

The background features several stylized, colorful virus particles. These particles are depicted as spheres with various colored protrusions (spikes or glycoproteins) extending from their surfaces. The colors used include yellow, blue, green, red, purple, and pink. The particles are scattered across the slide, with some appearing larger and more detailed than others, creating a sense of depth and movement.

Conjunctivitis and Acute Viral Fever

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Acute Conjunctivitis

- Inflammation/ infection of the transparent membrane that covers the eyeball and lines the eyelid.
- Caused by bacteria, viruses, allergies, mechanical stress, or irritants.
- Aka pink eye or red eye syndrome.



What are the symptoms?

- Redness in the white of the eye or inner eyelid.
- Swelling of the conjunctiva.
- Watery or purulent discharge from the eye.
- Crusting of the eyelashes, especially after sleep.
- Irritation, itching, or burning sensation in the eye.
- Light sensitivity or blurred vision.

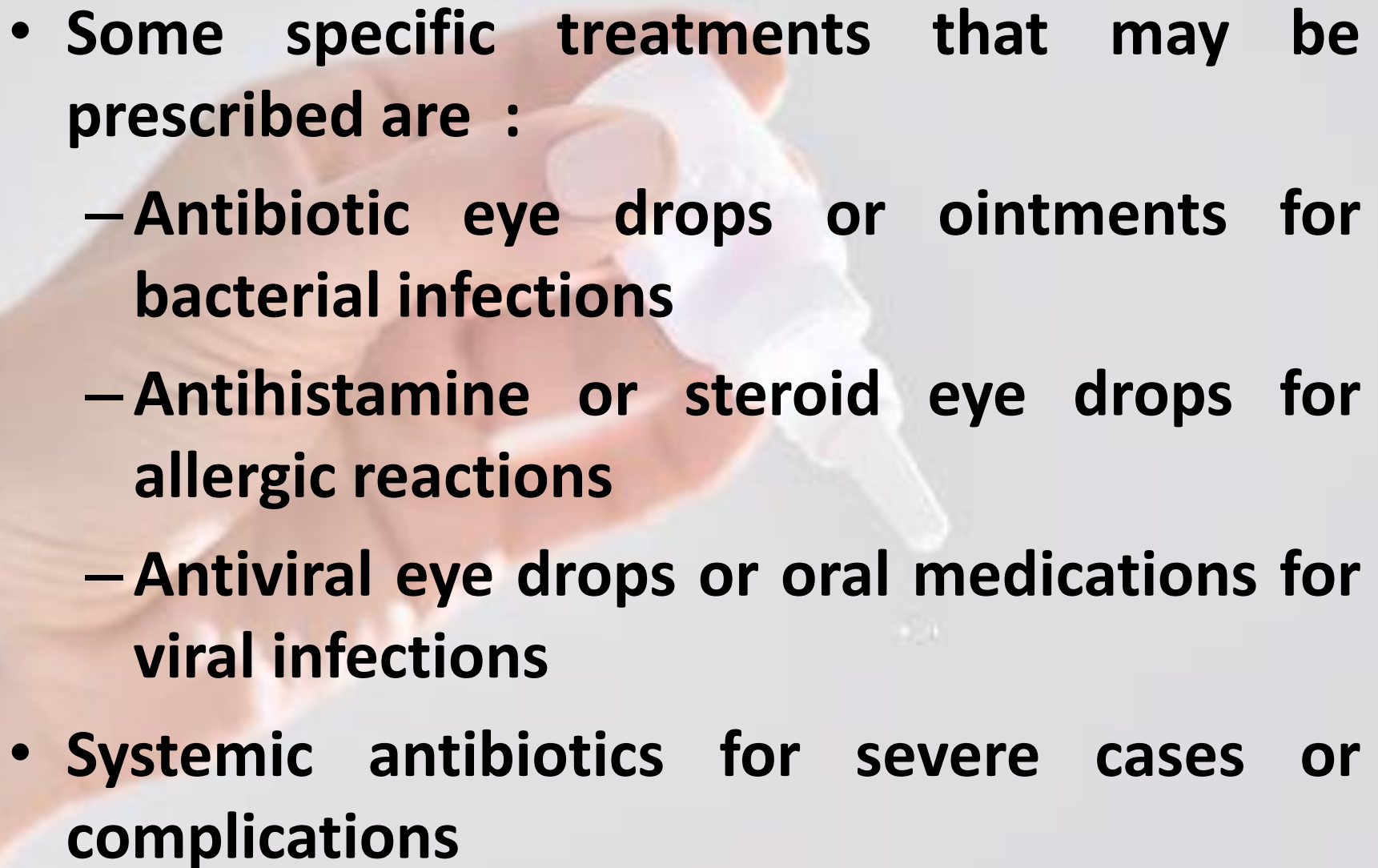
How is it diagnosed?

- Sometimes, laboratory tests may be needed to identify the specific cause, such as :
- Culture of the eye discharge.
- Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for viral detection.
- Allergy skin or blood tests.
- The diagnosis of acute conjunctivitis is usually based on the history and appearance of the eye.

A woman with blonde hair is smiling and looking upwards. A hand is holding a pink eye drop bottle, dispensing a drop into her eye. The background is blurred, showing another person's arm and hand.

How is it treated?

- Depends on the cause and severity.
- Some general measures that can help relieve the symptoms are:
 - Applying warm or cold compresses to the eye.
 - Cleaning the eye with a moist cotton ball or cloth.
 - Using artificial tears or lubricating eye drops.
 - Avoiding contact lenses, eye makeup, or shared items.

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- A close-up photograph of a hand holding a white plastic eye drop bottle. The bottle has a white cap and a clear nozzle. The hand is positioned as if about to administer a drop. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light color.
- **Some specific treatments that may be prescribed are :**
 - **Antibiotic eye drops or ointments for bacterial infections**
 - **Antihistamine or steroid eye drops for allergic reactions**
 - **Antiviral eye drops or oral medications for viral infections**
 - **Systemic antibiotics for severe cases or complications**

How can it be prevented?

- **Washing your hands frequently and thoroughly.**
- **Not touching your eyes with unwashed hands.**
- **Not sharing items that touch your eyes, such as towels, makeup, or glasses.**
- **Avoiding contact with people who have conjunctivitis.**
- **Seeking medical attention if you have symptoms of conjunctivitis.**

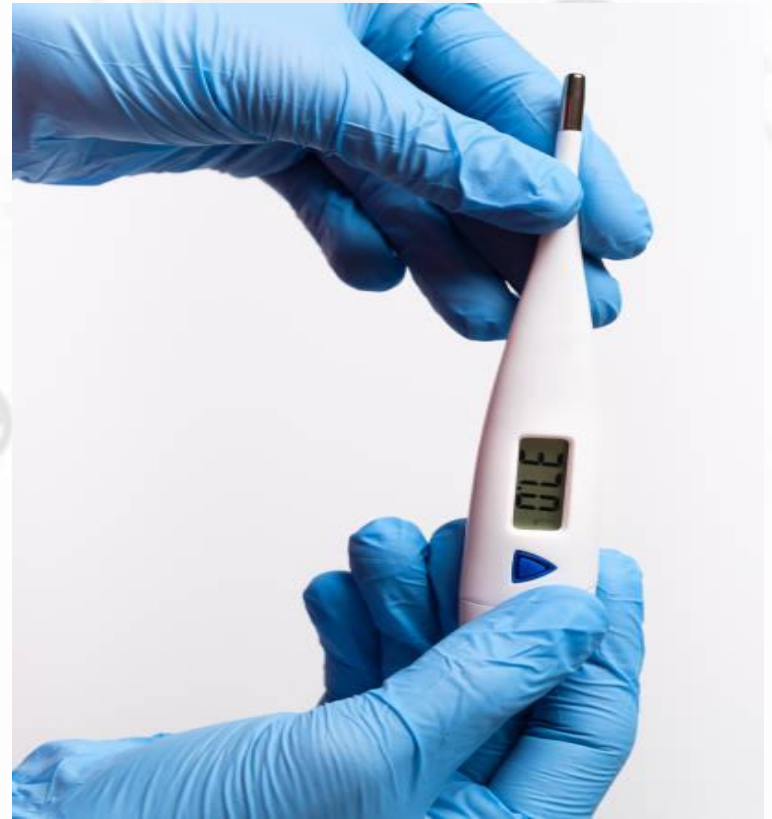
Acute Viral Fever

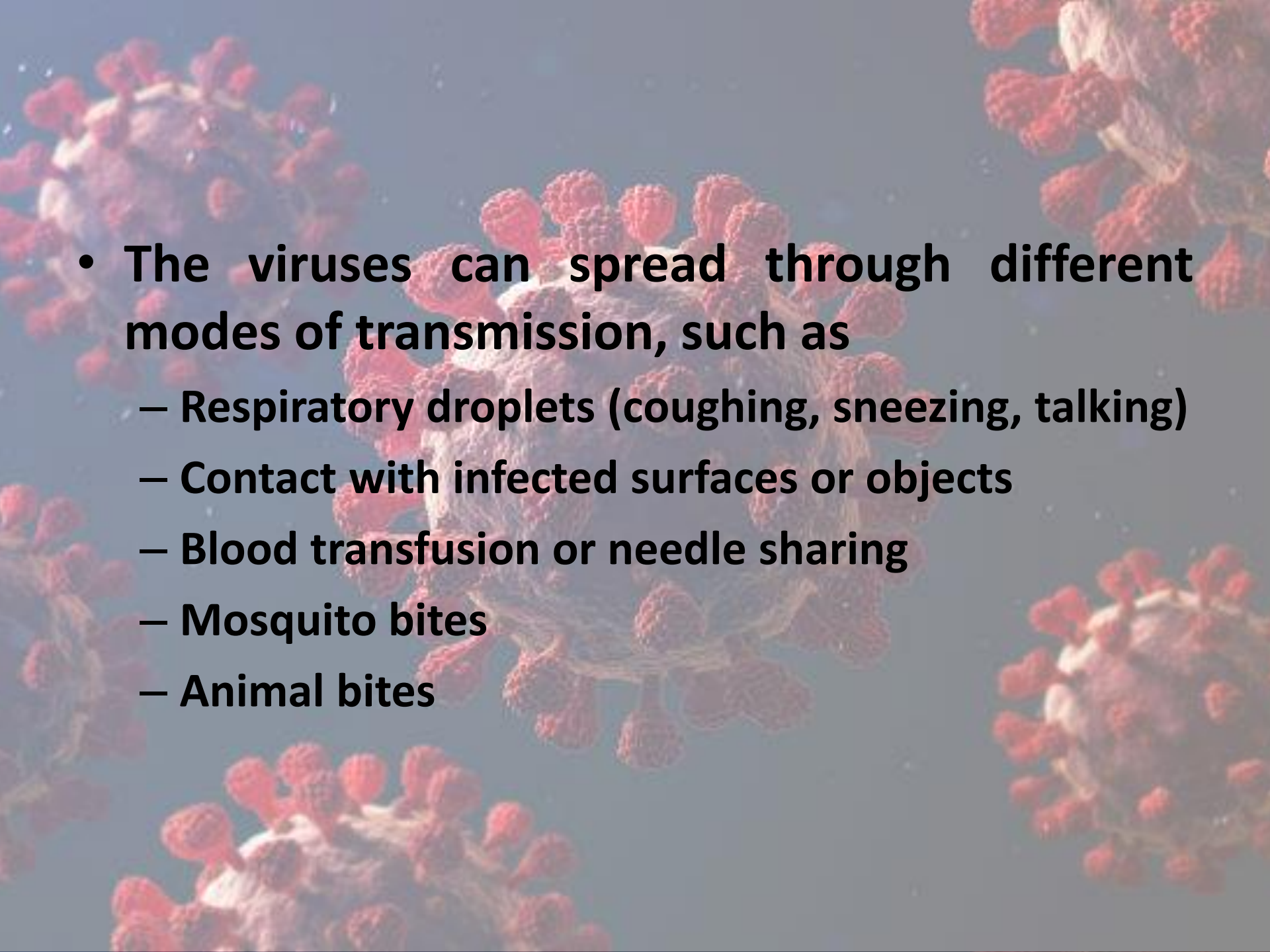
A person is lying in bed, appearing to be unwell. They are holding a white digital thermometer in their right hand, which is raised towards their forehead. Their left hand is resting on their chest. They are wearing a light blue hospital gown. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

- **Caused by a viral infection.**
- **A fever is a temporary rise in body temperature that is part of the body's immune response.**
- **A viral infection is an invasion of microorganisms called viruses that can affect various parts of the body.**

Causes

- **Acute viral fever can be caused by various types of viruses, such as.**
- **Influenza virus (flu)**
 - **Coronavirus (COVID-19)**
 - **Dengue virus**
 - **Measles virus**
 - **Chickenpox virus**
 - **Mumps virus**
 - **Hepatitis virus**



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- **The viruses can spread through different modes of transmission, such as**
 - **Respiratory droplets (coughing, sneezing, talking)**
 - **Contact with infected surfaces or objects**
 - **Blood transfusion or needle sharing**
 - **Mosquito bites**
 - **Animal bites**

What are the symptoms?



- **The symptoms of acute viral fever may vary depending on the type and severity of the infection, but they usually include**
 - **High body temperature (above 100.4°F or 38°C)**
 - **Chills and sweating**
 - **Headache and body ache**
 - **Loss of appetite and weakness**
 - **Dehydration and thirst**
 - **Skin rash or redness**
 - **Sore throat or cough**
 - **Runny nose or nasal congestion**
 - **Nausea or vomiting**
 - **Loose stools or constipation**

How is it diagnosed?


- Usually based on the history and physical examination of the patient.
- Laboratory tests..
 - Blood tests (complete blood count, liver function tests, viral serology)
 - Urine tests (urinalysis, culture)
 - Throat swab (rapid antigen test, PCR test)
 - Chest X-ray (for respiratory infections)

Treatment

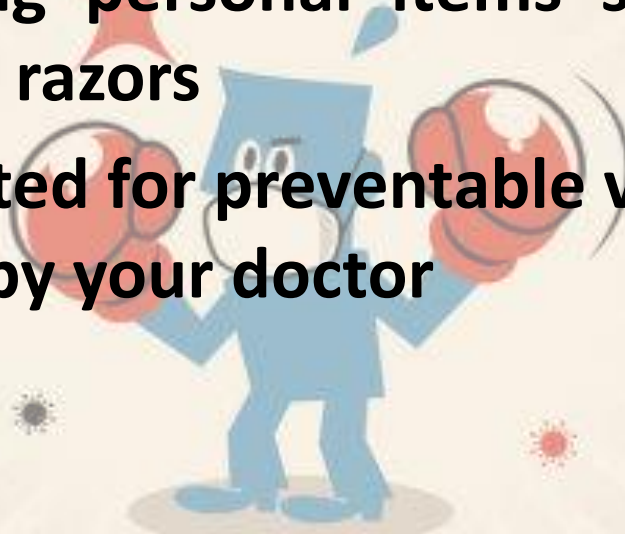


- **The treatment of acute viral fever depends on the cause and severity of the infection.**
- **Some general measures that can help relieve the symptoms are**
 - **Drinking plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration**
 - **Taking over-the-counter painkillers to reduce fever and pain (paracetamol, ibuprofen)**
 - **Resting and avoiding strenuous activities**
 - **Using humidifiers or steam inhalation to ease breathing**
- **Applying cold compresses to the forehead or neck**

How can it be prevented?

- Washing your hands frequently and thoroughly with soap and water or alcohol-based sanitizer
 - Covering your mouth and nose with a tissue or elbow when coughing or sneezing
 - Avoiding close contact with people who have fever or respiratory symptoms
 - Wearing a mask or face covering when in public places or crowded settings
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- A hand in a blue sleeve holds a white tissue over the mouth of a person who is sneezing. Numerous small, reddish-brown particles are shown being dispersed from the mouth, illustrating the spread of respiratory droplets. The background is a light blue gradient.

- **Disinfecting frequently touched surfaces or objects with bleach or alcohol**
- **Avoiding sharing personal items such as utensils, cups, towels, or razors**
- **Getting vaccinated for preventable viral infections as recommended by your doctor**





THANK YOU