# МЕББМ ҚАЗАҚСТАН-РЕСЕЙ МЕДИЦИНАЛЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ



НУО КАЗАХСТАНСКО-РОССИЙСКИЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

## Independent work

Theme: The Family history

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Faculty: General Medicine

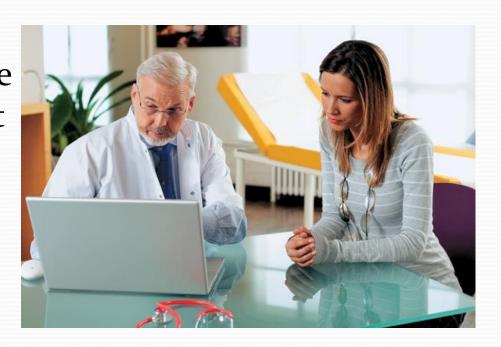
Group: 104-B

#### Plan:

- 1. Doctor and patient's discussion
- 2. Patient's family disease is tuberculosis
- 3. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

### Doctor and patient's discussion

One day Mrs. Marie suddenly had a headache. And went to the hospital. The attending doctor asked about her complaints. She answered that she never had a disease. Doctor took patient's blood analysis and measured a pressure. After two days blood analysis's answer was ready.



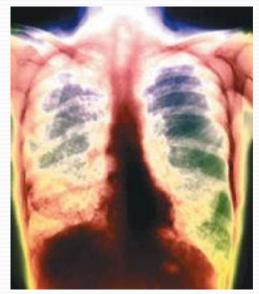
She came to doctor's cabinet. Fortunately, she hadn't serious illness. But, doctor said that in her blood **Koch's bacillus.** She said that her father and elder brother were died 2 years ago and they had a pain tuberculosis. The doctor said that her family's disease is tuberculosis.

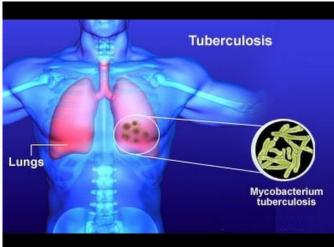




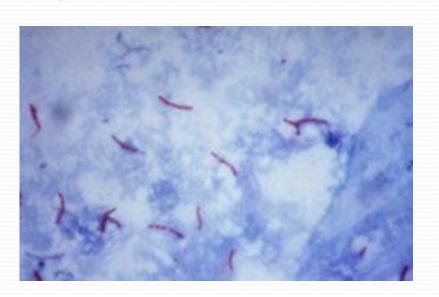
#### Patient's family disease is tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (MTB, TB) is an infectious disease caused by the bacteria Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Tuberculosis generally affects the lungs, but can also affect other parts of the body. Most infections do not have symptoms, known as latent tuberculosis. About 10% of latent infections eventually progresses to active disease which, if left untreated, kills about half of those infected. The classic symptoms of active TB are a chronic cough with blood-tinged sputum, fever, night sweats, and weight loss. This weight loss was what gave rise to the old term "consumption" for the disease. Infection of other organs can cause a wide range of symptoms.





#### Mycobacterium tuberculosis





Mycobacterium tuberculosis is bacterium that causes tuberculosis. M. tuberculosis was first described on 24 March 1882 by Robert Koch. The bacterium was first called the "tubercle bacillus", and is now also known as Koch's bacillus. This disease is spread by the air and from getting coughed or sneezed on by an infected patient.

Tuberculosis used to kill over half the people who were infected. The bacterium was almost wiped out by antibiotics, but is now a threat again because strains have appeared which are resistant to all the usual antibiotics.

<ul> <li>THANKS A LOT FOR YOUR ATTENTION</li> </ul>	J!!!
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