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MA 211

2-4-19

Week 5 Critical Thinking

1. It is difficult to rid the body of fungal infections on the skin because they thrive in warm, dark moist places; like folds in the the skin, and in the groins. It is hard to keep those areas clean, dry and protected all times of the day. Most clothes cover these parts of the body which aides in keeping the area dark and moist. Fungi can live for a while before being pasted on to someone, and even then that person might not get infected by the fungi. Different fungi affect different areas of the skin as well as affects people differently.
2. Equipment used for inoculating a microbiological specimen needs to be either presterilized or heat sterilized, this helps in making sure that only what you are testing is growing. If left uncleaned properly there could be other microorganisms in the equipment which can lead to false readings and will then need to be redone.
3. One would need to make sure what type of infection they are trying to kill in the body before starting antibiotics. Certain infections need certain antibiotics to kill them. Antibiotics when not used properly can cause more harm than good to a person. Too much use of the wrong or any antibiotics can lead to susceptibility and can cause the patient to develop resistance to that antibiotic.
4. Strep-A an only be diagnosed by either a rapid strep test or a throat culture. If left untreated in children and young adults one can develop rheumatic fever. After determining a diagnosis, antibiotics will need to be given. Knowing the correct antibiotic to use to kill the infection will help tremendously.
5. Reporting communicable diseases helps to track the disease, and help develop a plan of action in treatment and prevention. When a medical professional does not report a disease that is preventable by vaccination, then they are putting everyone around them at risk for catching and spreading the disease. Not complying with the regulations can end with one losing their license to practice.
6. Gabby missed her Hep B, HIB, DTaP vaccine, she will need to receive those. Depending on if she got them at 12 months she would need pneumococcal conjugate, inactivated poliovirus, MMR, varicella, and Hep A. She might have to have another appointment to get them all in. A child should only receive 4 shots at a time, 2 on each leg. She is requiring up to 7 depending on what has already been given. Hard to tell without her shot record to go by. Depending on the time of year she might need a flu vaccine as well.
7. DTaP, inactivated poliovirus, MMR, varicella.