

Widal Test For Typhoid

Widal test As with all serological tests, the rise in antibody levels needed to perform the diagnosis takes 7–14 days, which limits its applicability in early diagnosis. The Widal test, developed in 1896 and named after its inventor, Georges-Fernand Widal, is an indirect agglutination test for enteric fever or undulant The Widal test, developed in 1896 and named after its inventor, Georges-Fernand Widal, is an indirect agglutination test for enteric fever or undulant fever whereby bacteria causing typhoid fever are mixed with a serum containing specific antibodies obtained from an infected individual. A new serological test called the Tubex test is neither. False positive and false negative results may occur. Typhidot is the other test used to ascertain the diagnosis of typhoid fever. In cases of Salmonella infection, the test assesses for host antibodies to the O soma antigen and the H flagellar antigen of the bacteria. Other means of diagnosing Salmonella typhi (and paratyphi) include cultures of blood, urine and faeces. These organisms produce H₂S from thiosulfate and can be identified easily on differential media such as bismuth sulfite agar. Test results need to be interpreted carefully to account for any history of enteric fever, typhoid vaccination, and the general level of antibodies in the populations in endemic areas of the world

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Dreyer specialized in the fields of bacteriology and virology, performing extensive studies involving vaccines and immunization. He conducted investigations on variations of blood volume among different species, and studied the relationship of blood volume to an animals' surface area and weight. Dreyer is also credited with introducing a modification of the Widal test for diagnosis of typhoid and paratyphoid.

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Rapid antigen test Rapid tests generally give a result in 5 to 30 minutes, require minimal training or infrastructure, and have significant cost advantages. which test are involved.

Rapid antigen tests for the detection of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, have been commonly used since the COVID-19 pandemic. [citation needed] For both typhoid and HIV, the antigen test is A rapid antigen test (RAT), sometimes called a rapid antigen detection test (RADT), antigen rapid test (ART), or loosely just a rapid test, is a rapid diagnostic test suitable for point-of-care testing that directly detects the presence or absence of an antigen. RATs are a type of lateral flow test detecting antigens, rather than antibodies (antibody tests) or nucleic acid (nucleic acid tests). A rapid antigen test typically costs around US\$5 to manufacture c2d51c9142

== Background == c2d51c9142

Agglutination (biology) The word agglutination comes from the Latin agglutinare (glueing to). Widal found that blood serum from a typhoid carrier caused a culture of typhoid bacteria to clump, whereas Agglutination is the clumping of particles. reaction as the basis for a test for typhoid fever c2d51c9142

He is remembered today for his work in respiratory physiology, including experiments with oxygen in regards to aviation. During World... c2d51c9142 His likeness, together with the rest of the Paris... c2d51c9142 Widal was the author of a remarkable series of essays on infectious diseases, erysipelas, diseases of the heart, liver, nervous system, etc., besides being a prolific contributor to various medical journals and encyclopedias. His name is associated with the Widal test, a diagnostic test for typhoid fever, and with hematologist Georges Hayem (1841–1933), he described acquired haemolytic anaemia, a disease that... c2d51c9142 Agglutination is a reaction in which particles (as red blood cells or bacteria) suspended in a liquid collect into clumps usually as a response to a specific antibody. c2d51c9142 From 1880 to 1885 he served as interne des hôpitaux in Paris, earning his doctorate in 1884 with a dissertation on adult tuberculous meningitis titled *Étude sur la méningite tuberculeuse de l'adulte : les formes anormales en particulier*. In 1885 he traveled to Berlin to study

bacteriology at the laboratory of Robert Koch (1843–1910). After his return to Paris, he became associated with the work of Louis Pasteur. c2d51c9142 Paratyphoid is caused by the bacterium *Salmonella enterica* of the serotypes Paratyphi A, Paratyphi B, or Paratyphi C growing in the intestines and blood. They are usually spread by eating or drinking food or water contaminated with the feces of an infected person. They may occur when a person who prepares food is infected. Risk factors include poor sanitation as is found among poor crowded populations. Occasionally, they may be transmitted by sex. Humans are the only animals infected. Diagnosis may be based... c2d51c9142

Paratyphoid fever Some people develop a skin rash with rose-colored spots. Symptoms usually begin 6–30 days after exposure and are the same as those of typhoid fever. Without treatment, symptoms may last weeks or months. Other people may carry the bacteria without being affected; however, they are still able to spread the disease to others. Weakness, loss of appetite, and headaches also commonly occur. Paratyphoid and typhoid fever are types of enteric fever. Often, a gradual onset of a high fever occurs over several days. Typhoid and paratyphoid are of similar severity. agent in blood or stool and demonstration of antibodies antiBH in the Widal test. [citation Paratyphoid fever, also known simply as paratyphoid, is a bacterial infection caused by one of three types of *Salmonella enterica*. The disease responds well to chloramphenicol or co-trimoxazole c2d51c9142

The Public Health Act 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. 63) gave local boards of health powers to improve the sanitary condition of towns and populous places in England and Wales by supervising the cleaning of streets, collection of refuse, disposal of sewage and supplying clean water. Subsequently... c2d51c9142 In 1907 he became the first professor of pathology at Oxford University, a position he maintained until 1934, the year he died. During World War I, Dreyer was a consultant to the British Royal Flying Corps. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in May 1921. c2d51c9142 == Biography == c2d51c9142

1937 Croydon typhoid outbreak The 1937 Croydon typhoid outbreak, also known as the Croydon epidemic of typhoid fever, was an outbreak of typhoid fever in Croydon, Surrey, now part of London, in 1937. It resulted in 341 cases of typhoid (43 fatal), and it caused considerable local discontent leading to a media campaign and a public inquiry c2d51c9142

Hôpital Fernand-Widal At the turn of the century, Maison Dubois had 450 beds and was also known as the "municipal hospital for the insane" or Maison Municipale de Santé. The Hôpital Fernand-Widal (English: Fernand-Widal Hospital) is an establishment of the Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris (AP-HP) located at 200, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Denis in the 10th arrondissement of Paris. The hospital now bears the name of doctor Georges-Fernand Widal, author of works on typhoid and kidney diseases. The building is a landmark of Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Denis, and was known until 1959 as Maison Dubois, after surgeon Antoine Dubois. A public teaching hospital, Fernand-Widal has medicine, surgery, and obstetric departments and treats a large number of indigent patients including those with drug addictions c2d51c9142

From 1886 to 1888 he devoted himself to public demonstrations of the researches of the faculty of pathological anatomy, and during the two years following was in charge of a course in bacteriology in the laboratory of Professor Victor André Cornil (1837-1908) in Paris. In 1895 he was appointed visiting physician to the hospitals of Paris, and in 1904 became an instructor in the faculty of medicine. In 1905 he became a physician to the Hôpital Cochin, and was in charge of the medical clinics at the same institution. During the WWI, he developed a vaccine against typhoid fever which reduced the spread of this disease in French army and more generally allied troops. c2d51c9142 From 1897 to 1903 he was a professor of comparative and

experimental pathology in Paris, becoming a member of the Académie Nationale de Médecine in 1901. In 1904 he became a member of the editorial board of Annales de l'Institut Pasteur. c2d51c9142

André Chantemesse Pasteur. In 1886, he began extensive research of typhoid fever. In collaboration with Georges-Fernand Widal (1862-1929), he studied the aetiology of the disease André Chantemesse (23 October 1851 – 25 February 1919) was a French bacteriologist born in Le Puy-en-Velay, Haute-Loire c2d51c9142

In 1886, he began extensive research of typhoid fever. In collaboration with Georges-Fernand Widal (1862-1929), he studied the aetiology of the disease, and in 1888 developed an experimental antityphoid inoculation. Also with Widal, he isolated the bacillus that was the cause of dysentery, however the two scientists were unable to establish the aetiological link to the disease. c2d51c9142 RATs are based on the principle of antigen-antibody interaction. They detect antigens (generally a protein... c2d51c9142

Typhoid fever Some people develop a skin rash with rose colored spots. Diarrhea may be severe, but is uncommon. The Widal test is used to identify specific antibodies in the serum of people with typhoid by using Typhoid fever, also known as typhoid, is an orally contracted disease caused by Salmonella enterica serotype Typhi bacteria, also called Salmonella Typhi. Without treatment, symptoms may last weeks or months. Symptoms vary from mild to severe, and usually begin six to 30 days after exposure. results of the Widal test and blood and stool cultures. This is commonly accompanied by weakness, abdominal pain, constipation, headaches, and mild vomiting. Other people may carry it without being affected, but are still contagious. Typhoid fever is a type of enteric fever, along with paratyphoid fever. Salmonella enterica Typhi is believed to infect and replicate only within humans. In severe cases, people may experience confusion. Often there is a gradual onset of a high fever over several days c2d51c9142

For many years, an early and major class of RATs—the rapid

strep tests for streptococci—were so often the referent when RATs or RADTs were mentioned that the two latter terms were often loosely treated as synonymous with those. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, awareness of RATs is no longer limited to health professionals and COVID-19 has become the expected referent, so more precise usage is required in other circumstances. c2d51c9142 Typhoid is caused by the bacterium *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar Typhi growing in the intestines, Peyer's patches, mesenteric lymph nodes, spleen, liver, gallbladder, bone marrow and blood. Typhoid is spread by ingesting food or water contaminated with the feces of an infected person. Risk factors include limited access to clean drinking water and... c2d51c9142

Georges Dreyer He is remembered today for his work in respiratory physiology Georges Dreyer (4 July 1873 – 17 August 1934) was a Danish pathologist. introducing a modification of the Widal test for diagnosis of typhoid and paratyphoid c2d51c9142

The source of the illness remained a mystery until the cases were mapped out using epidemiological method. The origin was found to be the polluted chalk water well at Addington, London, which supplied water to up to one-fifth of the area that is now the London Borough of Croydon. Coupled with issues around the co-operation between the medical officers and the administrators of the Borough, three coincidental events were blamed: changes to the well structure by repair work, the employment of a new workman who was an unwitting carrier of typhoid, and failure to chlorinate the water. c2d51c9142

Georges-Fernand Widal His name is associated with the Widal test, a diagnostic test for typhoid fever, and with hematologist Georges Hayem (1841–1933) Georges-Fernand-Isidor Widal (March 9, 1862 in Dellys, Algeria – January 14, 1929 in Paris) was a French physician. journals and encyclopedias c2d51c9142

Fernald-Widal Hospital is Paris' primary poison control center, and the hospital is host to an internationally renowned toxicology department. The hospital's expertise in the area of

drug overdoses has resulted in them treating celebrity or criminal patients, including pop star Dalida in 1967 and art dealer Fernand Legros (charged with dealing in forgeries). Research published in 1991 by doctors at the hospital found... c2d51c9142 Dreyer was born in Shanghai, where his father was stationed as an officer with the Royal Danish Navy. In 1900 he earned his medical degree from the University of Copenhagen, and subsequently began work in the field of bacteriology, for which he spent a period of time at Finsen Institute in Copenhagen. c2d51c9142

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