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USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN COMBINATION WITH CHEMICAL TREATMENTS FOR INFLUENZA

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Abstract:

This article provides comprehensive information on the use of chemical methods in the treatment of influenza. The virus is easily transmitted through air droplets, and that is why it spreads quickly in schools, kindergartens, offices and other crowded places. Most often, this disease is transmitted by a patient coughing or sneezing, but the virus can also be transmitted by shaking hands.

Keywords: Vaccine, hygiene rules, immunobiological methods, intoxication, body temperature

Influenza is a natural acute infectious respiratory disease. The flu virus is very contagious—that is, its entry into the human body in many cases can lead to the development of the disease. The disease is accompanied by an increase in body temperature, and often from 3-5 days the general condition improves.

Influenza is a preventive drug designed to create immunity to this disease. Vaccines refer to a separate category of drugs, in the preparation of which special immunobiological methods are used. As part of the protection against the flu virus, vaccines are the most effective preventive measures. Given the rapid spread of this disease in society and the complexity of the fight against the virus after entering the body, the importance of vaccination against the flu increases.

The advantage of the vaccine over other preventive methods is that it protects against certain strains of the virus, even if it enters the body. At the same time, it is also important to reduce the likelihood of the virus entering the body by following hygiene rules, washing hands and not communicating with people with the flu. Today, there are many vaccines from different manufacturers. In all drugs, the main components of the vaccine are the same, as they are approved by the World Health Organization (WHO) before they begin vaccination. On the other hand, they may contain various supplements that enhance the effect of vaccines. At the same time, the effectiveness of all vaccines is approximately the same, which consists in significantly reducing the risk of the disease.

Anti-flu vaccines can be used by people of all ages, both children and adults. The use of vaccines can indeed lead to the development of side effects, but with the help of proper medical equipment, the likelihood of their development is reduced. The quality of the vaccine and the level of cleanliness of the feed also play a role. However, in general, the benefits of vaccination far outstripping potential harm

SYMPTOMS AND SYMPTOMS OF INFLUENZA

To the flu symptoms caused by intoxication:

Very quickly (for 3-4 hours) the growth of signs of intoxication:

Increase in body temperature — 39°C and high;
Strong trembling;
Nausea;
Pain in the muscles and joints;
Severe headaches
Tearing of the eyes;
Sensitivity to light.

Respiratory symptoms are observed in parallel with intoxication:

Throat pain;
Dry cough;
Nasal discharge.

Sometimes there is abdominal pain and diarrhea. In the flu, high body temperature can last for up to several days, often not decreasing as a result of the effects of fever-reducing drugs. If the disease is without complications, the flu lasts 7 to 10 days. Flu symptoms may gradually disappear during this time, but general nausea can last up to two weeks

INFLUENZA FORMS

There can be mild, medium, severe and very severe forms of influenza, such as other acute respiratory viral infections. In addition, complications and complications of the disease vary.

CAUSES OF FLU DEVELOPMENT

The causes of the disease are damage to the upper respiratory tract by influenza viruses. The source of infection (disease) is a person infected with the flu. The main focus of the transmission of the disease is the airways: coughing, accent stroke, speaking and even simple breathing. But the virus can be transmitted domestically—through food, food, and toilets. The flu virus is highly contagious

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DIAGNOSIS AND DETECTION OF INFLUENZA

Influenza diagnosis is usually based on a clinical trial. At a sharp rise in temperature, it is necessary to consult a doctor as soon as possible. In the case of influenza, the doctor's supervision is crucial because it allows you to timely detect the onset of possible bacterial complications. The occurrence of complications is characterized by symptoms such as a re-rise in temperature, increased coughing and further deterioration of the general condition after a slight improvement, and usually coincides with 4-5 day of illness. In this case, additional analysis should be carried out —general blood analysis, chest and sinus x-rays.

FLU TREATMENT AND DISEASE ALLEVIATION

Influenza treatment requires comprehensive treatments, but the immune system plays a major role in combating influenza and restoring the body, and therefore it is necessary to adopt measures to stimulate immunity. It is recommended to take full rest, drink a lot of fluid (for detoxification), limit alcohol and smoking. Currently, effective antivirus drugs significantly reduce the duration of the flu, fever and other symptoms. To other medicinal drugs to be used:
Symptomatic healing drugs (fever-reducing, honeymoon-moving);
Immunostimulators — such properties are especially abundant in vitamin C;
Interferon;
Antiviral drugs at different stages of the disease;
Antihistamines.
Antibiotics are prescribed only in the presence of secondary bacterial diseases, which do not work against viruses at all, but it is often common among the public to take antibiotics without a doctor's instruction when colds or flu alms are observed. Taking antibiotics against viruses does not only not come to fruition, but also increases bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.
FLU COMPLICATIONS
Because the flu virus affects respiratory epithelial cells, complications of the disease are likely to lead to bacterial diseases, including bronchitis, pneumonia, otitis, gaymoritis or other sinus inflammation. Examples of serious bacterial complications include meningitis and inflammation of the cerebral cortex. Influenza can also boost chronic diseases present in a patient.

PREVENTION OF INFLUENZA AND THE USE OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The most effective way to prevent influenza is to keep its immune system in good condition all year round. There are various ways to strengthen immunity, including:
Stimulating the body;
Active lifestyle;
Proper and balanced nutrition;
Another basic medical method would be vaccination. The vaccination is performed on a certain strain (strain) of the virus 2-3 months before the start of the flu season (usually october-November). The more virus strains and the more people the vaccination is made, the more effective it is. In this case, this will allow to protect large social groups of the population. It is also recommended to use antivirus drugs in the form of preventive measures during epidemics. Compliance with hygiene rules, walking away from infected people, wearing special masks, paying attention to cleanliness when family members are infected and frequent ventilation of the room reduces the likelihood of infection

THE BIBLE'S VIEWPOINT

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