Handbook of Drugs for Tropical Parasitic Infections: The Essential Guide

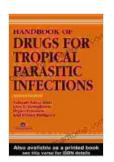
The Handbook of Drugs for Tropical Parasitic Infections is a comprehensive guide to the diagnosis and treatment of tropical parasitic infections. This book provides up-to-date information on the latest drugs and treatments for a wide range of parasitic infections, including malaria, schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, and trypanosomiasis.

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Tropical parasitic infections are a major public health problem, affecting millions of people around the world. These infections can cause a wide range of symptoms, from mild fever and diarrhea to severe illness and death. The diagnosis and treatment of tropical parasitic infections can be challenging, as these infections can mimic other diseases and the parasites can develop resistance to drugs.

Handbook of Drugs for Tropical Parasitic Infections



 $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \downarrow 5$ out of 5

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Malaria

Malaria is a mosquito-borne disease that is caused by a parasite called Plasmodium. Malaria is a major public health problem, affecting millions of people around the world. The symptoms of malaria can include fever, chills, sweating, headache, and muscle pain. If left untreated, malaria can lead to severe illness and death.

The treatment of malaria depends on the species of Plasmodium that causes the infection. There are a number of different drugs that can be used to treat malaria, including chloroquine, artemisinin, and mefloquine.

Schistosomiasis

Schistosomiasis is a water-borne disease that is caused by a parasite called Schistosoma. Schistosomiasis is a major public health problem,

affecting millions of people around the world. The symptoms of schistosomiasis can include abdominal pain, diarrhea, blood in the stool or urine, and fatigue. If left untreated, schistosomiasis can lead to severe illness and death.

The treatment of schistosomiasis depends on the species of Schistosoma that causes the infection. There are a number of different drugs that can be used to treat schistosomiasis, including praziquantel, albendazole, and metrifonate.

Lymphatic filariasis

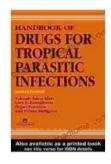
Lymphatic filariasis is a mosquito-borne disease that is caused by a parasite called Wuchereria bancrofti. Lymphatic filariasis is a major public health problem, affecting millions of people around the world. The symptoms of lymphatic filariasis can include swelling of the legs, arms, or genitals. If left untreated, lymphatic filariasis can lead to severe disability and disfigurement.

The treatment of lymphatic filariasis depends on the stage of the infection. There are a number of different drugs that can be used to treat lymphatic filariasis, including diethylcarbamazine, ivermectin, and albendazole.

Onchocerciasis

Onchocerciasis is a black fly-borne disease that is caused by a parasite called Onchocerca volvulus. Onchocerciasis is a major public health problem, affecting millions of people around the world. The symptoms of onchocerciasis can include itching, skin rashes, and blindness. If left untreated, onchocerciasis can lead to severe disability and disfigurement.

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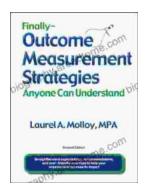
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