

Which Antibiotic Is Best For Fever

African tick bite fever However, African tick bite fever (ATBF) is a bacterial infection spread by the bite of a tick. African tick bite fever is usually mild, and most patients do not need more than at-home treatment with antibiotics for their illness. early. The onset of symptoms usually occurs 4–10 days after the bite. Some people do not develop symptoms. At the site of the bite there is typically a red skin sore with a dark center. Complications are rare but may include joint inflammation. Symptoms may include fever, headache, muscle pain, and a rash 2caee23908

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). 2caee23908 There is no vaccine for scarlet fever. Prevention is by frequent handwashing, not sharing personal items, and staying away from other people when sick. The disease is treatable with antibiotics, which reduce symptoms... 2caee23908

Brazilian purpuric fever Although BPF was thought to be confined to Brazil, other cases occurred in Australia and the United States during 1984–1990. *influenzae aegyptius*. It was not until the autopsies were conducted that the cause of these deaths was confirmed to be infection by *H. influenzae aegyptius*. Brazilian purpuric fever (BPF) is an illness of children caused by the bacterium *Haemophilus influenzae* biogroup *aegyptius* which is ultimately fatal due to sepsis. These cases were all fatal, and originally thought to be due to meningitis. BPF was first recognized in the São Paulo state of Brazil in 1984. At this time, young children between the ages of 3 months and 10 years were contracting a strange illness which was characterized by high fever and purpuric lesions on the body 2caee23908

Rocky Mountain spotted fever It typically begins with a fever and headache, which is followed a few days later with the development of a rash. Other symptoms may include muscle pains and vomiting. Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) is a bacterial disease spread by ticks. The rash is generally made up of small spots of bleeding and starts on the wrists and ankles. It typically begins with a fever and headache, which is followed a

few days later Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) is a bacterial disease spread by ticks. Long-term complications following recovery may include hearing loss or loss of part of an arm or leg 2caee23908

The disease occurs in sub-Saharan Africa, the West Indies, and Oceania. It is relatively common among travelers to sub-Saharan Africa. Most infections occur between November and April. Outbreaks... 2caee23908

Typhoid fever Often there is a gradual onset of a high fever over several days. In severe cases, people may experience confusion. Today, with prompt treatment, it is less than 1%, but 3–5% Typhoid fever, also known as typhoid, is an orally contracted disease caused by *Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhi bacteria, also called *Salmonella* Typhi. *Salmonella enterica* Typhi is believed to infect and replicate only within humans. internationally. Before the antibiotic era, the case fatality rate of typhoid fever was 10–20%. 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. Without treatment, symptoms may last weeks or months. Other people may carry it without being affected, but are still contagious. Symptoms vary from mild to severe, and usually begin six to 30 days after exposure. Diarrhea may be severe, but is uncommon. Some people develop a skin rash with rose colored spots 2caee23908

Antibiotic prophylaxis Antibiotic prophylaxis in domestic animal feed mixes has been employed in America since at least 1970. Antibiotic prophylaxis refers to, for humans, the prevention of infection complications using antimicrobial therapy (most commonly antibiotics). Antibiotic prophylaxis refers to, for humans, the prevention of infection complications using antimicrobial therapy (most commonly antibiotics) 2caee23908

Bacteria often develop resistance to β -lactam antibiotics by synthesizing a β -lactamase, an enzyme that attacks the β -lactam ring. To overcome this resistance, β -lactam antibiotics can be given with β -lactamase inhibitors such as clavulanic acid. 2caee23908 Antibiotics can be effective in reducing the occurrence of some infections. Patients should... 2caee23908 *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. 2caee23908 Due to the risks following caesarean section... 2caee23908 == Signs and symptoms == 2caee23908 *Haemophilus* species are non-spore-forming gram-negative coccobacilli. They lack motility and are aerobic or facultatively anaerobic. They require preformed growth factors that are present in

blood, specifically hemin (X factor) and NAD or NADP (V factor). The bacterium grows best at 35–37 °C and has an optimal pH of 7.6. *Haemophilus* species are obligate parasites and are part of the normal flora of the human upper respiratory tract. 2cae23908 structure. This includes penicillin derivatives (penams), cephalosporins and cephamycins (cephems), monobactams, carbapenems and carbacephems. Most β -lactam antibiotics work by inhibiting cell wall biosynthesis in the bacterial organism and are the most widely used group of antibiotics. Until 2003, when measured by sales, more than half of all commercially available antibiotics in use were β -lactam compounds. The first β -lactam antibiotic discovered, penicillin, was isolated from a strain of *Penicillium rubens* (named as *Penicillium notatum* at the time). 2cae23908 Tick bite fever is caused by the bacterium *Rickettsia africae*. The bacterium is spread by ticks of the *Amblyomma* type. These generally live in tall grass or bush rather than in cities. The diagnosis is typically based on symptoms. It can be confirmed by culture, PCR, or immunofluorescence. 2cae23908

Scarlet fever It typically feels like sandpaper and the tongue may be red and bumpy. *pyogenes*. The face is flushed and the rash is red and blanching. It most commonly affects children and young adolescents between five and 15 years of age. The rash occurs as a result of capillary damage by exotoxins produced by *S.* Outcomes with scarlet fever are typically Scarlet fever, also known as scarlatina and scarlatiniform rash, is an infectious disease caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes*, a Group A streptococcus (GAS). The signs and symptoms include a sore throat, fever, headache, swollen lymph nodes, and a characteristic rash. The disease is treatable with antibiotics, which reduce symptoms and spread, and prevent most complications. On darker-pigmented skin the rash may be hard to discern 2cae23908

The disease is caused by *Rickettsia rickettsii*, a type of bacterium that is primarily spread to humans by American dog ticks, Rocky Mountain wood ticks, and brown dog ticks. Rarely the disease is spread by blood transfusions. Diagnosis in the early stages is difficult. Several laboratory tests can confirm the diagnosis but treatment should be begun based on symptoms. It is within a group known as spotted fever rickettsiosis, together with *Rickettsia parkeri* rickettsiosis, Pacific Coast tick fever, and rickettsialpox. 2cae23908 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... 2cae23908 Even when sterile

techniques are adhered to, surgical procedures can introduce bacteria and other microbes in the blood (causing bacteremia), which can colonize and infect different parts of the body. For surgery, prophylactic antibiotic treatment mainly reduces superficial infections at the site of surgical incisions; it is less effective at preventing deep infections. For example, if someone is having emergency surgery for a damaged bowel, antibiotics will have a bigger effect on preventing an infection at or near the skin rather than preventing an infection deep in the abdomen or preventing lung or bladder infections. 2caee23908 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... 2caee23908

B-Lactam antibiotic β -Lactam antibiotics (beta-lactam antibiotics) are antibiotics that contain a β -lactam ring in their chemical structure. This includes penicillin derivatives β -Lactam antibiotics (beta-lactam antibiotics) are antibiotics that contain a β -lactam ring in their chemical 2caee23908

Streptobacillus moniliformis, the only reported bacteria that causes RBF in North America (streptobacillary RBF) 2caee23908 Treatment of RMSF is with the antibiotic doxycycline. It works best when started early and is recommended in all age groups, as well as during pregnancy. Antibiotics are not recommended for prevention. Approximately 0.5% of people who are... 2caee23908 β -Lactam antibiotics are indicated for the prevention and treatment of bacterial infections caused by susceptible organisms. At first, β -lactam antibiotics were mainly active only against gram-positive bacteria, yet the recent development of broad-spectrum β -lactam... 2caee23908 The most common infection is that of the uterus and surrounding tissues known as puerperal sepsis, postpartum metritis, or postpartum endometritis. Risk factors include caesarean section (C-section), the presence of certain bacteria such as group B streptococcus in the vagina, premature rupture of membranes, multiple vaginal exams, manual removal of the placenta, and prolonged labour among others. Most infections involve a number of types of bacteria. Diagnosis is rarely helped by culturing of the vagina or blood. In those who do not improve, medical imaging may be required. Other causes of fever following delivery include breast engorgement, urinary tract infections, infections of an abdominal incision or an episiotomy, and atelectasis. 2caee23908

Rat-bite fever 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 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. Alternative names for rat-bite fever include streptobacillary fever, streptobacillosis, spirillary fever, bogger, and epidemic arthritic erythema. It is a rare disease spread by infected rodents and caused by two specific types of bacteria: 2caee23908

== Presentation... == 2caee23908 == For humans == 2caee23908

Postpartum infections 4 °F), chills, lower abdominal pain, and possibly odorous vaginal discharge. 0 °C (100. when it is appropriate to give antibiotics and which antibiotics are most effective. Signs and symptoms usually include a fever greater than 38. Atelectasis: mild to moderate fever, no changes or mild rales on chest Postpartum infections, also known as childbed fever and puerperal fever, are any bacterial infections of the female reproductive tract following childbirth or miscarriage. It usually occurs after the first 24 hours and within the first ten days following delivery 2caee23908

Scarlet fever develops in a small number of people who have strep throat or streptococcal skin infections. The bacteria are usually spread by people coughing or sneezing. It can also be spread when a person touches an object that has the bacteria on it and then touches their mouth or nose. The diagnosis is typically confirmed by culturing swabs of the throat. 2caee23908

Trench fever 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 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 2caee23908

There is no vaccine. Prevention is by avoiding tick bites by covering the skin, using DEET, or using permethrin

treated clothing. Evidence regarding treatment, however, is limited. The antibiotic doxycycline appears useful. Chloramphenicol or azithromycin may also be used. The disease will also tend to resolve without treatment. 2caee23908 == Medical use == 2caee23908 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... 2caee23908 Antibiotic prophylaxis is most commonly used prior to dental surgery, but may be used in other cases, such as surgery or prior to sexual intercourse for patients who suffer from recurrent urinary tract infections. 2caee23908

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