

# A Report on Zoonotic Diseases

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## Brief Report

Zoonotic diseases are caused by a variety of pathogens. Zoonotic diseases are zoonotic diseases (zoonoses, salmonellosis, tuberculosis, lime disease, brucellosis, pesto, etc.) and viral zoonotic diseases (zoonoses) based on the etiology. It is classified into infectious diseases, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome AIDS, Ebola, avian influenza, etc.) and parasitic zoonotic diseases (zoonoses, etc.). Trikinosis, toxoplasmosis, trematosis, zoonotic diseases, malaria and echinococcus, fungal zoonotic diseases (ringworms, etc.), rickettsia zoonotic diseases (Q fever), zoonotic diseases (Q fever) Psitacosis), mycoplasma zoonotic diseases (mycoplasma pneumonia infections), protozoa zoonotic diseases-viral pathogens (such as infectious spongy encephalopathy and zoonotic diseases).

The old classification of zoonotic diseases includes the terms zoonotic disease, zoonotic disease, zoonotic disease, and zoonotic disease. Anthrozooses are animal diseases that can infect humans, such as rabies. Zooanthrooses are diseases that can be transmitted from humans to animals, such as tuberculosis in cats and monkeys. Amphizoosis is a disease that can be transmitted in all directions (human to animal, animal to human). *B. Staphylococcal* infection. In some parasitic diseases, humans act as obligatory hosts. These epidemics are known as eucalyptus diseases such as tapeworm and taenia saginata infections.

Both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria can cause zoonotic diseases. Based on the cause, bacteria are the cause of most zoonotic diseases. It is estimated that approximately 42% of the zoonotic pathogens of bovine origin are from bacteria, 22% are from viruses, 29% are from parasites, 5% are from fungi, and 2% are from prions. Both DNA and RNA viruses are also known to cause zoonotic diseases. However, compared to DNA, RNA viruses are often associated with zoonotic diseases.

Pathogens can be transmitted directly or indirectly from animals to humans. Zoonotic diseases are diseases that are directly transmitted from animals to humans via media such as air. A typical example of zoonotic disease is bird flu. Avian influenza is a viral disease that spreads from animals to humans through droplet infections and bacterial carriers. Infected animals can also directly infect sensitive humans with the pathogen through bites, as in the case of rabies, one of the most deadly zoonotic diseases. It is caused by the rabies virus that belongs to the rhabdoviridae. When ferocious animals (dogs, bats, monkeys, skunks, raccoons, foxes) bite humans, the virus invades the human body directly from saliva. Pathogens can also infect humans via vectors (dengue fever). Arthropods such as mosquitoes and mites are often considered the only vector. However, animals that can infect humans with pathogens can be considered vectors.

Zoonotic diseases fall into several categories, depending on the ecosystem in which the pathogen circulates. For example, some zoonotic diseases are

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divided into zoonotic diseases of synanthropes and zoonotic diseases of synanthropes. Synanthrope zoonotic diseases have an urban (domestic) cycle in domesticated synanthrope animals such as B. Urban rabies and zoonotic ringworm. Zoonotic diseases are usually herds of nature outside human habitat, with the following silvatic (wild and wild) cycles: B. Tree virus disease, wild rabies and Lyme disease. However, some zoonotic diseases circulate in urban and natural circles. B. Yellow fever, Chagas disease, dengue fever. In addition, there are several zoonotic diseases that can be transmitted through arthropods, food, rodents, and water.

Pathogens of many zoonotic diseases can propagate and survive in dead organic matter such as saprophytic plants, and the diseases caused by these pathogens are called saprophytic plants. Examples of zoonoses are fungal diseases (such as coccidioidomycosis, histoplasmosis, and aspergillosis) and bacterial diseases (such as legionellosis). The term "zoonoses" is used by the WHO Expert Committee on Zoonoses as a pathogen with both vertebrate hosts and non-animal reservoirs or outbreaks (soil, plants, and organics). It is defined. In many cases, transmission of the disease may require multiple vertebrate hosts, including: B. Human tapeworm disease. These types of zoonotic diseases are called zoonotic diseases. Zoonotic diseases involving both the host and invertebrates are called zoonotic diseases such as: B. Arbovirus infection [1-5].

Most zoonotic sicknesses are transmitted to people from animals. Some reviews recommended that animals also can get inflamed from people. Such sicknesses are referred to as opposite zoonoses. Examples of such pathogens consist of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), *Campylobacter* spp., *Salmonella enterica* Serovar Typhimurium, influenza A virus, *Cryptosporidium parvum*, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, and *Giardia duodenalis*. In addition, zoonotic sicknesses as a result of pathogens which are every now and then transmitted to animals from people after which again from animals to people are called opposite zoonoses.

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