

# THE DIFFERENT WAYS IN WHICH PATHOGENS CAN BE TRANSMITTED

*Here are four ways in which pathogens are transmitted. Other people can breathe in the droplets, along with the viruses and bacteria they.*

Some strains of bacteria have become resistant to antibiotics, making them difficult to treat. Viruses are made up of a ball of protein that contains a small amount of the virus DNA. Parasitic worms, also called helminths, include nematodes roundworms and Platyhelminthes flatworms. How pathogens are spread There are lots of different ways in which pathogens can be spread to cause disease. We will focus here on the immune responses to these pathogens. Stan Erlandsen Protozoa are tiny unicellular organisms in the Kingdom Protista. These innate immune responses use a variety of germline-encoded receptors to discriminate between microbial and host cell surfaces, or infected and normal cells. People are displaced from their homes and are crowded together so droplet infection happens easily. After making contact, an infectious agent must establish a focus of infection. Some viruses can remain dormant for a time before multiplying again. Infectious diseases are caused by diverse living agents that replicate in their hosts The agents that cause disease fall into five groups: viruses, bacteria , fungi, protozoa, and helminths worms. Pathogenic Protozoa Giardia lamblia: giardiasis diarrheal disease Entamoeba histolytica: amoebic dysentery, amoebic liver abscess Plasmodium spp. Virus The smallest of living organisms. HIV, for example, is transmitted through sexual contact. Viruses not only infect animal and plant cells but also infect bacteria and archaeans. Parasitic flatworms include tapeworms and flukes. Viruses often target and infect specific tissues or organs in the body. Exotoxins are produced by bacteria and released into their environment. They then use the components of the host cell to replicate, producing more viruses. One form of indirect contact infection is the smear infection, where pathogens are transmitted via the faecal-oral route i. Protein A polymer made up of amino acids joined by peptide bonds. Your body is naturally full of microbes. Diseases such as the common cold and tuberculosis are spread in this way 2. Direct contact transmission occurs when there is direct physical contact between an infected person or animal and a non-infected person. Pathogens are different and can cause disease upon entering the body.