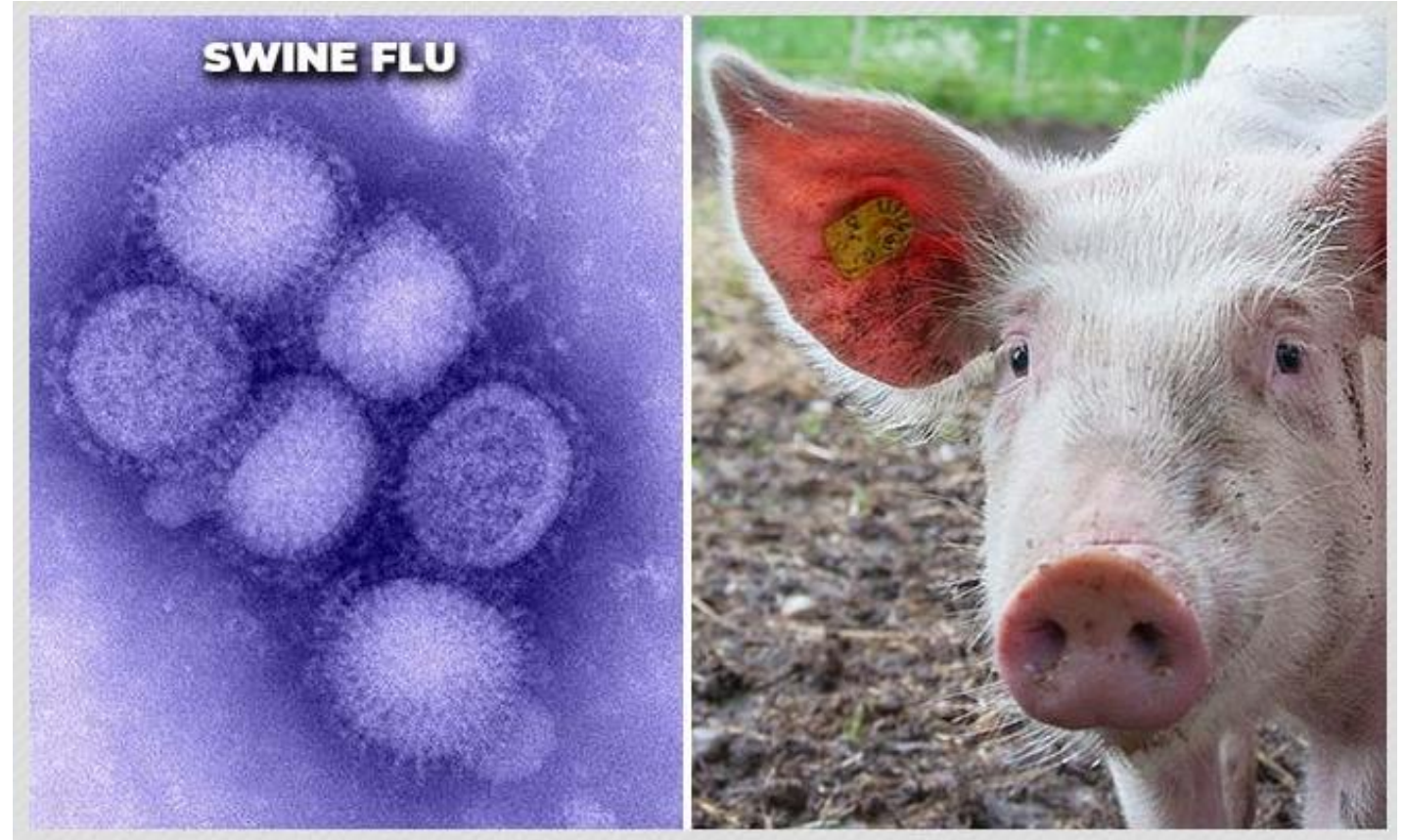


Swine flu

Dr. Rupesh B. Yadav

Asst. Prof.

TCSC, Mumbai.



Swine flu History and Overview

- Influenza viruses are small RNA viruses that infect many mammals, including humans, birds and swine.
- Swine were first noticed to have influenza-like illnesses in 1918 during the human influenza pandemic.
- The term pandemic means that an infection has spread to many countries around the world, causing widespread human disease.
- Rather, pigs apparently acquired the infection from humans or from an undiscovered source. For decades the swine virus remained relatively unchanged.
- In the 1990s, however, swine influenza viruses became more diverse and new strains appeared.
- Earlier, swine influenza predominately affected swine and was not transmitted often or easily to people. Since 2009, the interactions and understanding of the role of swine and flu viruses in human infections has been markedly changed.

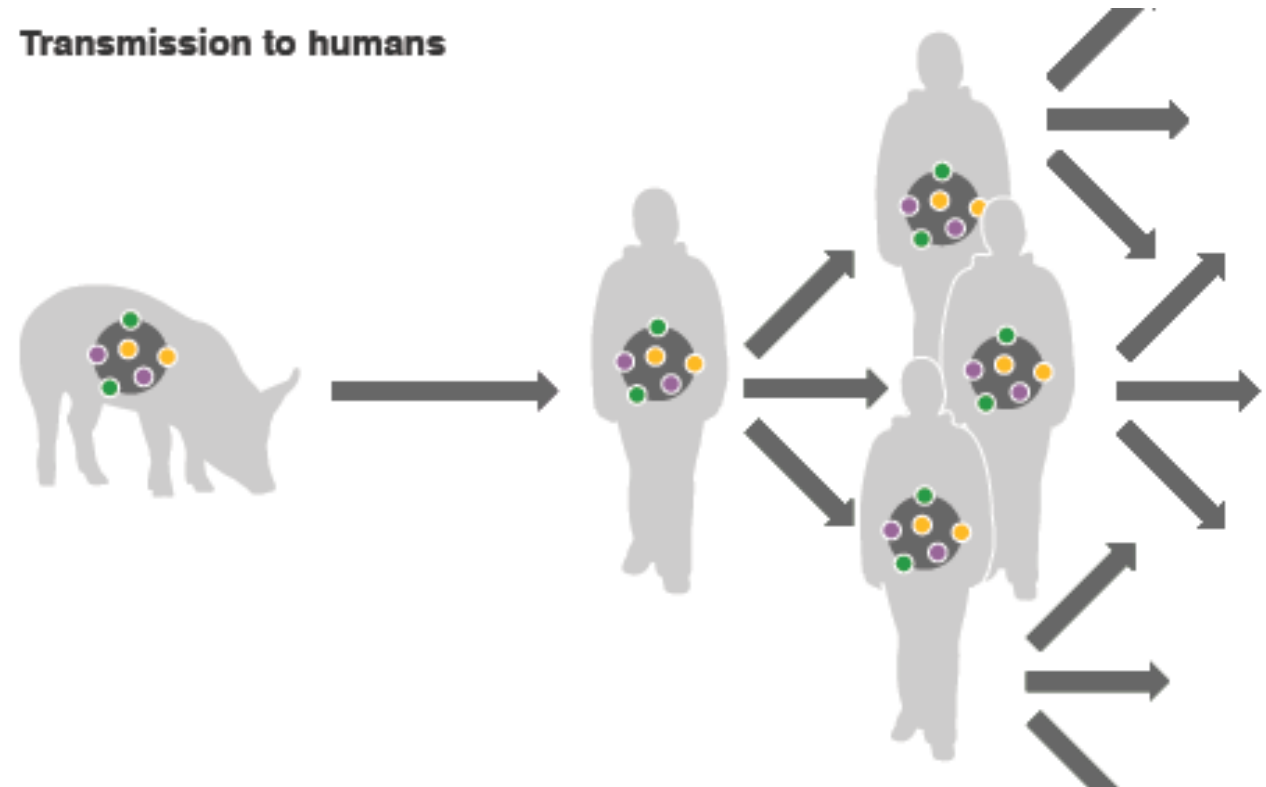
Present Scenario in India

- Soon after the outbreak of **H1N1 virus in the United States and Mexico**, the Government of **India** started screening people coming from the affected countries at **airports** for swine flu symptoms.
- Since then confirmed cases have been reported in India and the rate of transmission of the flu has been subsequently increased leading to an outbreak in early 2015.



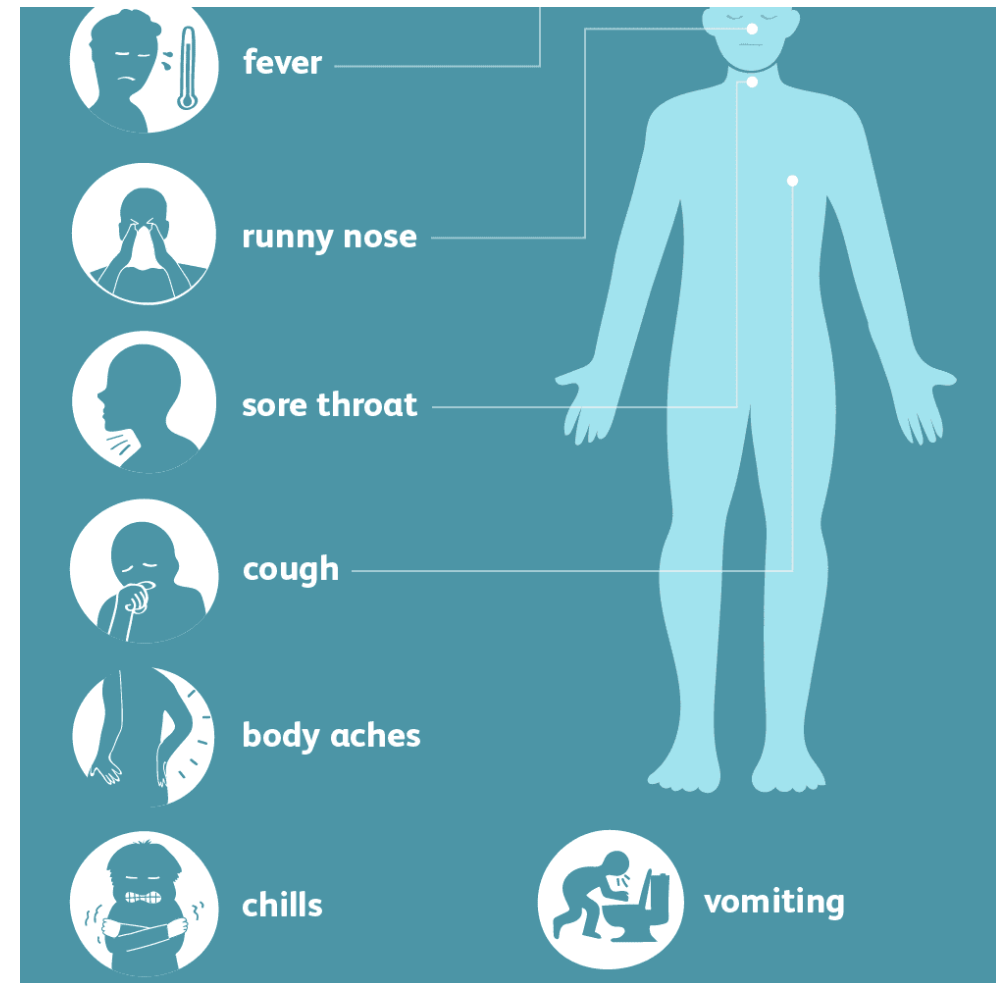
Mode of Transmission

- **Swine influenza** (novel H1N1 and H3N2) **spreads from person to person**, either by inhaling the virus or by touching surfaces contaminated with the virus, then touching the mouth or nose.
- **Infected droplets are expelled into the air through coughing or sneezing.**
- **H3N2 does not spread as easily from person to person as H1N1.**



Symptoms

- Swine flu, both H1N1 and H3N2, cause a respiratory infection.
- People with chronic medical conditions are always at higher risk for complications from influenza.
- People who are seriously ill, show signs of shortness of breath, confusion, dizziness, or alterations in consciousness
- Small children may not be able to describe their symptoms, and parents should look for signs of rapid breathing, bluish skin, or reduced level of responsiveness, which should prompt immediate medical attention.



Prevention and Remedy

- People who are suspected of having novel H1N1 or H3N2 swine influenza **should stay home from work and not go into the community, including attending school or going to work.**
- **frequent -hand washing with soap and water or disinfection with alcohol, People should try to avoid touching their face or mucous membranes.**
- **The influenza virus can live about two hours on surfaces that become contaminated.**
- **During coughs and sneezes, the mouth should be covered with a tissue or a sleeve. Sick people should stay home whenever possible.**

Influenza A(H1N1)

How to Protect Yourself and Others



Cover your nose and mouth with a disposable tissue when coughing and sneezing



Dispose of used tissues properly immediately after use



Regularly wash hands with soap and water



If you have flu-like symptoms, seek medical advice immediately



If you have flu-like symptoms, keep a distance of at least 1 meter from other people



If you have flu-like symptoms, stay home from work, school or crowded places



Avoid hugging, kissing and shaking hands when greeting



Avoid touching eyes, nose or mouth with unwashed hands

For more information:
<http://www.emro.who.int/csr/h1n1/index.htm>
<http://www.who.int/en>

Prevention and Remedy

- Injections Available in the market to treat the H1N1
 - Oseltamivir (Tamiflu)
 - Zanamivir (Relenza)
 - Peramivir (Rapivab)
 - Baloxavir (Xofluza)

Influenza A(H1N1)

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WHO/2009

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*Thank
You*

