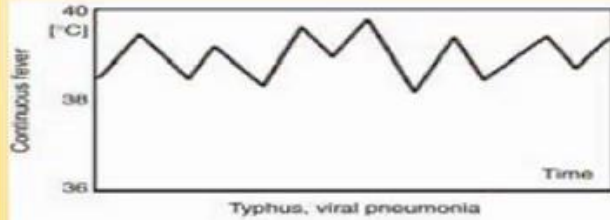


PATTERNS OF FEVER

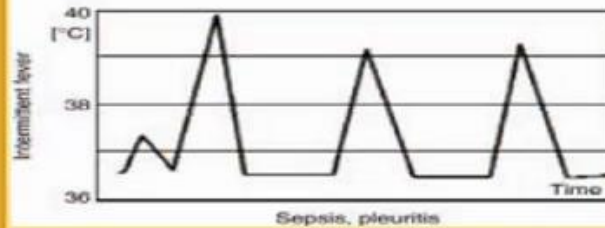
Continuous Fever

The temperature remains above normal throughout the day and does not fluctuate more than 1 degree Celcius in 24 hours.



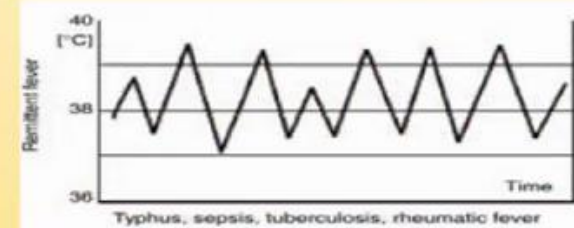
Intermittent Fever

A periodic rise and fall in body temperature, often returning to normal during the day and reaching its peak at night.



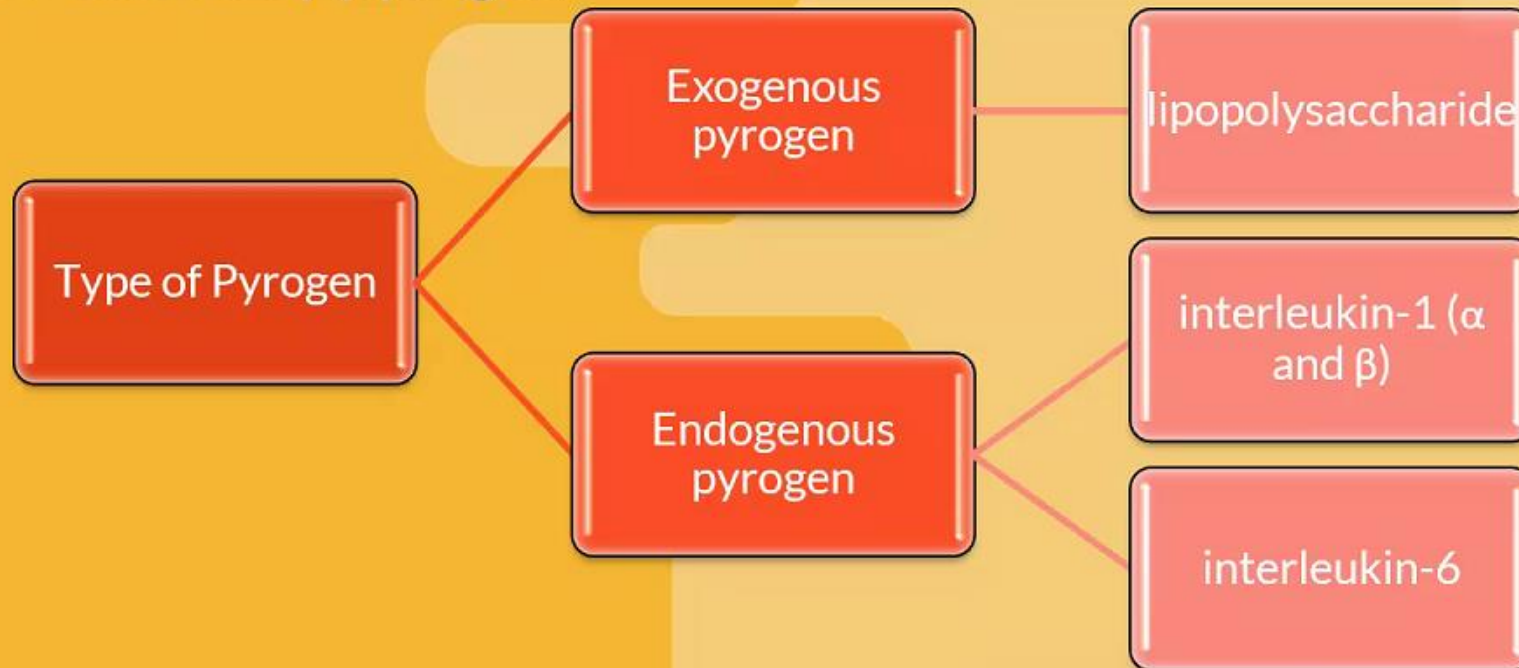
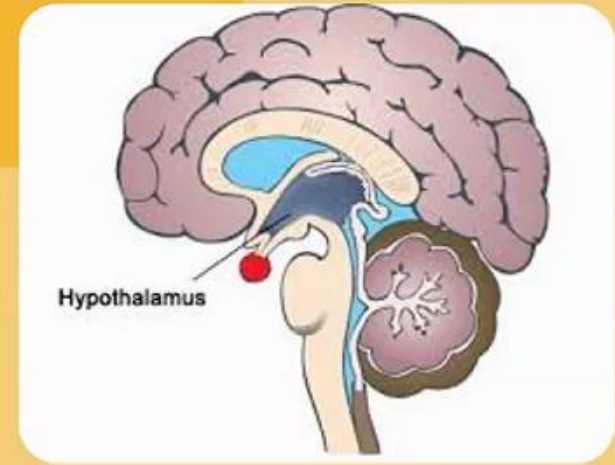
Remittent Fever

Fever spikes and falls without a return to the normal temperature levels. The temperature fluctuates but does not return to normal.



PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF FEVER

- Also known as pyrexia
- Increase in body temperature that is caused by a cytokine-induced upward displacement of the hypothalamus thermoregulatory center
- Can be caused by pyrogen

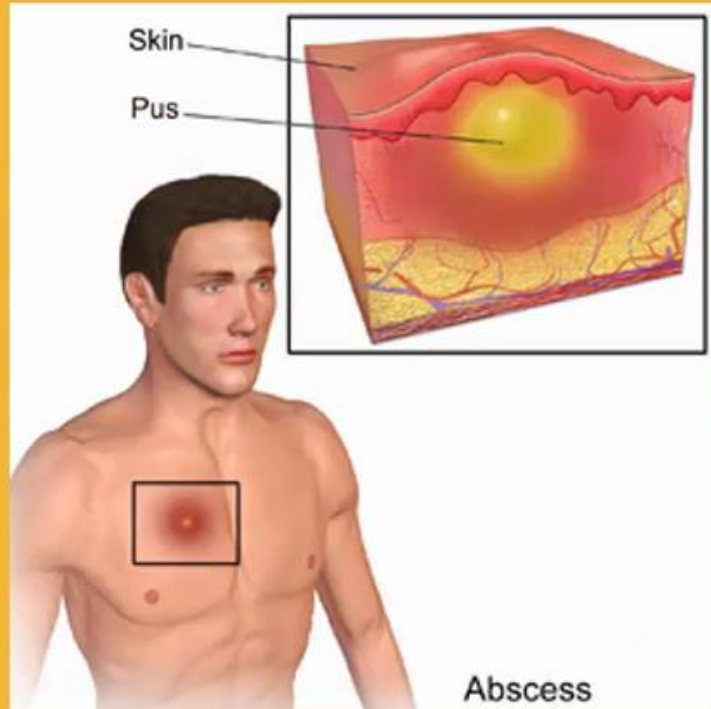


Soft tender swelling =
inflammation



Pathophysiology of abscess...

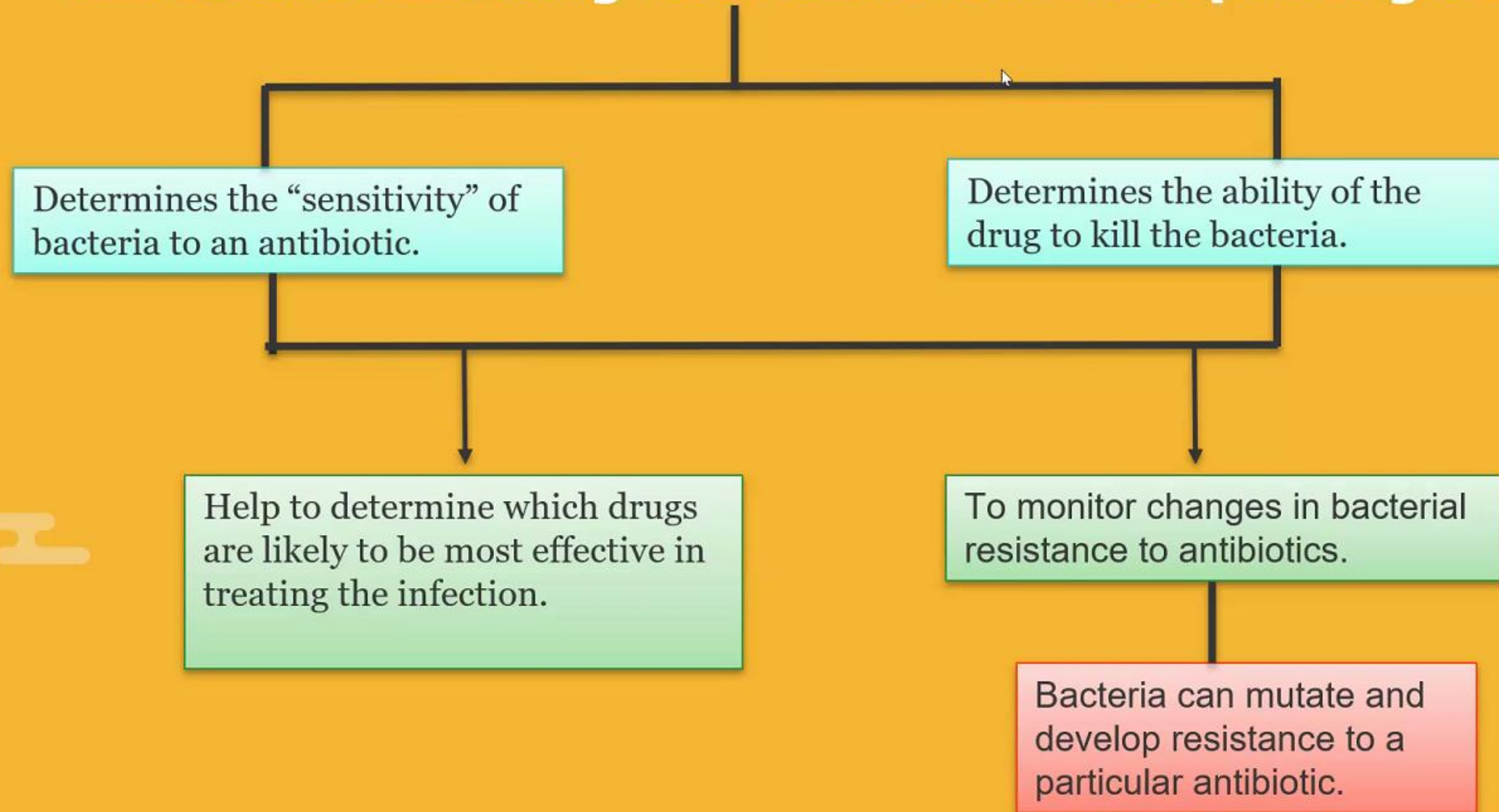
- An abscess is a painful collection of pus, usually caused by a **bacterial infection**. Abscesses can develop anywhere in the body.
- 2 types of abscess :skin abscesses – which develop under the skin
:internal abscesses – which develop inside the body, in an organ or in the spaces between organs



Incision and Drainage procedure

- Minor surgical procedure
- Incision and drainage has been incorporated in primary treatment of cutaneous abscess (Fitch et al, 2007)
- Pus aspirate is obtained for the culture and sensitivity test

Antibiotic Sensitivity Test / Antibiotic Susceptibility Test



infective dose

Number of cells required to successfully infect a host

Variation in infective dose could be explained by the different biochemical mechanisms that pathogens use to infect hosts

Infectious dose for *Staphylococcus aureus*:

At least 100,000 (10^5) organisms in humans.

Staphylococcus aureus

- *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - The bacteria can spread from person to person by direct contact, through contaminated objects.
- Types of staph infection
 - Bloodstream infections
 - Endocarditis
 - Osteomyelitis
- Staph Toxin
 - There are many strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*. Some strains produce toxins that can cause toxic shock syndrome
- Symptom – Skin infection
 - Folliculitis
 - Abscesses
 - Cellulitis
 - Osteomyelitis
- Prevention
 - washing their hands with soap and water or applying an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
 - Some doctors recommend applying the antibiotic mupirocin inside the nostrils to eliminate staphylococci from the nose.

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