



USA TEAM MEMBER NOTES SECTION



DEFINITIONS FROM OF APPLICATION DISEASES

AMYOTROPIDCLATERALSCLEROSIS- A disease affecting nerve impulse to muscle. It occurs in adults and is characterized by progressive wasting of muscles and loss of function of the affected organs. (Lou Gehrig's disease)

DIPHTHERIA- A contagious infectious disease characterized by sore throat, fever and the formation of a false tonsillar membrane which can obstruct the air passage. Most cases occur before age 10. Prior cause of heart damage and death.

ENCEPHALITIS- Inflammation of the brain due to viral invasion or as a complication of influenza, measles or other virus infections. Symptoms vary with type of inflammation but may include brain abscess or hemorrhage, stupor, delirium and seizures.

LEGIONNAIRE'S DISEASE- A bacterial infection characterized by pneumonia, high fever and shaking chills and typically associated with specific buildings, especially hotels and hospitals. It may occur at any age.

LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS- An inflammatory disease of connective tissue, occurring most frequently in young women. It is characterized by a red, "butterfly" skin rash and it may progress to the joints, kidneys and nervous system. This refers to the systemic form of the disease, not the discoid form (596.4), which is a chronic skin disease.

MENINGITIS- Inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord or brain caused by bacterial invasion or virus. It affects all age groups. The symptoms of the acute bacterial form are rapidly progressive. Survival depends upon early detection and treatment.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS- A chronic, slowly progressive disease of the central nervous system most frequently affecting young adults. The course is unpredictable with remission and recurrences. Muscular weakness and emotional instability are characteristics, but symptoms vary.

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY- A group of inherited diseases characterized by progressive weakness and degeneration of muscles without evidence of nerve degeneration. The most common form is Duchenne, which affects more males than female usually 3-7 years old.



OSTEOMYELITIS- Infection of the bone and bone marrow. The infection organism, usually staphylococcus, may reach the bone directly as in a compound fracture, or by extension from an adjacent infection. The disease begins with swelling, tenderness and a sharp rise in temperature and can become chronic if not diagnosed and treated promptly.

POLIOMYELITIS -A highly contagious viral infection of the central nervous system. Its manifestations range from brief minor illness to paralysis of affected muscular groups. Children and young adults were most susceptible prior to the development of vaccine.

RABIES-Impaired brain function and fatty degeneration of internal organs affecting children under age 18. Its cause is unknown, and its severity varies greatly. The syndrome is characterized by a viral infection followed by severe nausea and a sudden change in mental state that can progress rapidly to coma.

SCARLET FEVER- An acute contagious disease caused by hemolytic streptococci and characterized by inflammation of mouth, nose, and throat, generalized toxemia, and a red rash.

SICKLE CELL ANEMIA- A hereditary form of chronic anemia in which abnormal sickle-shaped red blood cells are present. The sickled RBCs are fragile and break down in circulation. Painful crises, abnormal bone growth, gall stones and enlarged liver, spleen and heart are characteristic. Persons with sickle cell trait (282.5) are not anemic.

TETANUS- An acute infectious disease characterized by convulsions and spasm of voluntary muscles. It is caused by bacterial invasion and it may follow trivial wounds as well as serious, contaminated wounds. Drug addicts and bum victims are susceptible. The prognosis is poor if treatment is delayed. Vaccine is available.

TOXIC SHOCK SYNDROME- A condition associated with staphylococcus infection and characterized by the sudden onset of fever, headache, sore throat, debilitation and confusion. It may progress rapidly to life-threatening shock.

TUBERCULOSIS-An infectious disease characterized by formation of small lesions (tubercles), fibrous tissues, and calcification. It most commonly affects the lungs, but other organs may be infected, as well as bones, tissues and skin.

TULAREMIA- An infectious disease transmitted by tick bite, contact with infected animals, or contaminated food or water. Characteristics are headache, fever, chills, aching pains and nausea. Glands may well and abscess.

TYPHOID FEVER- An infectious disease initially characterized by high fever, headache and abnormal pain. It may progress to delirium and coma. It is transmitted by infected milk or water supply and is spread by human carries. Vaccine is available.