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Extended Abstract
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Infection Congress 2018: Life conditions and infectious diseases: A correlation analysis from mega clinic 2017 - Alfonso Magana - Autonomous University of Baja California, Mexico

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Life conditions are considered by the World Health Organization, and the Pan-American Health Organization, as determinants of health, associated with the emergence of diseases. We discovered in Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California, conditions of sub-developed countries with dirt floors, absent of public services, among others; it is a population highly susceptible to diseases, and a wide outcome of clinical manifestations. They present a higher prevalence on chronic-degenerative illness as rich countries. That is why Mexico is in an epidemiological transition, showing health problems, because poverty is highly prevalent (43.6% of population), and significant prevalence of contagious diseases, but, also non-transmissible, like cardiovascular disease as the first cause of death. We realized a descriptive-analytical and transversal study, with a random population of 29 subjects from nearly 400 patients in our data bank who attended a medical program (Clinica Movil) from July 13-16 of 2017. Inclusion criteria: patients would have filled a questionnaire (from INEGI: ENGASTO 2012) for evaluate economic conditions, and medical history. We analyzed the data on Excel software, and made a correlational analysis through odds ratio (OR). Our results showed the highest frequency of diseases on: Chronic-degenerative, musculoskeletal and Infectious. Population in overcrowding has an OR=2 for infectious diseases, those without medical attention has an OR=3.5 to have a second disease; and OR=2.77 for a lack of money to eat in the last three months. We conclude there is a relationship between health determinants and disease, perhaps not the main etiology, but, improve life conditions, it is essential in the attempt of decrease prevalence and control diseases.

Irresistible maladies are ailments brought about by germs (organisms). It is imperative to understand that not all germs (microorganisms, infections, organisms, and parasites) cause sickness. Truth be told, a large group of microorganisms regularly live on the skin, eyelids, nose, and mouth and in the gut. These microscopic organisms are called ordinary verdure and are viewed as typical occupants. These ordinary florae are useful to us! The microbes in our insides separate nourishments and structure nutrient K, a basic nutrient for us all. The ordinary microscopic organisms on our skin and in our mouths ensure us by forestalling or diminishing the opportunity that we will get tainted with unsafe microorganisms and parasites.

The typical equalization of microscopic organisms can be annoyed with anti-microbials and a few ailments. Viral diseases frequently harm body surfaces and set up for contamination by unsafe microorganisms. Habitually, microscopic organisms are available on a body surface, for example, the nose or throat or in the entrails, however, there is no ailment. This is called carriage of the microscopic organisms, and the individual with the microorganisms is known as a transporter. There is no disease in the transporter, however, the bearer here and there can transmit or spread the microscopic organisms to someone else. A considerable lot of the microbes that are conveyed can cause disease and sickness. It isn't in every case clear why similar strains of microscopic organisms cause carriage in one youngster, mellow ailment in another, and genuine disease in others. Here and there it is a direct result of components in the kid or the microscopic organisms, however regularly specialists don't comprehend the reasons.

Some significant factors in the youngster incorporate age, insusceptibility, sustenance, hereditary cosmetics, and general wellbeing. Infants are in danger in light of the fact that their defensive frameworks are not yet tried and are not generally adult. Newborn children are in danger since they will in general put everything into their mouths and once in a while clean their hands. More seasoned kids are less in danger on the grounds that their cleanliness is better and they have gotten resistant through earlier contamination or carriage of microscopic organisms.

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Another significant factor for a youngster is the utilization of clinical gadgets, for example, catheters (tubes set in veins or into the bladder) and different cylinders (e.g., from the nose to the stomach, from the nose to the lungs). These catheters and cylinders give an immediate way to microbes and parasites to get into the blood, bladder, or lungs. Meds, for example, corticosteroids (utilized in asthma and numerous different conditions) and malignancy chemotherapy can meddle with a youngster's capacity to battle the disease. Indeed, even antibacterials can be a factor by murdering the ordinary defensive greenery.

Factors in microscopic organisms, infections, and growths incorporate qualities that decide how destructive (harmful) the microorganism can be. A few germs make poisons that cause sickness without anyone else or add to contaminations brought about by the germ. Models incorporate enterotoxins, which cause looseness of the bowels; lockjaw poison, which causes tetanus; and poisonous stun poison, which prompts low circulatory strain and breakdown (stun). Contaminations are an ordinary piece of youth. Most kids will have at any rate of 6 to 8 respiratory (breathing tract) diseases every year. These incorporate colds, ear contaminations, sinus diseases, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Diseases of the guts likewise are normal. At the point when youngsters assemble in kid care settings and schools, there is the open door for diseases to spread starting with one kid then onto the next. Not all contaminations are infectious (ready to spread from individual to individual). Ear and bladder contaminations are not spread from youngster to kid, while loose bowels and colds are effectively spread.

The hatching time frame is the time it takes after a youngster is tainted until he turns out to be sick. Once in a while the hatching is short (e.g., a day or so for seasonal influenza), while different occasions it is very long (eg, fourteen days for chickenpox and numerous years for human immunodeficiency infection [HIV]). At times, an individual is infectious during the brooding time frame, while in others the individual isn't infectious until the sickness starts. The measure of time a youngster stays infectious relies upon the disease and the kid. Small kids are regularly infectious for longer than more established kids. Diseases are now and then so gentle that there are not many or no side effects. Different diseases cause increasingly extreme sickness. Diseases cause hurt by harming an individual's body parts (cells and organs) and causing aggravation. Aggravation is one way a kid shields himself from the disease. Irritation for the most part demolishes the tainting specialist. Shockingly, irritation can be unsafe for the kid too. Irritation can hurt organs, cause torment, and meddle with ordinary body capacities.

Numerous contaminations travel every which way with no mischief to the youngster. Others cause torment and, some of the time, passing. A few diseases resolve yet leave a youngster with organ harm. While numerous germs travel every which way, a few germs remain with your kid much after the sickness settles. For instance, herpesviruses (herpes simplex, cytomegalovirus, Epstein Barr infection, varicella, and human herpesvirus 6 and 7) stay in your kid for a lifetime. On the off chance that your youngster gets chickenpox, that infection remains inside his nerve cells after the rash and disease leave. The infection can return further down the road as shingles (herpes zoster).

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