

Task 1Malaria

Malaria can easily be spread by contaminated mosquitos. For example, if an individual gets bitten by mosquito that is contaminated, then that same individual could spread the disease to other mosquitos that aren't contaminated if those mosquito's bites that same individual, resulting in more contaminated mosquitos biting individuals who aren't contaminated and resulting in a spread of malaria. Once you have been bitten, the parasite will enter the circulatory system and go straight to the liver.

The contamination creates recreates within the liver before it re-enters the circulatory system and attacking the red platelets.

Parasites develop and duplicate in the red platelets, at normal intervals, the tainted platelets burst, releasing more parasites into the bloodstream. Contaminated platelets burst every 48 hours, each time they burst, you experience an episode of chills, fever, and sweating.

Influenza

People with influenza are capable of spreading the disease to others within 6 feet away. Specialists concluded that influenza infections are spread predominantly by droplets produced when people with influenza hack, wheeze, or talk. The droplets can arrive in the noses or mouths of people who are close by or conceivably be breathed into the lungs.

HIV

HIV is spread from an infected individual to others through direct contact with some of the body's liquids. HIV is not spread easily however, just some body liquids from a HIV infected individual can transmit HIV:

- Blood
- Semen
- Pre - seminal fluid
- Vaginal fluid
- Breast milk

These body fluid must come into contact with a mucous layer or harmed tissue or be directly infused into your circulation system (by a needle or syringe) for transmission to perhaps happen. Mucous membranes are the delicate, wet zones simply inside the openings to your body.