

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

F. Preethi*

Tutor, Sree Balaji College of Nursing, BIHER.Chrompet-44.

*Corresponding Author: F. Preethi

Tutor, Sree Balaji College of Nursing, BIHER.Chrompet-44.

Article Received on 20/10/2018

Article Revised on 10/11/2018

Article Accepted on 30/11/2018

ABSTRACT

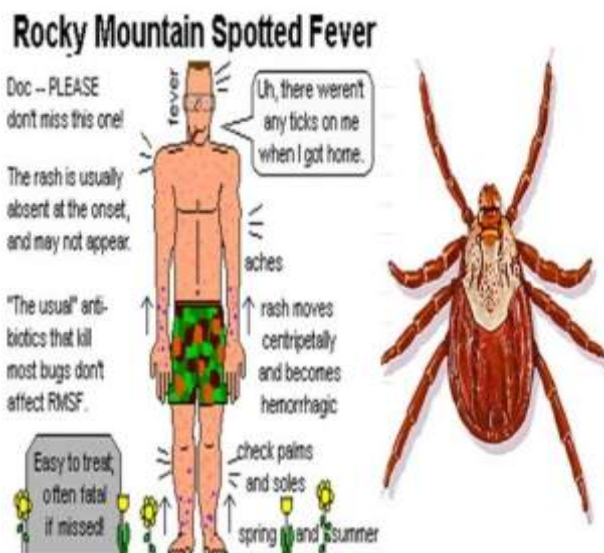
Rocky mountain spotted fever, [RMSF] is a reoccurring disease in Arizona and Sonora and a public health problem due to the high risk medical complications it provokes. In the region it is transmitted by the bite of the Rhipicephalus Sanguineu stick, found in dogs. This tick transmits Rickettsia rickettsi bacteria. If not diagnosed and treated in time can be serious or cause death. If the treatment is not provided before the 5th day after symptoms begin, the patient can worse and present with dark purple spots on the body. To prevent and control RMSF need to address medical challenges associated with a number of social, political, and envirmetal factors.

KEYWORDS: Rhipicephalus Sanguineu, envirmetal.**INRODUCTION**

Rocky mountain spotted fever (RMSF) is an acute febrile tick- borne illness caused by Rickettsia rickettsia. It is the most severe and most common of the rickettsial infections in north America.

Pathogenies

- Tick bite
- Phagocytized into endothelial cells
- Oxidative and peroxidative injury to cell membrane

Sign and Symptoms**Definition**

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever [RMSF] is a tick-borne illness caused by a bacteria, resulting in a high fever and a characteristic rash.

Cause

Causative agent - Rickettsia rickettsi, Gram-negative, obligate intracellular coccobacillus.

1. Initial symptoms

- Flu-like symptoms
- Fever, muscle pain
- Vomiting, nausea
- Loss of appetite & confusion

2. Late symptoms

- Red spotted rash, Abdominal pain

- Joint pain, diarrhea

Diagnosis

- History
- Seasonal with tick population
- Tick exposure

- Physical exam: Examine the presence of rash and tick bite
- Lab test: Thrombocytopenia, hyponatremia and other test such as skin biopsy & blood test

Treatment

- Antibiotics: Doxycycline 4.4mg/kg twice a day for pediatric 2-4mg/kg, Iv every 12 hours
- Making child getting plenty of rest
- Giving him or her lots of fluids

Prevention

- There is no vaccine to prevent RMSF
- Treat clothing and gear with products containing permethrin
- Advice those to wear long-sleeved shirts tucked into pants.
- Socks and closed-toe shoes

CONCLUSION

Even though three had limited exposure to ticks, it is important to test for RMSF when the symptoms are presented and to remember that RMSF is a zoonotic disease and precautions should be taken to protect yourself and your pet from ticks.

REFERENCES

1. Tickborne Rickettsial Diseases". Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. Centers for Disease Control, 2018-10-26.
2. "Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever". Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2018-10-26.
3. "Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever – Statistics and Epidemiology". Centers for Disease Control. Retrieved, 26 May 2016.