

Allergic Reaction To Chigger Bites

== Evolution and taxonomy == 0157146f1e

Arthropod In order to keep growing, they must go through stages of moulting, a process by which they shed their exoskeleton to reveal a new one. They possess an exoskeleton with a cuticle made of chitin, often mineralised with calcium carbonate, a body with differentiated (metameric) segments, and paired jointed appendages. centipedes, millipedes, arachnids (spiders, daddy longlegs, scorpions, mites, chiggers and ticks) as well as the few terrestrial crustaceans (sowbugs and pillbugs) Arthropods (AR-thrə-pod) are invertebrates in the phylum Arthropoda. They form an extremely diverse group of up to ten million species 0157146f1e

== Insects of medical importance == 0157146f1e Unmyelinated nerve fibers for itches and pain both originate in the skin. Information for them is conveyed centrally in two distinct systems that both use the same nerve bundle and spinothalamic tract. 0157146f1e Public health entomology has seen a huge surge in interest since 2005, due to the resurgence of the bed bug, *Cimex lectularius*. 0157146f1e

Itch Itches have many similarities to pain, and while both are unpleasant sensory experiences, their behavioral response patterns are different. Pain creates a withdrawal reflex, whereas itches lead to a scratch reflex. if limited to the neck and scalp Herpes, a viral disease Arthropod bites, such as those from mosquitos or chiggers Pubic lice, if limited to the genital An itch (also known as pruritus) is a sensation that causes a strong desire or reflex to scratch 0157146f1e

Gamasoidosis mimic other conditions, such as scabies or allergic reactions. It is characterized by pruritic erythematous papules, macules and urticaria, with itching and irritation resulting from the saliva the mites secrete while feeding. These bites are observed all over the body. The avian mite *Dermanyssus gallinae* can also infest various parts of the body, including the ear canal and scalp. The atypical or delayed responses to mite bites, coupled with widespread ignorance and misinformation Gamasoidosis, also known as dermanyssosis, is a frequently unrecognized form of zoonotic dermatitis, following human infestation with avian mites of the genera *Dermanyssus* or *Ornithonyssus* 0157146f1e

Arthropods... 0157146f1e

Skin condition The major function of this system is to act as a barrier against the external environment. Varicella zoster virus is known to recur (after its initial presentation as chicken A skin condition, also known as a cutaneous condition, is any medical condition that affects the integumentary system—the organ system that encloses the body and includes skin, nails, and related muscle and glands. locations where an allergen has elicited an allergic immune response 0157146f1e

Conditions of the human integumentary system constitute a broad spectrum of diseases, also known as dermatoses, as well as many nonpathologic states (like, in certain circumstances, melanonychia and racquet nails). While only a small number of skin diseases account for most visits to the physician, thousands of skin conditions have been described. Classification of these conditions often presents many nosological challenges, since underlying causes and pathogenetics are often not known. Therefore, most current textbooks present a classification based on location (for example, conditions of the mucous membrane), morphology (chronic blistering conditions), cause (skin conditions resulting from physical factors), and so on. 0157146f1e Most commonly, an itch is felt in one place. If it is felt all over the body, then it is called generalized itch or generalized pruritus. Generalized itch is infrequently a symptom of a serious underlying condition, such as cholestatic liver disease. 0157146f1e Clinically, the diagnosis of any particular

skin condition begins by gathering pertinent information of the presenting skin lesion(s), including: location (e.g. arms... 0157146f1e There are many insects (and other arthropods) that affect human health. These arthropods include Diptera, Hemiptera, Phthiraptera, Siphonaptera and Ixodida. They can parasitize, bite, sting, cause allergic reactions, and/or vector disease to humans. It can be impossible to... 0157146f1e

Alpha-gal syndrome AGS results from tick bites, and possibly bites from other parasites. AGS results from tick bites, and possibly bites from other parasites Alpha-gal syndrome (AGS), also known as alpha-gal allergy or mammalian meat allergy (MMA), is an acquired allergy to the epitope of the carbohydrate molecule galactose-alpha-1,3-galactose ("alpha-gal"). Reactions can also occur from skin contact and environmental exposures. Reactions can be life-threatening, and typically either begin rapidly after exposure from intravenous therapy, or 2–8 hours after ingesting foods and medicines. Reactions can also occur from skin contact and environmental exposures. and medicines 0157146f1e

If the sensation of itching persists for six weeks or longer, then it is called chronic itch or chronic pruritus. Chronic idiopathic pruritus or chronic pruritus of unknown origin is a form of itch that persists for longer than six weeks, and for which no clear cause can be identified. 0157146f1e == Classification == 0157146f1e The epidermis is the most superficial layer of skin, a squamous epithelium with several strata: the stratum corneum, stratum lucidum, stratum granulosum, stratum spinosum, and stratum basale. Nourishment is provided to these layers by diffusion from the dermis... 0157146f1e The scientific discipline devoted to the study of mites is called acarology. 0157146f1e

List of dog diseases Not all of the articles listed here contain information specific to dogs. disease caused by Cheyletiella yasguri. Some of these diseases are unique to dogs or closely related species, while others are found in other animals, including humans. Articles with non-dog information are marked with an asterisk (*). Humans can be transiently infected. Chiggers*, also known as harvest mites, can cause itching, redness and crusting This list of dog diseases is a selection of diseases and other conditions found in the dog 0157146f1e

Diagnosis is challenging due to the mites' size, requiring microscopic identification by a medical entomologist, and the clinical symptoms often mimic other conditions, such as scabies or allergic reactions. The atypical or delayed responses to mite bites, coupled with widespread ignorance and misinformation among healthcare providers, scientists, and pest control professionals, contribute to frequent underdiagnosis and misdiagnosis, hindering effective management and treatment. 0157146f1e == Signs and symptoms == 0157146f1e == Signs and symptoms == 0157146f1e Alpha-gal is present in all foods and ingredients made from beef, pork, lamb, venison, rabbit, and other mammal sources, including gelatin and milk. Certain seaweeds also contain alpha-gal. Alpha-gal is found worldwide among the inactive ingredients and materials of medications and healthcare products, and it is generally not required to be labeled. Reactions have been reported from breathing cooking fumes containing alpha-gal molecules, and contact with health and personal care products. AGS patients may have a reaction near farm animals, and shoveling manure or other chores may require gloves or a respirator. 0157146f1e Reactions have been documented from intravenous medication... 0157146f1e

Haemolymph is the analogue of blood for most arthropods. An arthropod has an open circulatory system, with a body cavity called a haemocoel through which haemolymph circulates to the interior organs. Like their exteriors, the internal organs of arthropods are generally built of repeated segments. They have ladder-like nervous systems, with paired ventral nerve cords running through all segments and forming paired ganglia in each segment. Their heads are formed by fusion of varying numbers of segments, and their brains are formed by fusion of the ganglia of these segments and encircle the esophagus. The respiratory and excretory systems of arthropods vary, depending as much on their environment as on the subphylum to which they belong. 0157146f1e

Medical entomology Ixodida. It can be impossible to know the full impact that insects The discipline of medical entomology, or public health entomology, and also veterinary

entomology is focused upon insects and arthropods that impact human health. Medical entomology has advanced with technologies like genetic modification of mosquitoes. Veterinary entomology can also help prevent zoonotic disease outbreaks. They can parasitize, bite, sting, cause allergic reactions, and/or vector disease to humans. Also medical entomology includes scientific research on the behavior, ecology, and epidemiology of arthropod disease vectors, and involves a tremendous outreach to the public, including local and state officials and other stake holders in the interest of public safety. Veterinary entomology is included in this category, because many animal diseases can "jump species" and become a human health threat, for example, bovine encephalitis 0157146f1e

Arthropod bites and stings Most arthropod bites and stings cause self-limited redness Many species of arthropods (insects, arachnids, millipedes and centipedes) can bite or sting human beings. While most cases cause self-limited irritation, medically relevant complications include envenomation, allergic reactions, and transmission of vector-borne diseases. complications include envenomation, allergic reactions, and transmission of vector-borne diseases. These bites and stings generally occur as a defense mechanism or during normal arthropod feeding 0157146f1e

Mite However, most recent genetic analyses do not recover the two as each other's closest relative within Arachnida, rendering the group invalid as a clade. Arthropods portal Chigger bite Copra itch Gamasoidosis Grain itch Grocer's itch List of mites associated with cutaneous reactions Sharma, Prashant P Mites are small arachnids (eight-legged arthropods) of two large orders, the Acariformes and the Parasitiformes, which were historically grouped together in the subclass Acari. Most mites are tiny, less than 1 mm (0. 04 in) in length, and have a simple, unsegmented body plan. Most species are harmless to humans, but a few are associated with allergies or may transmit diseases. This last type includes the commercially destructive Varroa parasite of honey bees, as well as scabies mites of humans. The small size of most species makes them easily overlooked; some species live in water, many live in soil as decomposers, others live on plants, sometimes creating galls, while others are predators or parasites 0157146f1e

List of skin conditions beetle burn Bristleworm sting Centipede bite Cheyletiella dermatitis Chigger bite Coolie itch Copra itch Coral dermatitis Creeping eruption (cutaneous Many skin conditions affect the human integumentary system—the organ system covering the entire surface of the body and composed of skin, hair, nails, and related muscles and glands. Within the latter type, the hairs occur in structures called pilosebaceous units, each with hair follicle, sebaceous gland, and associated arrector pili muscle. In the embryo, the epidermis, hair, and glands form from the ectoderm, which is chemically influenced by the underlying mesoderm that forms the dermis and subcutaneous tissues. The two main types of human skin are: glabrous skin, the hairless skin on the palms and soles (also referred to as the "palmoplantar" surfaces), and hair-bearing skin. The skin weighs an average of four kilograms, covers an area of two square metres, and is made of three distinct layers: the epidermis, dermis, and subcutaneous tissue. The major function of this system is as a barrier against the external environment 0157146f1e

Gamasoidosis is linked to avian mites infesting residential, public and agricultural spaces, with a potential health threat due to the transmission of zoonotic pathogens by D. gallinae. Treatment involves... 0157146f1e == Infectious diseases == 0157146f1e

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