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The Bacteriology of Diphtheria: Including Sections On the History, Epidemiology and Pathology of the Disease, the Mortality Caused by It, the Toxins and Antitoxins and the Serum Disease Paperback - August 31, 2012

The Bacteriology of Diphtheria: Including Sections On the ...

The Bacteriology of Diphtheria: Including Sections On the History, Epidemiology and Pathology of the Disease, the Mortality Caused by It, the Toxins and Antitoxins and the Serum Disease [Nuttall, George Henry Falkiner, Loeffler, Friedrich August Johannes] on Amazon.com. *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The Bacteriology of Diphtheria: Including Sections On the History, Epidemiology and ...

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Diphtheria is an infection caused by strains of bacteria called *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* that make toxin. Diphtheria spreads from person to person, usually through respiratory droplets, like from coughing or sneezing. It can also spread by touching open sores or ulcers of someone with a diphtheria skin infection.

Diphtheria Infection | Home | CDC

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The bacteriology of diphtheria, including sections on the history, epidemiology and pathology of the disease, the mortality caused by it, the toxins and antitoxins and the serum disease, Author: George Henry Falkiner Nuttall ; G S Graham-Smith ; Friedrich Löffler ; Charles E Rosenberg ; Hartford Medical Society,

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Diphtheria (dif-THEER-e-uh) is a serious bacterial infection that usually affects the mucous membranes of your nose and throat. Diphtheria is extremely rare in the United States and other developed countries, thanks to widespread vaccination against the disease. Diphtheria can be treated with medications.

Diphtheria - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic

Diphtheria is a serious bacterial infection that affects the mucous membranes of the throat and

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nose. Although it spreads easily from one person to another, diphtheria can be prevented through the...

Diphtheria: Causes, Symptoms, and Diagnosis

Complications from respiratory diphtheria (when the bacteria infect parts of the body involved in breathing) may include: Airway blockage; Damage to the heart muscle (myocarditis) Nerve damage (polyneuropathy) Loss of the ability to move (paralysis) Kidney failure; For some people, respiratory diphtheria can lead to death.

Diphtheria | Complications | CDC

Diphtheria is transmitted from person to person, usually via respiratory droplets. The infection is caused by bacteria called *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. An infected person, unless treated with antibiotics, is infectious for two to three weeks. Symptoms include sore throat, loss of appetite, and fever.

History of Diphtheria - Timeline | History of Vaccines

The diphtheria bacterium can enter the body through the nose and mouth, causing respiratory diphtheria. It is transmitted from person to person by respiratory secretions or by breathing in droplets that contain diphtheria bacteria from an infected person when he or she is coughing or sneezing.

Diphtheria | Johns Hopkins Medicine

The diphtheria bacillus was first grown in pure culture by Loeffler in 1884. The causative organism, *C. diphtheriae* is a non-motile, non-capsulated, non-spore-forming aerobic bacillus. Although it is described as Gram-positive, it is easily decolorized during the staining procedure and may appear Gram-negative.

Corynebacterium diphtheriae - an overview | ScienceDirect ...

Diphtheria is an infection caused by the bacterium *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. Signs and symptoms may vary from mild to severe. They usually start two to five days after exposure. Symptoms often come on fairly gradually, beginning with a sore throat and fever. In severe cases, a grey or white patch develops in the throat. This can block the airway and create a barking cough as in croup. The neck may swell in part due to enlarged lymph nodes. A form of diphtheria which involves the skin, eyes or

Diphtheria - Wikipedia

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Diphtheria is a contagious, sometimes fatal infection of the upper respiratory tract caused by the gram-positive, rod-shaped bacteria (see figure How Bacteria Shape Up) *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. Some types of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* release a potent toxin that can damage the heart, kidneys, and nervous system.

Diphtheria - Infections - MSD Manual Consumer Version

Diphtheria is caused by infection with the Gram-positive bacillus *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* which carries a lysogenic bacteriophage containing the gene coding for diphtheria toxin. Toxinogenic strains produce a powerful exotoxin that is responsible for the most severe manifestations of the disease.

Diphtheria - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

Acellular__ vaccine is an inactivated subunit vaccine. It is available only in combination with diphtheria toxoid and tetanus toxoid as DTaP and Tdap, and is made from highly purified components of pertussis bacteria. These purified components are antigens that can induce an immune response when injected into the body.

CDC Diphtheria, Tetanus, & Pertussis Flashcards | Quizlet

Diphtheria is an acute, communicable disease caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. The disease

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is generally characterized by local growth of the bacterium in the pharynx with pseudomembrane formation or, less commonly, in the stomach or lungs; systemic dissemination of toxin then invokes lesions in distant organs.

Pathology of Diphtheria | The Journal of Infectious ...

Diphtheria is caused by a toxin-producing bacterium called *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, which attaches to the lining of the respiratory system, destroying healthy tissues. It's primary symptom is a thick covering in the back of the throat that can cause breathing difficulty, paralysis, heart failure, and in some instances, death.

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