

Effects of tomato fever on the body

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ABSTRACT:

The unidentified virus that causes tomato flu is an infectious disease. The infection is known as "Tomato flu" because its primary symptom is the development of tomato-shaped blisters all over the body that expand to resemble a tomato. Most frequently affecting are children under the age of five. A "Hand, Foot, and Mouth disease" is tomato flu. The majority of Cases have a minor clinical presentation. The infection is self-limiting and will go away on its own in 7–10 days. Particularly in areas with outbreaks, the diagnosis is established on the clinical history and physical examination. The etiological agent of this infectious disease, its treatment regimen, and vaccination are yet unknown, and this is a critical topic of research right now. Lessons from COVID-19

Key words:Tomato flu, Hand foot mouth disease, COVID-19.

I. INRODUCTION :

A virus of unknown origin that causes tomato flu was discovered for the first time in the Indian state of Kerala in May 2022. Because the predominant symptom of this infection is blisters all over the body, it is often referred to as the "tomato flu." 1-2 Small red blisters that later expand to the size of a tomato are the first signs. The term "tomato flu" or "tomato flu" refers to this. "Ketchup" is the name of it. 3 Children under 5 are primarily affected by this condition. Year. A high level of protection to the tomato influenza virus may account for the reduced frequency in adults3. However, by coming into contact with kids, adults can serve as carriers and spread the illness. Tomato flu is regarded as a typical viral infection, much which include the Coxsackie virus, echovirus, and other enteroviruses.

.Most enterovirus infections during pregnancy cause mild or asymptomatic illness in the mother. There is currently no solid evidence that maternal enterovirus infection can lead to adverse pregnancy outcomes, such as miscarriage, stillbirth, or birth defects. However, mothers must

take into account the circumstances of their newborn9. Newborns whose mothers were exposed to the virus shortly before birth are more likely to be infected and may transmit the virus to the newborn9. Symptoms of enterovirus disease at birth. Most infants infected with enterovirus have mild symptoms, but in rare cases they can develop serious infections in vital organs such as the liver or heart and may die from the infection. . exact origin.

Epidemiology :

The outbreak started in Kollam district of Kerala and around 82 tomato influenza cases have been recorded till May 13, 2022. Further numbers have not yet been released. The first tomato influenza case reported on May 6, 2022 was a 4-year-old child in Aryankabu, a village near the Kerala-Tamil Nadu border. It was probably tomato influenza that was tested in Odisha.

Clinical presentation:

What causes the tomato flu ?

Tomato flu is brought on by viruses that mosquitoes transmit, notably the chikungunya virus. However, the precise cause is not known.

What sign might there be of tomato flu ?

Large, tomato-like, bright-red, fluid-filled blisters, A severe fever, Rashes, Extremely dehydrated, Tiredness, Aching joints, Body pain,Lethargy, Stomach pain, Fatigue, Diarrhoea, Enlarged joints Skin Bruising, Reduced appetite, Hands knees and Buttock discoloration, Sniffling and Sneezing, Repeated coughing.

MANAGEMENT OF TOMATO Flu:

A viral fever, tomato flu is self-limiting. Consequently, it typically resolves itself on its own in a matter of 7–10 days. Particularly in areas where there are outbreaks, the disease is clinically diagnosed by history and physical examination.

Treatment:

Since tomato flu is a rare viral disease that has just recently become prevalent, there are currently no specific medications available to treat this virus. Because there is no disease-specific treatment, only the symptoms are treated using **Antipyretics** and **ANALGESIC** needed, just like with any other flu. The Fever can be treated with **Ibuprofen[Or] ACETAMINOPHEN** In order for **ANTIBIOTICS** be effective, the skin blisters must become purulent. As dehydration is frequently observed, it is advised to drink a lot of fluids, such as milk, juice, or water. Resting in bed is advised, and sanitation and appropriate hygiene should be upheld. Children who are impacted should be kept apart for 5 to 7 days.

Outbreak preparedness:

Parents are advised to seek medical attention as soon as possible if a child exhibits any HFMD symptoms. Additionally, they need to be on the lookout for any deviations from their child's routine behaviours, like a reluctance to eat or drink, persistent vomiting, or drowsiness.

□ All kids and adults should regularly wash their hands thoroughly, especially after changing diapers or using the bathroom.

□ Contaminated surfaces and items should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with a diluted solution of chlorine-containing bleach.

□ A case definition will be created by improving illness surveillance in order to support the early detection of severe Cases as well as the reporting, monitoring, and treatment of such individuals.

Establishing an HFMD reporting procedure and requiring daily HFMD reporting at all levels.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES:

1. Infected individuals must be kept apart for at least 5 to 7 days since the disease can spread quickly from one person to another.

2. Due to the high contagiousness of tomato flu, patients should be instructed not to scratch the skin blisters. It frequently affects children, therefore it's crucial to keep them from scratching the contagious blisters.

3. Avoid being in close proximity to those who are ill. Children who have a fever or rash should be warned not to be touched or hugged.

4. Maintaining excellent hygiene and sanitation are effective disease defences. These practises should be considered with regard to children.

5. The Patients' personal items, including their clothing, utensils, and other items, should be adequately and frequently sterilised.

6. Make sure the kids have plenty of water.

7. Maintaining a healthy immune system requires constant adherence to a well-balanced diet.

8. Immediately separate any family members who start to exhibit symptoms and seek medical attention.

Trialling Medicines and Vaccines :

Trialling Medicines and Vaccines Because tomato flu is a recently developing infectious disease, medications and vaccines have not yet been created or put through clinical testing.

Steps taken by the government:

Governmental actions The adjoining state of Tamil Nadu has intensified border surveillance in reaction to the discovery of cases of tomato flu in Kerala. The Kerala government launched initiatives in all Anganwadis and medical facilities to treat the affected people. In Coimbatore, disease screenings are being carried out at 17 Anganwadi sites, and it is said that 24 mobile teams of medical specialists have been sent out.¹⁸ To keep an eye out for anyone with a fever and rashes, three teams of tax inspectors, health inspectors, and police have been sent out in shifts.¹⁸ The adjacent regions are closely monitored because Kerala accounts for the majority of the incidents. The outpatient departments of all hospitals in the neighbouring states are instructed to report patients who come with the symptoms of tomato flu .

II. CONCLUSION:

Cases of the tomato flu were discovered while the nationwide monkey pox outbreak was becoming more and more tense. Even though it is spreading quickly, immediate government intervention in the form of prevention and treatment has significantly reduced the infection's ability to spread. Limitations & Declarations The article was originally generated based on the evidence and reports currently available online because it is an emerging disease and there is a lack of specific evidence regarding the etiological agent and pathophysiology of the disease state. More in-depth investigation and diligent monitoring of the cases may be able to produce more proof of this unusual sickness.

DECCELERATION AND LIMITATIONS:

The article has been synthesised based on the evidence and reports that are currently available online due to the disease being an emerging condition and the lack of specific proof regarding the etiological agent and disease state's pathophysiology. More thorough case monitoring and study may be able to produce more data about this unusual disease.

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