



**Clinical
manifestations**

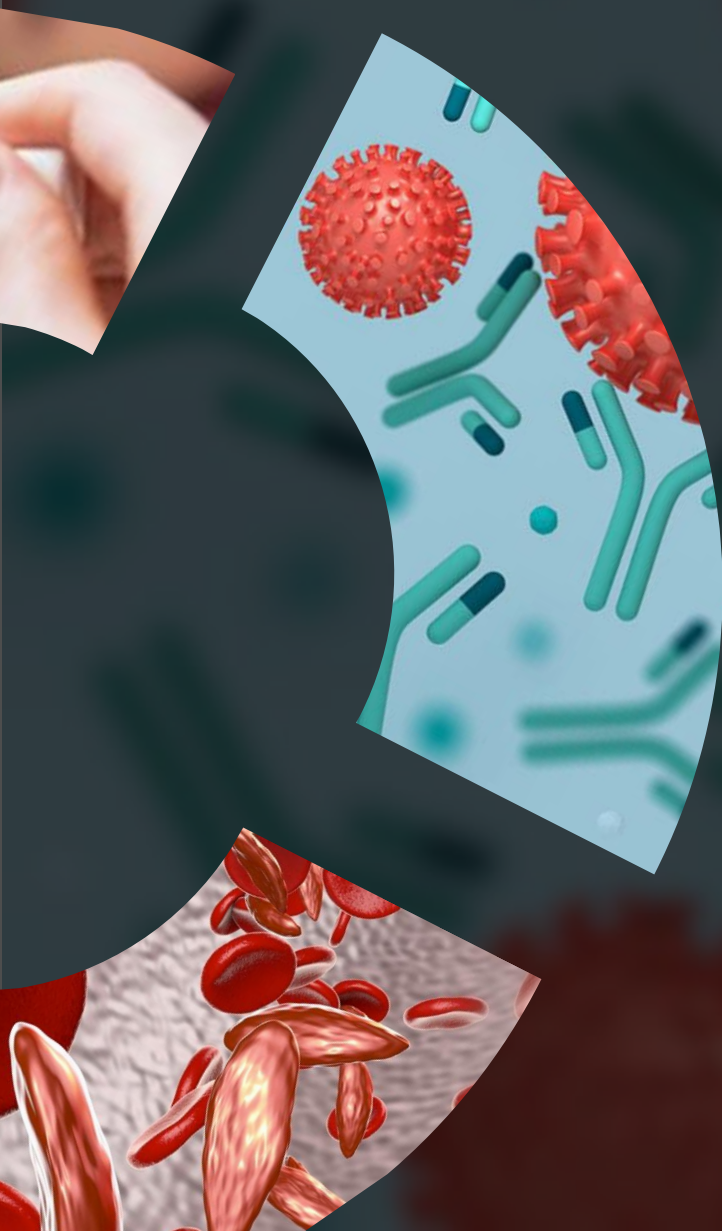
Fever

- A fever is usually a natural response to infection, but it can be dangerous when it becomes too high, particularly above 104°F (40°C).
- Prolonged fevers or those occurring in infants and people with underlying health conditions may indicate a serious issue requiring medical attention. While most fevers are harmless, certain cases need immediate care to prevent complications



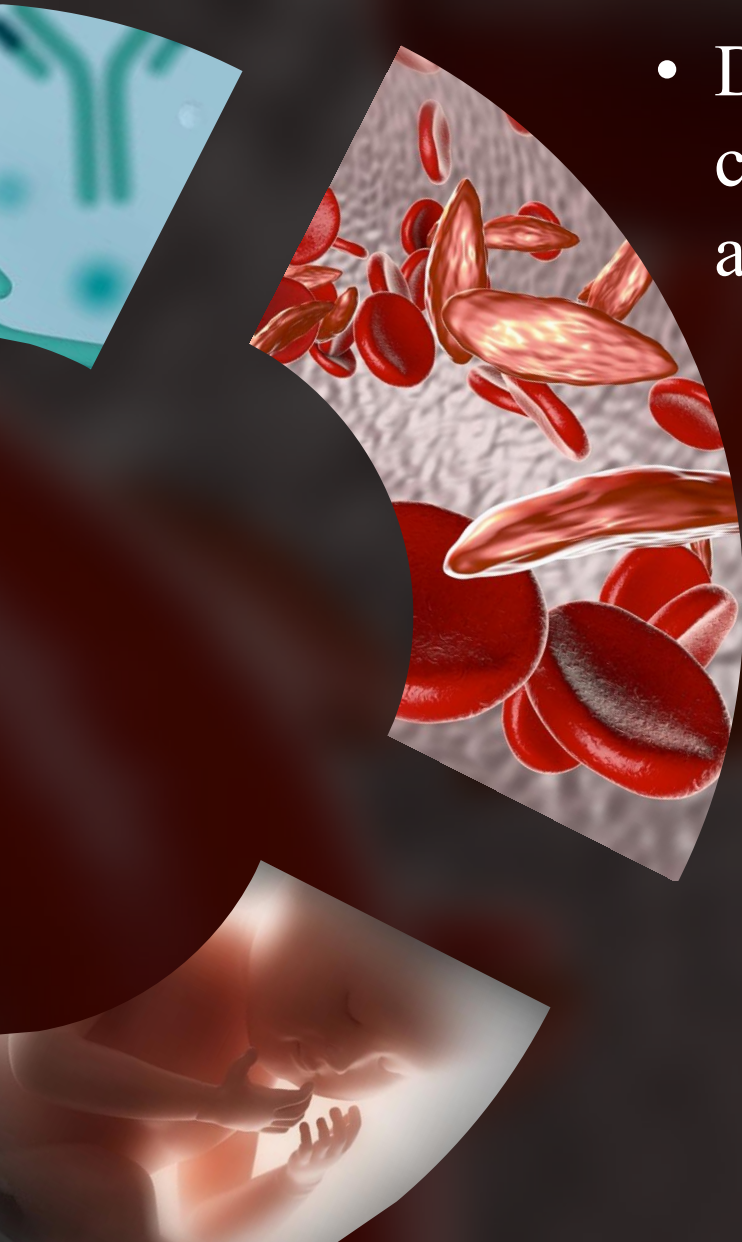
Immunity

- Immunity is the body's defense system against harmful invaders like viruses and bacteria. It has two parts: innate immunity, which acts immediately with general defenses, and adaptive immunity, which targets specific threats with specialized cells like T-cells and B-cells. Adaptive immunity also creates memory cells, allowing faster responses to future infections.



Blood

- Deformation of blood cells occurs when their shape changes from the normal structure, affecting their ability to function properly.
- Deformed blood cells can lead to issues like poor circulation, tissue damage, and increased risk of infection. In some conditions, the abnormal shape makes cells more fragile and prone to destruction, leading to anemia and other complications..



Foetus

- When a mother is sick, the fetus can be exposed to the illness through the placenta, which connects the mother's bloodstream to the fetus.
- Additionally, maternal immune responses, fever, or medications used to treat the illness may also impact fetal health. However, the placenta often acts as a protective barrier, reducing the risk in many cases...





Vision.
SLIDES