

Does Leprosy Still Exist

M. leprae, the bacterium responsible for leprosy, is believed to have spread from East Africa through the Near East, Europe, and Asia by the 5th century before reaching the rest of the world more recently. Historically, leprosy was believed to be extremely contagious and divinely ordained, leading to enormous stigma against its sufferers. Other severe skin diseases were frequently conflated with leprosy and all such sufferers were kept away from the general public, although some religious orders provided medical care and treatment. Recent research has shown *M. leprae* has maintained a similarly virulent genome over at least the last thousand years, leaving it unclear which precise factors led to leprosy's near elimination in Europe by 1700. A growing number of cases following the first wave of European colonization, however, led to increased attention towards leprosy during the New Imperialism of the late 19th century. Following G. A. Hansen's discovery of the role of *M. leprae* in the disease, the First International Leprosy Conference... History == Leprosy is one of the least infectious diseases as nearly everyone has some measure of natural resistance against it. Nevertheless, it continues to spread, partially due to its extremely long incubation period, which may last as long as 30 years, as well as widespread ignorance and misinformation about the symptoms and effects of the disease. Stigma against the disease due to its disfigurement causes its victims to be isolated and shunned. They may also isolate themselves out of fear of discrimination. Patients may be impacted in every area of their life, including interpersonal relationships, economic security, and... Recent genetic research has shown that the megafaunal glyptodonts (up to 1.5 metres (4.9 ft) tall with maximum body masses of around 2 tonnes), which became extinct around 12,000 years ago are true armadillos more closely related to all other living armadillos than to *Dasypus* (the long-nosed or... *Dasypus* are xenarthran mammals known for their hard armor-like shell, called a carapace. Their ossified dermal plates compose a series of six to eleven movable bands covered by leathery keratinous skin, which surrounds and protects the body. A thin epidermal layer separates each of the armor bands, and joints in the shell allow for flexibility. The face, neck, and underside lack a bony covering and are instead covered...

Mycobacterium leprae (also known as the leprosy bacillus or Hansen's bacillus) is one of the two species of bacteria that cause Hansen's disease (leprosy), a chronic but curable *Mycobacterium leprae* (also known as the leprosy bacillus or Hansen's bacillus) is one

Armadillo are solitary animals that do not share their burrows with other adults. They form part of the superorder Xenarthra, along with the anteaters and sloths. Armadillos are often used in the study of leprosy, since they, along with mangabey Armadillos (Spanish for 'little armored ones') are placental mammals in the order Cingulata. All species are native to the Americas, where they inhabit a variety of environments. Twenty-one extant species of armadillo have been described, some of which are distinguished by the number of bands on their armor

The laws of tzaraath are given in depth in chapters 13–14 of Leviticus, and several Biblical

stories describe individuals who have contracted tzaraath. The most common and widespread of the Dasypus species is the nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), which is commonly used in the study of leprosy due to its unique ability to contract the disease.

Leper colony and treatment of lepers, people suffering from leprosy. *leprae*, the bacterium responsible for leprosy, is believed to have spread from East Africa through A leper colony, also known by many other names, is an isolated community for the quarantining and treatment of lepers, people suffering from leprosy. M

The Hebraic root *tsara* or *tsaraath* (צָרָה "to be struck with leprosy, to be leprous"), and the Greek *lepros* (λεπρός), refer to conditions other than Hansen's disease. The editors of the Septuagint translated the term *tzaraath* with Greek *lepra* (λέπρα), which in classical sources referred to psoriasis and similar skin conditions; at the time Hansen's disease was known in Greek by a different term (*elephantiasis graecorum*... == Hawaii == of the two species of bacteria that cause Hansen's disease (leprosy), a chronic but curable infectious disease that damages the peripheral nerves and targets the skin, eyes, nose, and muscles. == Transmission, treatment and disability == Mission ==

Leprosy Infection can lead to damage of the nerves, respiratory tract, skin, and eyes. Infection Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease (HD), is a long-term infection by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae* or *Mycobacterium lepromatosis*. Leprosy symptoms may begin within one year or take 20 years or more. This nerve damage may result in the loss of nociception, which can lead to the loss of parts of a person's extremities from repeated injuries or infection through unnoticed wounds. An infected person may also experience muscle weakness and loss of eyesight. Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease (HD), is a long-term infection by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae* or *Mycobacterium lepromatosis*

Leprosy in India Leprosy currently affects approximately a quarter of a million people throughout the world, with the majority of these cases being reported from India Leprosy currently affects approximately a quarter of a million people throughout the world, with the majority of these cases being reported from India

== Description ==

Leprosy in Japan From As of 2009, 2,600 former leprosy patients were living in 13 national sanatoriums and 2 private hospitals in Japan. Their mean age is 80 years old. From the Meiji Period (1868–1912) and up until 1996, people diagnosed with leprosy in Japan were notably subjected to discrimination. As of 2009, 2,600 former leprosy patients were living in 13 national sanatoriums and 2 private hospitals in Japan. Their mean age is 80 years old

Leprosy is spread between people, although extensive contact is necessary. Leprosy has a low pathogenicity, and 95% of people who contract or who are exposed to *M. leprae* do not develop the disease. Spread is likely through a cough or contact with fluid from the nose of a person infected by leprosy. Genetic factors and baseline immune function play a role in

how easily a person catches the disease. Leprosy is not spread during pregnancy to the unborn child or through sexual genital contact. There are two main types of the disease—paucibacillary and multibacillary, which differ in the number of bacteria present. A person with paucibacillary disease... b5e98e9a51

Tzaraath Clothing and house tzaraath consists of a reddish or greenish discoloration. English and frequently translated as leprosy (though it is not Hansen's disease, the disease known as "leprosy" in modern times), is a term used in the Tzaraath (Hebrew: טַרְאָתַת ṣāra'at), variously transcribed into English and frequently translated as leprosy (though it is not Hansen's disease, the disease known as "leprosy" in modern times), is a term used in the Bible to describe various ritually impure disfigurative conditions of the human skin, clothing, and houses. Skin tzaraath generally involves patches that are white and contain unusually colored hair b5e98e9a51

Dasypus They exist in numerous habitats ranging from brush to grassland areas and are mainly insectivorous. They are found in South, Central, and North America, as well as on the Caribbean islands of Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago. The name is derived from the Ancient Greek words δασύς (dasús), meaning "hair", and πούς (poús), meaning "foot". Its species are known as long-nosed or naked-tailed armadillos. armadillo (Dasypus novemcinctus), which is commonly used in the study of leprosy due to its unique ability to contract the disease. Members of Dasypus are solitary and primarily nocturnal to avoid temperature extremes and predation. Dasypus are xenarthran Dasypus is the only extant genus in the family Dasypodidae b5e98e9a51

Leper colony stigma This is relevant as the disease is resurging and demonstrating resistance to previous remedies. As a result, the exclusion and quarantining of people infected with leprosy became law, hence leper colony were formed. As leprosy became There has, historically, been fear around leprosy and people with the disease have suffered stigma, isolation and social exclusion. when leprosy was highly treatable and curable, it still resulted in repulsion, and the exclusion of sufferers, by the general populace. Expulsion of individuals infected with leprosy to quarantined areas or special institutions has been the general protocol since ancient times and was the recommended course of action by the Leprosy Conference of Berlin 1897. As leprosy became curable, the focus of study shifted towards investigating the social aspects of the disease. Even by the 1960s, when leprosy was highly treatable and curable, it still resulted in repulsion, and the exclusion of sufferers, by the general populace. The inhabitants of these colonies had very little legal recourse in preventing their exclusion and, even after they were treated and cured, many had trouble reintegrating into society b5e98e9a51

Living armadillos are characterized by a leathery armor shell and long, sharp claws for digging. They have short legs, but can move quite quickly. The average length of an armadillo is about 75 cm (30 in), including its tail. The giant armadillo grows up to 150 cm (59 in) and weighs up to 54 kg (119 lb), while the pink fairy armadillo has a length of only 13-15 cm (5-6 in). When threatened by a predator, Tolypeutes species frequently roll up into a ball; they are the only species of armadillo capable of this. b5e98e9a51 Variant transcriptions of the name into English include saraath, zaraath, tzaraat, tsaraat, tzaraas, tzoraas, and tsaraas. b5e98e9a51 The bacteria infect mainly macrophages and Schwann cells, and are typically found congregated as a palisade. b5e98e9a51 Mycobacterium leprae

was sensitive to dapsone as a treatment alone, but since the 1960s, it has developed resistance against this antibiotic. Currently, a multidrug treatment (MDT) is recommended by the World Health Organization, including dapsone, rifampicin... b5e98e9a51

MORHAN The current National Coordinator is Artur Custodio Moreira de Souza. Furthermore, Morhan has worked with anthropologists to provide explanatory models and lay explanations of leprosy within the Brazilian context. The group has used several methods to disseminate information about leprosy including, but not limited to, handing out pamphlets, hosting seminars, and organizing puppet shows for children. "LEPROSY still exists. This organization was initially created to ensure the rights of patients from leper colonies due to their isolation, and today it is one of the most successful Brazilian social movements, with representation in the National Health Council. Oliveira, MA; Bermudez, JA; Souza MORHAN (Movimento de Reintegração das Pessoas Atingidas pela Hanseníase or in English Movement of Reintegration of Persons Afflicted by Hansen's Disease) is a non-profit organization that operates to reduce leprosy and the stigma of leprosy in Brazil. Morhan's work has been exemplary in creating partnerships between social groups and the government and received an award from the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals. Morhan also creates its own publications as a means of mobilization and news regarding leprosy. 57. The example of Brazil". International Journal of Leprosy. association for Hansen's disease Control"; b5e98e9a51

== Name == b5e98e9a51 Kalaupapa, a small village on Molokai island, Hawaii was a legally mandated place of banishment for citizens with leprosy. "It became so after 1865, when the Kingdom... b5e98e9a51 India is a signatory of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). India is currently running one of the largest leprosy eradication program in the world, the National Leprosy Eradication Program (NLEP). Despite this, 120,000 to 130,000 new cases of leprosy are reported every year in India. This is 58.8% of the global total of new cases. b5e98e9a51 It is an acid-fast, Gram-positive, rod shaped bacterium and an obligate intracellular parasite, which means, unlike its relative Mycobacterium tuberculosis, it cannot be grown in cell-free laboratory media. This is likely due to gene deletion and decay that the genome of the species has experienced via reductive evolution, which has caused the bacterium to depend heavily on its host for nutrients and metabolic intermediates. It has a narrow host range and apart from humans, the only other natural hosts are nine-banded armadillo and red squirrels. b5e98e9a51 Morhan's primary... b5e98e9a51

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