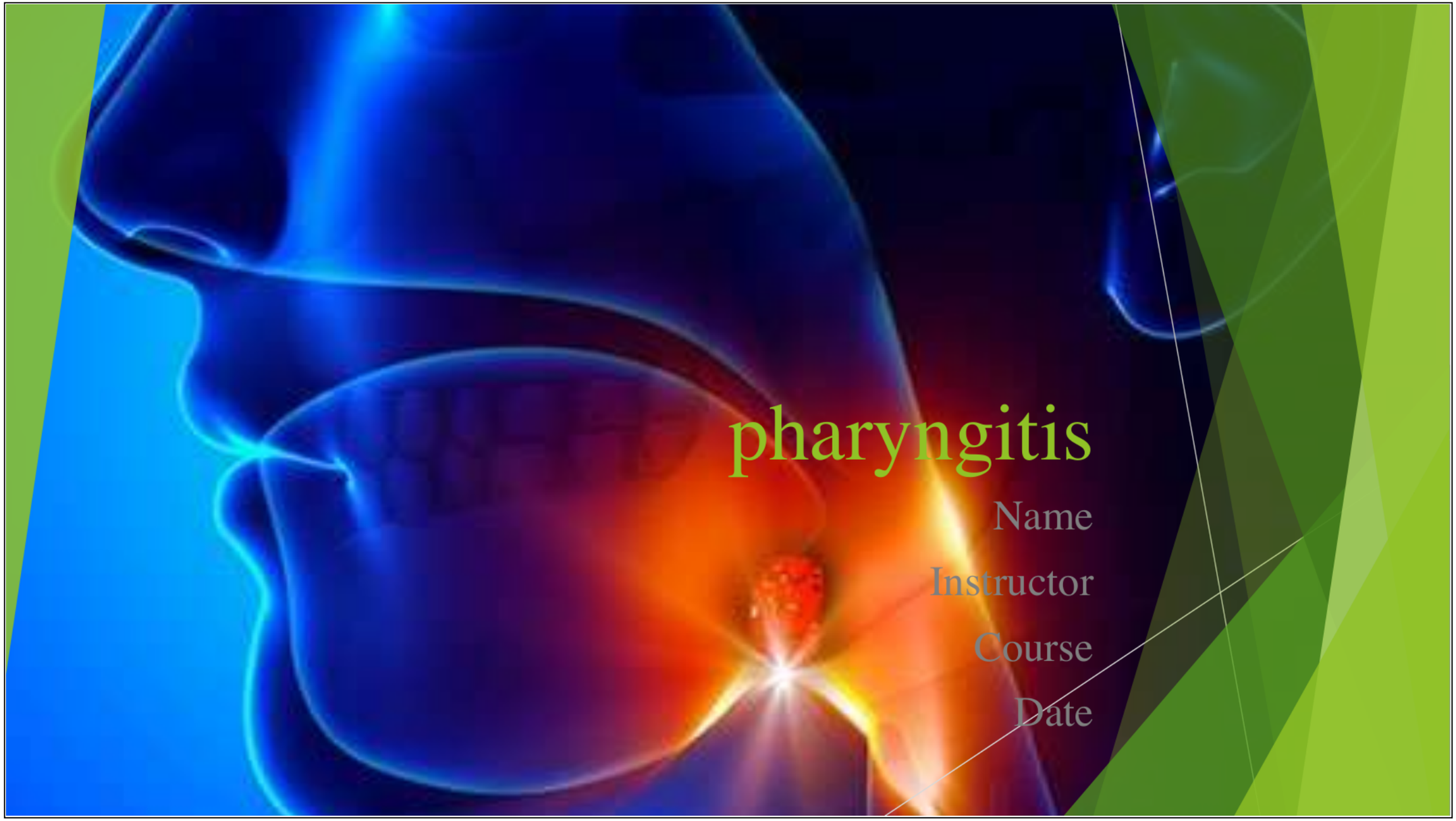
by S J

Submission date: 17-Jun-2021 09:23PM (UTC-0500)
Submission ID: 1608324060
File name: pharyngitis.pptx (2.63M)
Word count: 170
Character count: 1064



pharyngitis

Name

Instructor

Course

Date

Pathophysiology

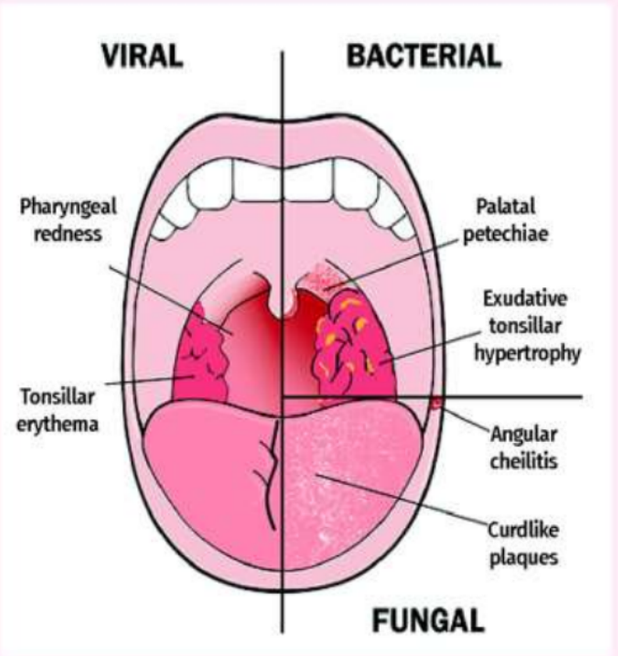
- Bacteria pharyngitis pathogenesis differs with etiology
- Streptococcal pharyngitis, the most common, releases bacteria proteases and exotoxins
- Scarlatiniform exanthem development is a result of erythrogenic exotoxins (Wolford et al., 2018)
- Valvular heart disease and rheumatic fever may result due to a reaction between m2-protein of the myocardial tissue and secondary antibody
- On the other hand, acute post streptococcal glomerulonephritis can occur due to the complexing of the antigen-antibody

Cause

Various bacterial and viral agents can be the cause;

- Chickenpox
- Whooping cough
- Croup
- Group A *streptococcus (*Harberger & Graber, 2020)
- Adenovirus

Figure 1. Key physical findings in the oropharynx in viral, bacterial, and fungal pharyngitis



Treatment

- Use of oral antibiotics
- Examples include amoxicillin or penicillin (Wolford et al., 2018)

Diagnosis

- Physical examination to check current symptoms such as nose, ears and throat for infection (Harberger & Graber, 2020)
- If no sign of viral infection, there is likely no further testing
- Throat culture helps to confirm a bacterial infection

References

Harberger, S., & Graber, M. (2020). Bacterial Pharyngitis. *StatPearls [Internet]*.

Wolford, R. W., Goyal, A., SY, B. S., & Schaefer, T. J. (2018). Pharyngitis.

I

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%	0%	0%	0%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes	Off	Exclude matches	Off
Exclude bibliography	On		