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Drug Resistant Neisseria

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Drug Resistant Neisseria

Individuals manage to work and perform their daily activities because they are healthy. Therefore, health is a crucial element in people's lives because it ensures that their physical, mental and social well-being is safe and not infected with any disease. Furthermore, being healthy should be part of every person's lifestyle since living a healthy lifestyle will ensure the individuals are prevented from chronic conditions and other health-related issues. Also, living a healthy life comprises performing the right activities for the body hence ensuring self-esteem and image. Sexually transmitted diseases are among the most prevalent diseases in the world because they can be passed from one individual to the next via sexual contact. Although there are many types of sexually transmitted diseases, this paper will focus on gonorrhoea disease.

Problem Identification

Gonorrhoea is a common problem that has resulted in immense suffering to people around the world. Therefore, with the enormous infection, the disease requires special considerations to reduce the spread among youths and critical awareness of detecting it earlier. According to CDC (2021), gonorrhoea is a common sexually transmitted disease and it affected an average of about one point six million individuals in the United States in 2018. Also, the same source has claimed that over half of the population infected by the new infection are young individuals between eighteen and twenty-four years. Although gonorrhoea is among the most prevalent sexually transmitted diseases in America, most of the infections are asymptomatic, making more cases not to be reported.

Moreover, it is critical to understand the pathology of the disease because it makes people aware of the nature and cause of the illness. Pathology is essential in people's lives as it

reinforces each part of medicine, including diagnostic testing and monitoring. Gonorrhoea is usually non-complicated mucosal contamination with pustular discharge. A bacterium infection causes the disease and the more spartan sequelae comprises salpingitis and pelvic inflammatory illness that can result in sterility and ectopic pregnancy. Sporadically, the bacterium can distribute and cause blood infection.

The agent causing gonorrhoea is *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and is sternly the human transmitted infection. The bacterium does interfere with the mucous membranes of the reproductive tract. Similarly, sexual infections always result in restricted immunity and thus, people can frequently become infected. Some of the parts that become infected include the uterus, cervix and urethra. Furthermore, the agent can also affect the mucous membranes such as the throat and eyes.

Risk Factors

Individuals can contract gonorrhoea through essential sexual contact with a mouth, penis, vagina or penis of an infected person. Therefore, CDC (2021) emphasized that ejaculation doesn't need to happen for gonorrhoea to be contracted. Also, gonorrhoea contraction can be through a mother and a child, especially during birth. Nevertheless, those who contracted the disease earlier and treated can contract gonorrhoea again when they have sexual contact with an ill person. Moreover, sexually active individuals have a high risk of contracting the disease. CDC (2021) stated that Young adults and sexually active teenagers have the most reported cases of having the disease in the United States.

Gonorrhoea can have significant comorbidity and sequela because it can result in immense challenges and health problems to the person when left untreated. For instance, CDC

(2021) stated that in women, the disease could cause infections to the uterus and results in pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). This will make the symptoms to be spartan such as feeling abdominal pain. The same source added that PID could cause substantial complications to the patient, such as development of scar tissue hindering fallopian tubes external icon, infertility together with ectopic pregnancy. CDC (2014) also added that gonorrhoea could have momentous effects on men; for example, it can result in significant complications to the epididymis and can hardly lead cause infertility. Furthermore, gonorrhoea can cause painful situations in the tubes attached to the testicles. Through spreading to the blood, gonorrhoea can result from a disseminated gonococcal infection (DGI), which is frequently characterized by dermatitis and arthritis.

What is not Known About the Problem

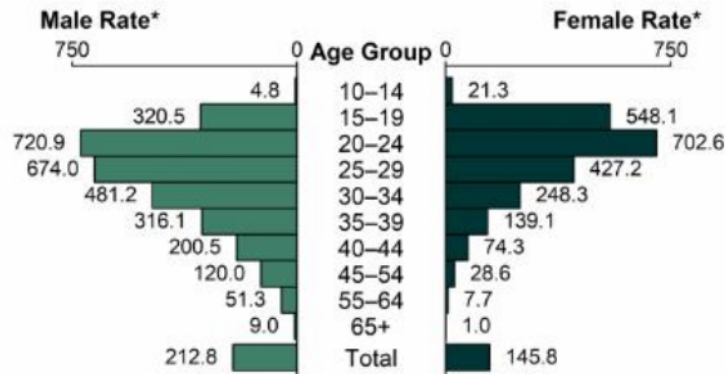
The spread of gonorrhoea increases significantly; however, less information is known about its resistance to drugs. CDC (2019) stated that *Neisseria Gonorrhoeae* has gradually established resistance to every antimicrobial utilized in treating it. Thus, deteriorating vulnerability to cefixime causing a variation to the recommended ceftriaxone, which was used by injection and azithromycin (CDC, 2021). Similarly, the developing risk of cephalosporin resistance indicates the need for an appropriate investigation of *Neisseria Gonorrhoeae* antimicrobial vulnerability.

How to Fill Gap for the Health Problem

An observational study needs to be conducted to ensure that the epidemiology of *N. gonorrhoeae* is understood. Nevertheless, if the resistance risks of cephalosporin by gonorrhoea are ignored, more dangers will be expected and increased comorbidity and even deaths.

Summary

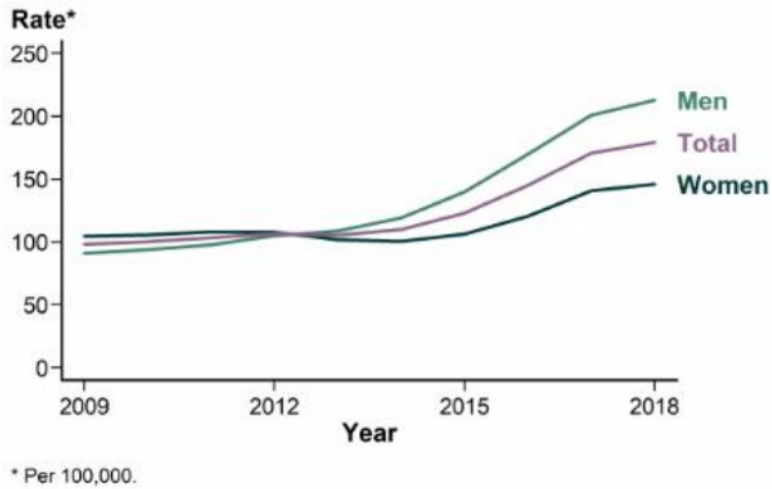
Figure 1; rates of reported cases by age group



* Per 100,000.

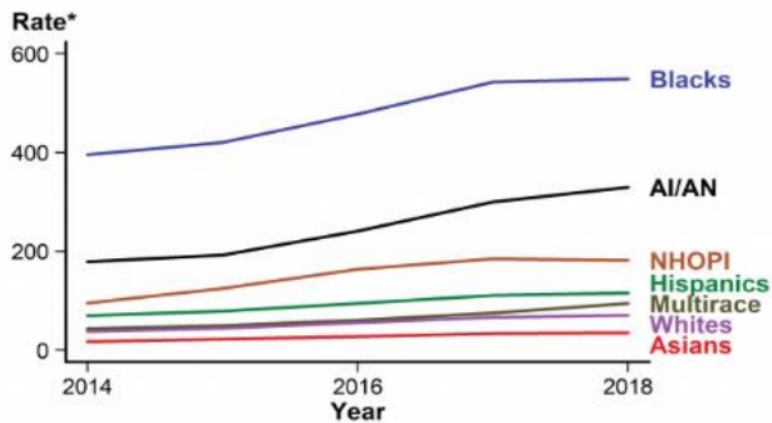
The host characteristics have been established by CDC (2019) and reported that in 2018, gonorrhoea cases escalated among adolescents as well as young adults. For instance, based on the graph, individuals between fifteen to forty-four years were responsible for ninety-one-point six percent of the reports. Nevertheless, those between 15-19 ages reduced their rate by 1.3 percent between 2017 and 2018. The graph indicates that between 2017 to 2018 the number of individuals with gonorrhoea escalated by 6.2 percent to those between 25-29 years, 1.2 percent to those between 20-24, 6.2 percent to those between 25-29, 10.5 percent to those between 35-39 and 12.4 percent and 11.8 percent to those between 30-34 and 40-44 years respectively (SDC, 2019).

Figure 2; rates of reported cases by sex



Moreover, the rate of males who reported contracting gonorrhoea was more between 2014 to 2017 than females. Similarly, between 2017 and 2018, the rate of contraction to males also intensified by six percent and that of the female augmented by 3.6 per cent (CDC, 2019).

Figure 3; Distribution of gonorrhea by ethnic group source CDC (2019)



The environment also plays a critical role in determining their susceptibility to gonorrhoea. Health equity is essential in ensuring equal access to health conditions irrespective

of individual background. CDC (2020) emphasized that sexually transmitted diseases are more in places with low social-economic status. The minority groups are affected by their social conditions such as poverty and fewer or no jobs and low education levels, which makes them have a challenge in staying healthy. Similarly, many individuals in lower social-economic status tend to avoid going to the hospital because of expensive costs. This will make them stay without being tested and treated, especially when they are asymptomatic. Also, communities with increased gonorrhoea rates are sexually active individuals and are vulnerable because they cannot choose their partners hence selecting the ones who are infected.

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