

Research Article

Realization of Students about Origin, Signs, Consequences and Remedy of Bacterial Disease Syphilis

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Abstract

The questionnaire was produced to generate perception among students about causes, signs and remedy of bacterial disease syphilis. About 78 subjects were participated in this study. They all are students of BZU Multan. I went to them and asked them the few questions about syphilis disease. These questions were prepared to inform the students. The basic goal of this study was to create acknowledgement among students. From this study I have concluded that most of people were unaware of this disease. They did not know about it.

Keywords: Syphilis; Treponema; Congenital

Introduction

Syphilis is bacterial disease that is caused by the bacteria *Treponema pallidum*. It can be treated in early stages. Without treatment it can lead to fatal disorders like neurological disorders and death. It is highly contagious disease that is commonly spread by the sexual activity, including oral and anal sex. The disease primarily starts in the form of painless sore particularly on genital, rectum or mouth. Disease can be transferred to other person by close bodily contact. The pregnant woman will transfer this disease to new born. The bacteria can pass from mother to fetus [1] (Table 1,2). The disease cannot spread by using same objects like doorknobs and toilet seats. The disease is divided into different phases on the basis of symptoms, primary, secondary, latent, tertiary, neurosyphilis, congenital syphilis. The symptoms for primary syphilis appears about three weeks of exposure. The main symptom is formation of painless sores. These sores are called as chancres. Without cure the disease may lead to next phase. The secondary symptoms include muscle aches, fever, sore throat, patchy hair loss, swollen lymph nodes etc. The latent syphilis can last for long time sometimes for years. This phase occurs without particular symptoms. The late or tertiary syphilis occur after 10 to 30 years of infection. This phase is very fatal because it includes organ damage like damage to heart, blood vessels, liver, bones and joints. Neurosyphilis is a phase in which bacteria spread to nervous system. This results in dementia, headache, abnormal gait, weakness. In congenital syphilis, infection can transfer from mother to offspring. The symptoms in child are fever, saddle nose, small blisters hands and feet. Penicillin is widely using for the treatment of syphilis. Only single, long term, intramuscular injection of Benzathine penicillin G can cure all types of syphilis.

Material and Methods

Total of 78 subjects were participated in this project. They all were 18-22 years old. They all asked some questions about origin, causes and transference of the syphilis disease. It is mostly unknown disease. To create awareness about this disease followings questions were asked to the students [2] (Table 3-5).

Statistical analysis

This study was accomplished by using the MS Word.

Table 1: Questionnaire to evaluate perception about etiology of syphilis.

Syphilis	Males		Females	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Disease is viral	1	14	3	60
2. Disease is bacterial	14	0	53	3
3. Disease is fungal	3	12	7	56
4. Genetic disease	3	12	60	3
5. Metabolic disease	2	13	16	47

Table 2: Questionnaire to evaluate views about pervasiveness of syphilis.

Ever suffered from syphilis	Males		Females	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. You	1	14	6	57
2. Your family member	1	14	7	56
3. Your relative	1	14	10	53
4. Your neighbor	0	15	10	53
5. Your friend	1	14	6	57

Table 3: Questionnaire to evaluate views about transference of syphilis.

Syphilis is transmitted by	Males		Females	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Contacts or blood transfusion	13	2	40	23
2. From parents to offspring	7	8	23	40

Result and Discussion

The following questions were answered by 78 students. Mostly, they all were unaware of this disease and they could not answer properly. And answers given by those students were mostly incorrect. Syphilis is basically caused by the sexual activity and, oral and anal sex [3-5]. The main signs of syphilis are skin rash, sores in mouth and anus, swollen glands etc. It is transmitted by close bodily contact and also from infected pregnant mother to offspring. The penicillin is most widely used for the treatment of the syphilis. It has been observed that et al Vega have studied about the awareness of syphilis, they concluded that syphilis is associated with a variety

Table 4: Questionnaire to evaluate views about Hope for syphilis.

Syphilis may be treated by	Males		Females	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Medicines	15	0	48	15
2. Surgery	0	15	9	54
3. No treatment require	1	14	12	51

Table 5: Realization about etiology of syphilis: outlook of Postgraduate Biology Students.

Questions	Male		Female	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Viral disease	1.28%	18%	3.84%	96.10%
2. Bacterial disease	17.90%	0%	67.90%	3.84%
3. Fungal disease	3.84%	15.30%	8.97%	80.70%
4. Genetic disease	15.30%	3.84%	76.40%	3.84%
5. Metabolic disease	2.56%	16.66%	20.50%	60.25%
Effectuated by from this disease				
1. You	1.28%	17.94%	7.69%	60.25%
2. Your family member	1.28%	17.94%	8.97%	73.07%
3. Your relative	1.28%	17.94%	12.82%	67.94%
4. Your neighbor	0%	19.23%	12.82%	67.94%
5. Your friend	1.28%	17.94%	7.69%	73.03%
Syphilis transferred by				
6. Contacts or blood transfusion	16.66%	2.56%	51.28%	29.48%
7. From parents to offspring	8.97%	10.25%	29.48%	51.28%
Is it treated by				
8. Medicines	19.23%	0%	61.53%	19.23%
9. Surgery	0%	19.23%	11.50%	69.23%
10. No need of treatment	1.28%	17.94%	15.38%	65.38%

of social issues and involves a wide spectrum of stakeholders in the community; therefore, a collaborative, multifaceted approach was thought to be essential and was used in each city. As a result of the culturally tailored, highly targeted, nonjudgmental and collaborative efforts used by each city, high rates of campaign (and thus syphilis) awareness were attained in each city [6-8]. Preliminary evaluation

results suggest the campaigns increased syphilis screening in some of the cities. Syphilis is associated with a variety of social issues and involves a wide spectrum of stakeholders in the community; therefore, a collaborative, multifaceted approach was thought to be essential and was used in each city. As a result of the culturally tailored, highly targeted, nonjudgmental and collaborative efforts used by each city, high rates of campaign (and thus syphilis) awareness were attained in each city. Preliminary evaluation results suggest the campaigns increased syphilis screening in some of the cities [9,10].

Conclusion

I have searched out that this study has already been done to aware the people about causes, signs and remedy of this disease syphilis. Many projects have been done about this. The main purpose of all these projects was to aware the people about highly contagious and unknown disease.

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