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		ThePharmaped • Acid f	fast bacilli appear	red in blue backgrour	nd of push/epithelial o	ellsharmapedia
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		o Strept	tobacilli- arrange	d in chains e.g.Strepto	bacillus.	
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		e.g.Treponema.				
	4)	Mycoplasma: Bacter	ria without cellwa	all (no stable shape), si	mall in size 50-300 nm	n)hePharmapedia
	5)	Rickettsiae & Chla	mydiae: small ob	oligate bacteria parasit	es(not virus)	
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ThePharmen Lak	poratory diagnosis of vira	l infections deper	nds on direct demonst	tration of virus and it	S ThePharmapedia
The ^{Phormane CON}	nponents, isolation of vir	us, and detection	of the specific antiboo	lies.	
Poz	viruses are the largest a	nd the most comp	olex of all viruses. Th	ey are brick-shaped.	
☞ Ret	roviruses:- RNA [Chara	cteristic Reverse	transcriptase enzyme	& prepare DNA cop	y form
RN	A genome		The Pharmapedia		
	DS: Acquired immunodefi	ciency syndrome	virus, enveloped.		
	o HIV-1 - Wor	ldwide		ThePharmapedia	
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	o Enveloped; 2	identical copies of	of ss, +ve sense RNA	& Reverse transcripta	ase enzyme.
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	o Kaposi's sarcoma	ThePharmapedia	Trestarmapedia		
	$\circ \beta$ – cell lymphoma/N	Jon- Hodgkin lyn	nphoma _{harmapedia}		
ThePharmaper Ret	roviruses possess reverse	e trancriptase (RN	A directed DNA pol	ymerase) enzyme wh	ich prepares
ThePharmapeala D	NA copy of the RNA gen	nome in host cell.	The presence of enzy	me reverse transcrip	tase is a
cha ThePharmapedia	racteristic feature.	ThePharman			
ThePharmapedia	man immunodeficiency v	irus (HIV), the ca	usative agent of AID	S, belongs to retrovir	uses. ThePharmapedia
ThePharmapedia	V genome contains the th	iree structural ge	nes (gag, pol and evn). Five non-structural	genes (tat
, re	v , nef, vif and upr) are p	resent in both HI	V-1 and HIV-2. Othe	er these, HIV – 1 cont	ains vpu
anc	HIV-2 has vpx. The pro	oducts of these ge	nes, both structural a	nd non-structural, ac	t as
ant	igens. Infection person's	serum contains a	ntibodies to these ant	igens. Detection of th	
The December 201	igens and antibodies is of	great importanc	e in the diagnosis and	l prognosis of HIV in	tections.
	ere are three modes of tra	ansmission of HIV	infection. These are	e sexual contact, parer	iteral and
ThePharn&pecHT	v infects principally the C	D4 lymphocytes	. I he intection causes	s damage to 1 helper	(14)harmapedia
	ipnocytes. 14 cens are de	epieted in number	s and the $14:18$ (her)	per: suppressor) ratio	ls reversed.
ThePharmaped W I	ien CD4+ cell fall down	below 200 per mr	n ^o , the titer of virus if	ncreases markedly and	disconso dio
ThePharmapedia	nfections other than HIV	liniune defence ind	ic infection and malic	mancies AIDS is the	and stage of
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ThePharmapedia	ThePharmapedia poratory diagnosis of HIV	ThePharmapedia V infection include	ThePharmapedia es specific tests for H	ThePharmapedia IV and tests for	
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The p24 antigen is the earliest virus marked to appear in the blood. Virus isolation, detection of viral nucleic acid by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and p24 antigen detection are useful for diagnosis in window period . HIV infection persons remain negative for antibodies during window period. The homopole The ho

infection is made by detecting serum antibodies to viral proteins, both core (p24) or envelope (gp120, gp41). There are two types of serological tests available for antibody detection – screening tests and supplemental tests and supplemental tests.

Screening (E/R/S) tests include ELISA, rapid tests and simple tests. Western blot test and indirect immunofluoresecnce test are supplemental tests used for HIV antibody detection.

© ELISA is the method most commonly used.

There are three strategies (strategy 1 to 3) for HIV testing in India.

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ThePharn®pe ThePharmape	Dermatop nails) with Microspor	hytes are a group on a nout involving the l	of fungi that infect living tissue. Thre	only superficial k e genera of derma	eratinized tissue (ski tophytes include Tri	n, hair and chophyton,
ThePharmape ThePharmape ThePharmape	Mycetoma and rarely	t is a chronic granul the other parts of b	omatous infection ody. The disease v	of the subcutaneou vas first described or maduramycosis	is tissue , usually affective from Madurai , south	ets the foot india. It is
ThePharmape ThePharmape	Sporotrich	nosis is a nodular ,	ulcerating disease	of skin and subcu	ThePharmapedia taneous tissue . It is ThePharmapedia	caused by
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	1. Diarrth the usual l	oea is defined as an i nabits of an individu	increase in the freq al. Passage of three	uency, fluidity of v e or more motions (olume movements, re a day can be diarrohea	lative to
	2. Dysente	ery means passage o	f blood and mucous	s, often associated v	with tenesmus.	
	3. The terr contamina	m food poisoning m ted either with micr	eans an illness acqu oorganisms, their	ured through const toxins or contamin	umption of food or dr ation of food.	ink ^{Pharmapedia} ThePharmapedia
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	7. Laborat from the r	ory diagnosis of dia elevant specimen.	rrhea, dysentery ar	nd food poisoning d	lepends on isolation o	f organism
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