


INFECTIOUS DISEASES

CHOLERA

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Pharmacology

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Describe the causes and symptoms of cholera;
- Explain the transmission of cholera;
- Describe the role of social, economical and biological factors in the prevention of cholera (MIXED)

WHAT IS CHOLERA?

- An infectious and often fatal bacterial disease of the small intestine, typically contracted from infected water supplies and causing severe vomiting and diarrhoea.
- **“Is an infection of the intestines”**
- Are found everywhere

WHAT ARE THE CAUSES

- Caused by *Vibrio Cholera*, comma shaped motile bacterium
- Incubation period, 1 – 5 days
- Multiply in the small intestines and **release** enterotoxin; **cholera**gen, act on the **mucosal epithelium lining**
- Violent inflammation of intestine, this toxin **prevent** the normal **absorption of salt and water**, resulting in vomiting and severe diarrhea



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WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

Water Loss,
Hydration

Dry Skin

Abdominal Cramps

Nausea

Vomiting

Dry Mouth

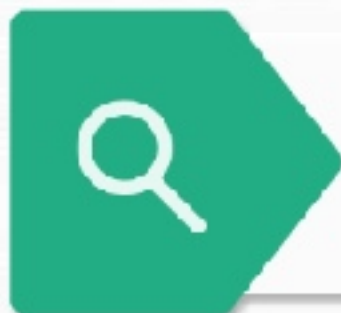
Leg Cramps

Lethargy

Sunken Eyes

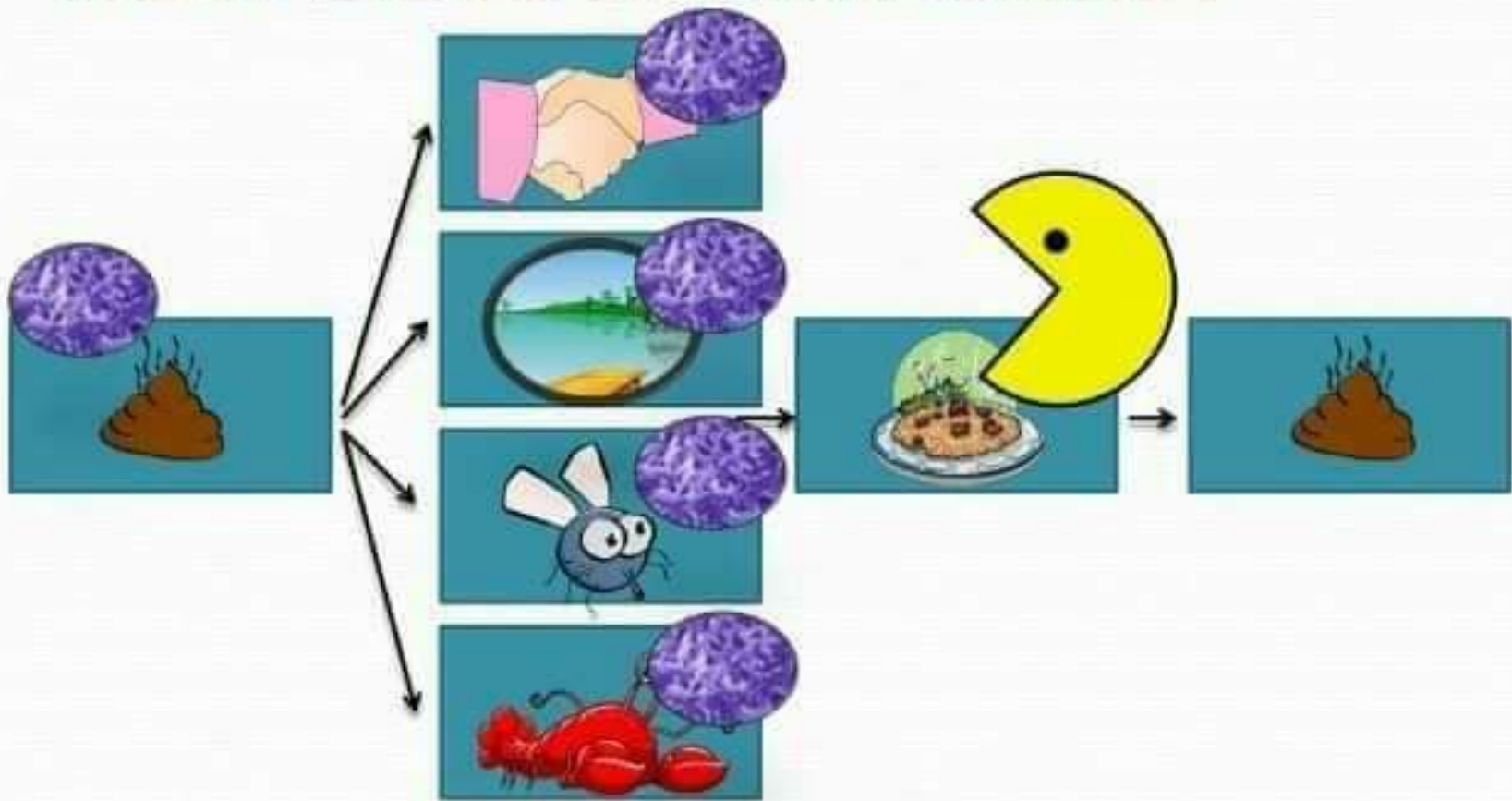


- Once infected, symptoms appear within two or three days.
- Bacteria in faeces of carriers that are free moving in the environment increases the chances of spreading the disease
- Can cause death if left untreated because of dehydration.



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HOW DOES IT TRANSMIT?



HOW TO PREVENT CHOLERA?

- **Improvement in basic human hygiene** such as **better garbage** and **water disposal** and **in – house toilets** with appropriate **water flushing**.
- Supply of **clean** and **safe** drinking water
- **Proper hygiene handling**, washing hand before eat / washing hand after went to the toilet
- **Vaccination** (Travelers)
- **Prevent** contamination from flies and other vectors
- Immediate **examination** of diarrheal disease for bacterial content and **effective treatment** supplied immediately