitic Diseases 3ae5175497

As of 2019, there had only been four documented infections of Sabiá virus: two occurred naturally, and the other two cases occurred in the clinical setting. The first naturally occurring case was in 1990, when a female agricultural engineer who was staying in the neighborhood of Jardim Sabiá in the municipality of Cotia, a suburb of São Paulo, Brazil contracted the disease. She presented with hemorrhagic fever and died. Her autopsy showed liver necrosis. A virologist who was studying the woman's disease contracted the virus but survived. Ribavirin was not given in these first two cases. Four years later, in 1994, a researcher was exposed... 3ae5175497 006.4 Amoebic lung abscess 3ae5175497 After an incubation period lasting as short as 2–4 days or as long as 8 days, people with AHF develop symptoms including fever, headache, joint pain, muscle pain, vomiting, a loss of appetite, feeling of great discomfort, and chills. Less than 10% of people develop severe neurologic, central nervous system, and hemorrhagic symptoms, such as purpura, epistaxis, hallucinations, disorientation, convulsions, and life-threatening epistaxis. Elevated liver enzymes, leukopenia, proteinuria and thrombocytopenia, which leads to hemorrhagic fever and encephalitis (which can result in death), have been found in hospitalized patients. 3ae5175497 West Nile virus (WNV) is usually spread by mosquitoes that become infected when they feed on infected birds. Birds often carry the disease. Rarely the virus is spread through blood transfusions, organ transplants, or from mother to baby during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding, but it otherwise does not spread directly between people. Risks for severe disease include being very young, over 60 years old, having a weak immune system, and having other health problems. Diagnosis is typically based on symptoms and blood tests. 3ae5175497

Mayaro virus disease It is only known to circulate in tropical South America. Infection with Mayaro virus causes an acute, self-limited dengue-like illness of 3–5 days' duration. South America. The causative virus, Mayaro virus (MAYV) Mayaro virus disease is a mosquito-borne zoonotic pathogen endemic to certain humid forests of tropical South America. It is closely related to other alphaviruses that produce a dengue-like illness accompanied by long-lasting arthralgia. The causative virus, Mayaro virus (MAYV), is in the family Togaviridae, and genus Alphavirus. Infection with Mayaro virus causes an acute, self-limited dengue-like illness of 3–5 days' duration 3ae5175497

The virus is spread between people by two species of mosquito in the genus

Aedes: *Aedes albopictus* and *Aedes aegypti*, which mainly bite during the day, particularly around dawn and in the late afternoon. The virus may circulate within a number of animals, including birds and rodents. Diagnosis is done by testing the blood for either viral RNA or antibodies to the virus. The symptoms can be mistaken for those of dengue fever and Zika fever, which are spread by the same mosquitoes. It is believed most people become immune after a single infection. 3ae5175497

Brazilian hemorrhagic fever Sabiá virus is one of the arenaviruses from South America. Brazilian hemorrhagic fever (BzHF) is an infectious disease caused by Sabiá virus, an arenavirus. Brazilian hemorrhagic fever (BzHF) is an infectious disease caused by Sabiá virus, an arenavirus. It shares a common progenitor with Junín virus, Machupo virus, Tacaribe virus, and Guanarito virus. This virus has also been implicated as a means for bioterrorism, as it can be spread through aerosols. Sabiá virus is one of the arenaviruses from South America to cause hemorrhagic fever. Very little is known about this disease, but it is thought to be transmitted by the excreta of rodents. It is an enveloped RNA virus and is highly infectious and lethal 3ae5175497

006.3 Amoebic liver abscess 3ae5175497

Chikungunya The most common symptoms are fever and joint pain, typically occurring four to eight days after the bite of an infected mosquito. testing the blood for either viral RNA or antibodies to the virus. Symptoms usually improve within a week; however, occasionally the joint pain may last for months or years. The very young, old, and those with other health problems are at risk of more severe disease. Other symptoms may include headache, muscle pain, joint swelling, and a rash. The symptoms can be mistaken for those of dengue fever and Zika fever, which are spread. Chikungunya is an infection caused by the chikungunya virus. The pain has been described as "excruciating"; however some people may be infected without showing any symptoms 3ae5175497

006.9 Amoebiasis, unspecified 3ae5175497 001 Cholera disease 3ae5175497

Hantavirus hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome Symptoms usually occur 2 weeks after exposure to the hantavirus and come in five distinct clinical stages: febrile (toxic), hypotensive, low urine production (oliguric), high urine production (diuretic), and recovery. During the hypotensive phase, blood pressure lowers due to microvascular leakage. The severity of symptoms varies depending on which virus causes HFRS and ranges from mild illness to severe. The case fatality rate likewise varies by virus, from less than 1% up to 15%. Symptoms usually occur 2 weeks after exposure. Hantavirus hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS) is a hemorrhagic fever caused by hantavirus infection. Hantavirus hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS) is a hemorrhagic fever caused by hantavirus infection. Renal failure then causes the oliguric phase, before recovering and increasing urine production as disease progression improves. Early symptoms include headache, lower back pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, bloody stool, the appearance of spots on the skin,

bleeding in the respiratory tract, and renal symptoms such as kidney swelling, proteinuria, and hematuria 3ae5175497

006.6 Amoebic skin ulceration 3ae5175497 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... 3ae5175497 005 Other poisoning (bacterial) 3ae5175497 006 Amoebiasis 3ae5175497 == Intestinal infectious diseases (001-009) == 3ae5175497

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