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## Vector- borne transmission definition medical

Agent who carries and transmits an infectious pathogen to another living organism For other uses, see Vector. A mosquito shortly after obtaining blood from a human (note the droplet of blood plasma being expelled as the mosquito squeezes excess water). Mosquitoes are a vector for various diseases, especially malaria. In epidemiology, a vector of disease is any agent that brings and transmits an infectious pathogen to another living organism; [2] Agents considered vectors are organisms, such as intermediate parasites or microbes. The first major discovery of a disease vector came from Ronald Ross on August 20, 1897. Sir Ronald Ross discovered the malaria pathogen when he dissected a mosquito. [3] Arthropods The brand deer, a vector for Lyme disease pathogens. Arthropods form an important group of pathogenic vectors with mosquitoes, flies, sand flies, lice, fleas, ticks and mites that transmit a large number of pathogens. Many of these vectors are hamatophagous, which feed on blood at some or all stages of their lives. When insects feed on blood, the pathogen enters the host's bloodstream. This can happen in different ways. [4] The Anopheles mosquito, a vector of malaria, filariasis and several arthropod-borne viruses (arbovirus), inserts its delicate mouth part under the skin and feeds on the blood of its host. The parasites carried by the mosquito are usually located in its salivary glands (used by mosquitoes to anesthiesiate the host). Therefore, parasites are transmitted directly into the host's bloodstream. Pool feeders such as the sand fly and blackfly, vectors for pathogens causing leishmaniasis and onchotherhosia respectively, will chew a well on the host's skin, forming a small pool of blood from which they feed. The parasites of Leishmania then infect the host through the saliva of the sandfly. Onchocerca forces its own exit from the insect's head into the pool of blood. [citation needed] Triatomine insects are responsible for the transmission of a trypanosome, Trypanosoma cruzi, which causes Chagas disease. Triatomine insects defecate during feeding and excrement contains parasites that are accidentally stained in the open wound by the host responding to pain and bite irritation. [citation needed] There are several species of thrips that act as vectors for more than 20 viruses, especially tospoviruses, and cause all kinds of plant diseases. Plants and fungi Some plants and fungi act as vectors for various pathogens. For example, lettuce large vein disease was thought to be caused by a member of the Chytridiomycota fungal division, i.e. Olpidium brassicae. Eventually, however, the disease was shown to be viral. It later transpired that the virus was transmitted by zoospores of the fungus and survived in the resting spores. Since then, many other Chytridiomycota fungi have been shown vector plant viruses. [6] Many plant pests that severely damage important crops depend on other plants, often often to carry or vectorize them; the distinction is not always clear. In the case of Puccinia graminis, for example, Berberis and related genres act as alternative hosts in a grain infection cycle. [7] More directly, when twinned from one plant to another, parasitic plants such as Cuscuta and Cassytha have been shown to transmit phytoplasmal and viral diseases between plants. [8] The World Health organization and vector-borne disease The World Health Organization (WHO) says that control and prevention of vector-borne diseases are emphasizing Integrated Vector Management (IVM),[9] which is an approach that analyzes the links between health and the environment, optimizing the benefits for both. [a] [10] In April 2014, who launched a campaign called Little Bite, a great threat to educate people about vector-borne diseases. The WHO issued reports indicating that vector-borne diseases affect the poor, especially people living in areas that lack adequate levels of sanitation, drinking water and housing. [11] Zoonotic disease transmitted by vectors and human activity Figure 1. This figure shows how Flavivirus is carried by mosquitoes to West Nile virus and Dengue fever. The mosquito would be considered a vector of disease. Several articles, recent in early 2014, warn that human activities are spreading vector-borne zoonotic diseases. [b] Several papers were published in the medical journal The Lancet, and discuss how rapid changes in land use, commercial globalization and social uphealike are causing a resurgence of zoonotic disease worldwide. [12] Examples of vector-borne zoonotic diseases include:[13] West Nile virus Lyme disease Many factors affect the incidence of vector-borne diseases. These factors include animals hosting the disease, vectors and people. [13] Humans can also be vectors of some diseases, such as the tobacco mosaic virus, physically transmitting the virus with their hands from plant to plant. See also airborne disease Asymptomatic carrier Fomite Globalization and disease Vectors of human pathogens Insect Vector vectors of plant pathogens vectors VectorBase: genomic database of vectors in. Human pathogenicvertebrates List of diseases caused by insects Natural reservoir Waterborne disease 2007 Yap Zika Islands outbreak Notes ^ IVM strategies are designed to achieve the greatest benefit of disease control in the most cost-effective way , minimizing negative impacts on ecosystems (e.g. biodiversity depletion) and adverse side effects on public health from excessive use of chemicals in vector control. [10] ^ Zoonetic diseases by vectors are those that naturally infect wildlife and are then transmitted to humans through carriers, or vectors, such as mosquitoes or ticks. [12] References † Vector. WordNet Search 3.1. 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