

TYPHOID



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**PRESENTED TO
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INTRODUCTION

- Synonyms: Gastric fever, Enteric fever, Abdominal typhus, Infantile remittent fever, Slow fever, nervous fever, Pythogenic fever.

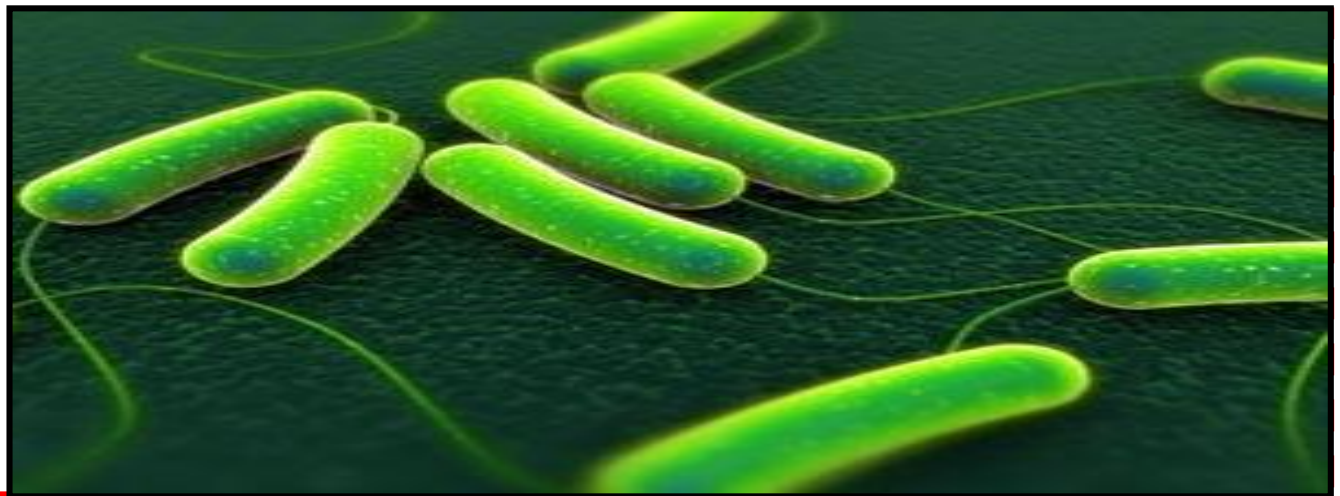
Causative Agent

- S. Typhi which is rod shaped, flagellated gram negative bacteria.

S. Typhi

S. Paratyphi A

S. Paratyphi B



S.TYPHI STRUCTURE

Flagellum

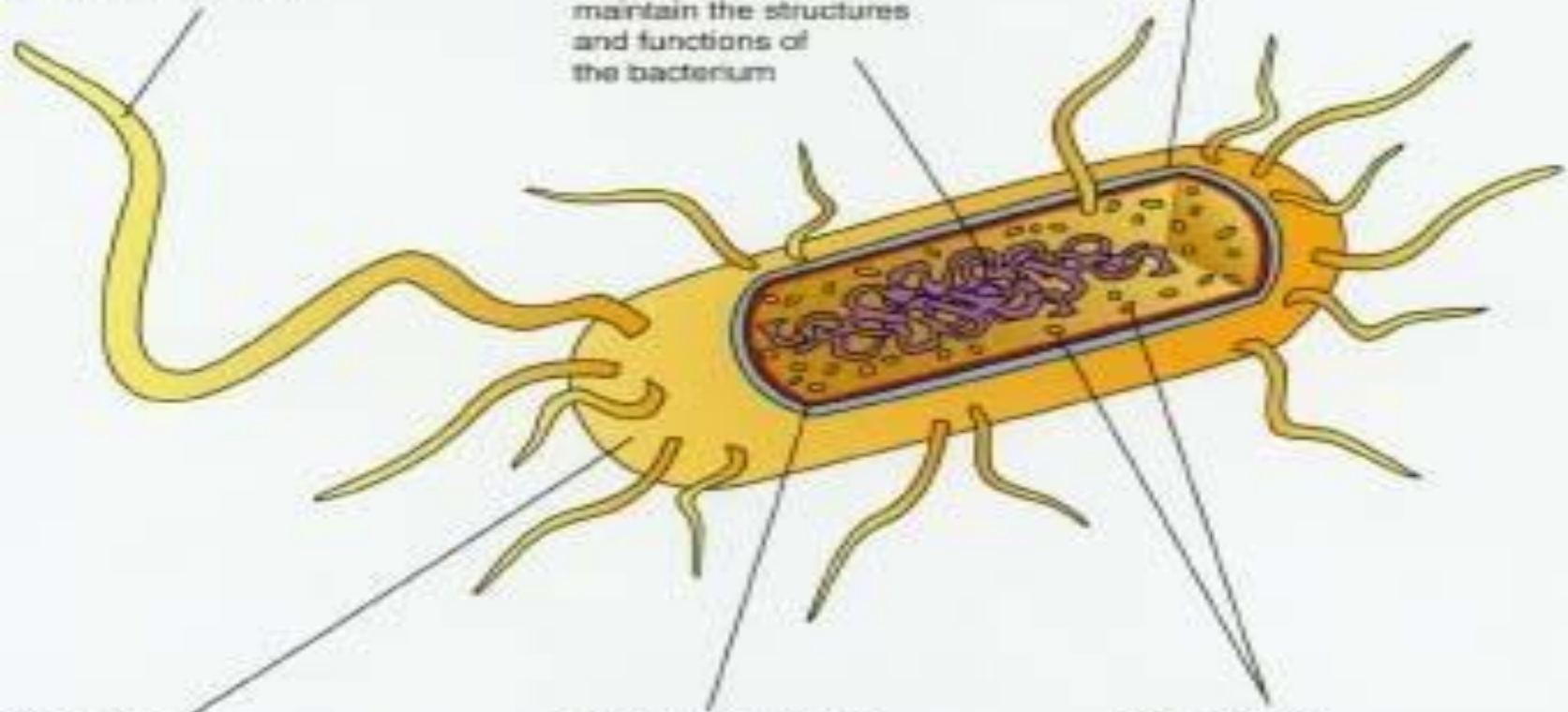
A tail-like projection, which waves or beats to help move the bacterium within a liquid environment.

DNA

The set of specialized protein molecules that contain the genetic code necessary to build and maintain the structures and functions of the bacterium.

Cell wall

The wall that helps the bacterium keep its shape.



Capsule

The shell that protects the bacterium.

Plasma membrane

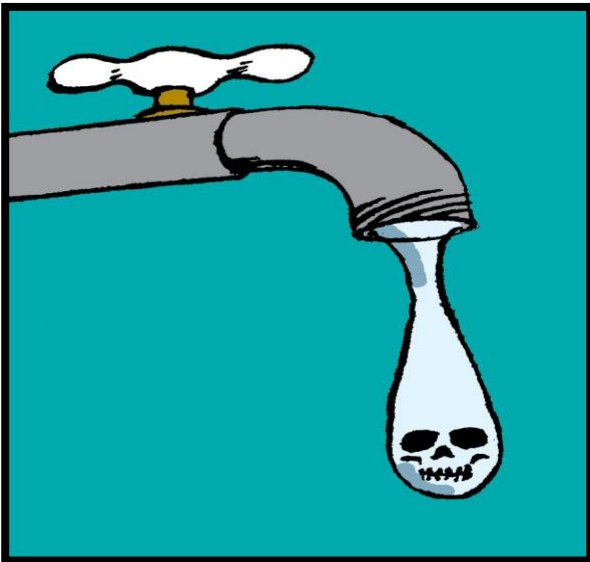
The membrane through which waste and nutrients move through the cell.

Ribosomes

Structures that are involved in the production of cell proteins.

MODE OF TRANSMISSION

- Poor sanitation
- Contaminated food
- Contaminated water



SYMPTOMS OF TYPHOID

- High temperature
- Malaise
- Bradycardia & cough
- Leucopenia
- Delirium
- Hepatosplenomegaly
- Increased SGPT, SGOT
- Lymphocytosis

DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHOID

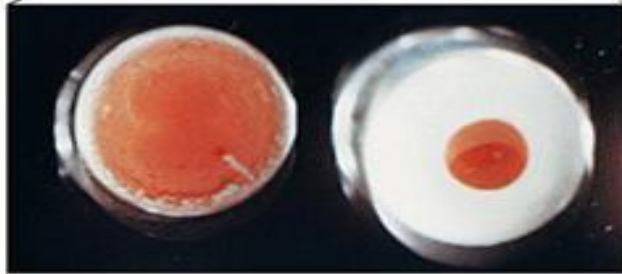
➤ Widal test:

Titer 1: 160 indicates that **test is positive**.

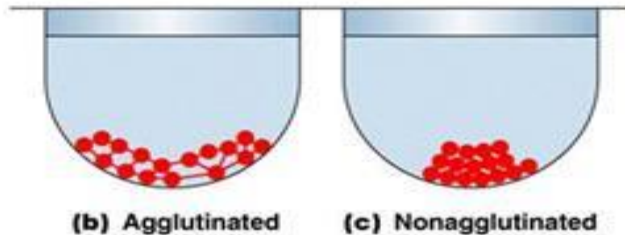


(a)

Enlarged photo of wells



Side view of wells



(a) Each well in this microtiter plate contains, from left to right, only half the concentration of serum that is contained in the preceding well. Each well contains the same concentration of particulate antigens, in this instance red blood cells.

(b) In a positive (agglutinated) reaction, sufficient antibodies are present in the serum to link the antigens together, forming a mat of antigen-antibody complexes on the bottom of the well.

(c) In a negative (nonagglutinated) reaction, not enough antibodies are present to cause the linking of antigens. The particulate antigens roll down the sloping sides of the well, forming a pellet at the bottom. In this example, the antibody titer is 160 because the well with a 1:160 concentration is the most dilute concentration that produces a positive reaction.

TREATMENT OF THYPOID

➤ Antibiotics: Ciprofloxacin

Cefotaxime & Ceftriaxone

Ampicillin & Amoxicillin

➤ Development of vaccination

