What Made the SPANISH INFLUENZA So DEADLY?

When the recent pandemic of influenza swept over the country and world, it caused a lot of sickness and death. It was a disease that was not new, but it had not been seen in the United States in years. The virus had been circulating in Asia and Europe for some time before it came to the United States in 1918.

The term "Spanish" is misleading, as the disease was not limited to Spain. It is now known that the virus originated in China and was spread throughout the world by the military forces of the time.

The symptoms of the disease were similar to those of a common cold: fever, cough, body aches, and fatigue. However, the severity of the illness varied from mild to severe, with some cases leading to death.

The death rate from the Spanish Influenza pandemic was much higher than in previous outbreaks. It is estimated that over 50 million people died worldwide, with the highest death rates in Europe and North America.

How Abnormal WAR CONDITIONS Favored the SPREADING of MALARIA

When wars break out, many soldier become ill and die. This is because they are usually away from home, and many of them become infected with disease while they are away. The disease is called malaria.

Malaria is caused by a parasite that is carried by the Anopheles mosquito. The mosquito bite infects the bloodstream, and the parasite grows in the liver and then in the red blood cells. The symptoms of malaria include fever, chills, headache, and body aches.

The disease is most common in areas with warm weather and high humidity, but it can also be found in cooler climates. It is spread primarily by the Anopheles mosquito, which feeds on human blood.

The symptoms of malaria are similar to those of a cold, but the fever is much higher. The symptoms can last for days or weeks, and in severe cases, the patient can die.

Despite the high death rate, malaria is now preventable and treatable with antimalarial drugs. However, the disease is still prevalent in many parts of the world, and efforts are needed to control it.

1. Prevention: To prevent malaria, it is important to avoid mosquito bites. This can be done by using insect repellent, wearing long-sleeved shirts and pants, and using bed nets or air conditioning.

2. Treatment: If you suspect you have malaria, it is important to seek medical attention immediately. The disease can be treated with antimalarial drugs, but it must be done quickly to prevent the symptoms from becoming severe.

3. Control: Efforts are needed to control the spread of malaria. This can be done by eliminating mosquito breeding sites, using insecticides, and spraying areas with malaria-fighting chemicals.