

## TROPICAL DISEASES

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### Abstract

Tropical diseases are diseases that are prevalent in or unique to tropical and subtropical regions. The diseases are less prevalent in temperate climates, due partially to the occurrence of a chilly season, which controls the insect population by forcing hibernation.

However, many were present in northern Europe and northern America within the 17th and 18th centuries before modern understanding of disease causation. The initial impetus for medicine was to guard the health of colonial settlers, notably in India under British Raj. Insects like mosquitoes and flies are far and away the foremost common disease carrier, or vector. These insects may carry a parasite, bacterium or virus that's infectious to humans and animals. most frequently disease is transmitted by an insect "bite", which causes transmission of the infective agent through subcutaneous blood exchange.

Vaccines aren't available for many of the diseases listed here, and lots of don't have cures. Human exploration of tropical rainforests, deforestation, rising immigration and increased international aviation and other tourism to tropical regions has led to an increased incidence of such diseases to non-tropical countries

### Relation of climate to tropical diseases

The so-called "exotic" diseases within the tropics have long been noted both by travelers, explorers, etc., also as by physicians. One obvious reason is that the recent climate present during all the year and therefore the larger volume of rains directly affect the formation of breeding grounds, the larger number and sort of natural reservoirs and animal diseases which will be transmitted to humans (zoonosis), the most important number of possible insect vectors of diseases. it's possible also that higher temperatures may favor the replication of pathogenic agents both inside and out of doors biological organisms. Socio-economic factors could also be also operational, since most of the poorest nations of the planet are within the tropics. Tropical countries like Brazil, which have improved their socio-economic situation and invested in hygiene, public health and therefore the combat of transmissible diseases have achieved dramatic leads to reference to the elimination or decrease of the many endemic tropical diseases in their territory.

Climate change, heating caused by the atmospheric phenomenon, and therefore the resulting increase in global temperatures, are possibly causing tropical diseases and vectors to spread to higher altitudes in mountainous regions, and to higher latitudes that were previously spared, like the Southern us, the Mediterranean area, etc. for instance, within the Montverde cloud forest of Costa Rica, heating enabled Chytridiomycosis, a tropical disease, to flourish and thus force into decline amphibian populations of the Montverde Harlequin frog. Here, heating raised the heights of orographic cloud

formation, and thus produced cloudiness that might facilitate optimum growth conditions for the implicated pathogen, *B. dendrobatidis*.

### Prevention and treatment

- Draining wetlands to scale back populations of insects and other vectors, or introducing natural predators of the vectors.
- The application of insecticides and/or insect repellents) to strategic surfaces like clothing, skin, buildings, insect habitats, and bed nets.
- The use of a screen over a bed (also referred to as a "bed net") to scale back nighttime transmission, since certain species of tropical mosquitoes feed mainly in the dark.

### Community approaches

Assisting with economic development in endemic regions can contribute to prevention and treatment of tropical diseases. for instance, microloans enable communities to take a position in health programs that cause simpler disease treatment and prevention technology. Educational campaigns can aid within the prevention of varied diseases. Educating children about how diseases spread and the way they will be prevented has proven to be effective in practicing preventative measures. Educational campaigns can yield significant benefits at low costs. Other approaches Use of water wells, and/or water filtration, water filters, or water treatment with water tablets to supply beverage freed from parasites. Sanitation to stop transmission through body waste. Development and use of vaccines to market disease immunity. Pharmacologic treatment (to treat disease after infection or infestation).