Infectious Disease Crossword Puzzle
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2. Most common non-viral sexually transmitted disease in the world caused by the parasite (protozoan) *Trichomonas vaginalis*; more common in women; men usually don’t manifest s/s but women can have greenish-yellow frothy vaginal discharge, dysuria, vaginal odor, itching & irritation; can cause premature rupture of membranes in pregnant women; lab tests may include wet mount prep or pap smear (women); both partners should be treated

4. Infection caused by a virus transmitted by mosquitoes; majority don’t have any s/s, or may have minor s/s like fever, head/body aches, fatigue; people who become infected develop life-threatening illness like meningitis or encephalitis; can be spread by blood transfusions, organ transplants, during pregnancy or through breast milk; no specific treatment or vaccine, mosquito bite prevention is best recommended measure

7. *Amelc dysentery*: infection of large intestine (sometimes liver & other organs) caused by the parasite (protozoan) *Entamoeba histolytica*; symptoms may include diarrhea, cramping abdominal pain, & fever; spread through food or water contaminated with stools, or from person to person through contact with mouth or rectal area of an infected person; worldwide condition but most common in tropical areas with crowded living conditions & poor sanitation

9. *Form of hemorrhagic fever*: rare & deadly disease caused by infection with the virus family *Filoviridae/genus Ebolavirus*; cause disease in humans & nonhumans (bats & primates); s/s (appear from 2-21 days after exposure) include fever, severe headache, weakness, diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal & muscle pain, hemorrhage (bleeding/bruising); spread through direct contact (through broken skin or mucous membrane) with blood or body fluids (urine, saliva, sweat, feces, vomitus, breast milk, or semen), objects (contaminated needles & syringes), or through infected bats/primates; no FDA-approved vaccine or drug yet available at present, experimental vaccines/drugs are still under development; treatment is symptomatic

11. Most common type of yeast infection caused by overgrowth of a type of fungus (usually the *Candida albicans*) that can affect the mouth (i.e. *thrush*), throat, genitals (i.e. *vulvovaginal*), blood (candidemia), skin (i.e. *diaper rash*), or nails; normally found in small amounts in the body; treatment with antifungal agents

13. Caused by a deadly virus spread from saliva of infected animals usually through bite or broken skin; s/s may include fever, headache, nausea & vomiting, drooling, muscle spasms, dysphagia, hydrophobia, confusion, hallucination, partial paralysis; fatal if untreated; treatment includes immune globulin (*HRIG*) on the day of the bite followed by series of preventive vaccine given over a 14-day period (if there is risk of the disease)

15. *“Enteric fever”:* life-threatening multi-system illness, caused by the bacteria *Salmonella typhi*, transmitted through ingesting food/drink contaminated with infected person’s feces or urine; classic presentation includes fever, malaise, diffuse abdominal pain & constipation, & some develop rash (*“rose spots”*); treatment with antibiotics & fluid & electrolytes; up to 75%, cases acquired while traveling internationally, thus vaccine is recommended

16. Bacterial infection caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheria* usually affecting mucous membranes of the nose & throat; hallmark sign is *“pseudomembrane”* (gray thick sheet covering the throat & tonsils); other s/s include sore throat, lymphadenopathy, fever & chills, malaise, nasal discharge; spread through airborne droplets & contaminated items; treatment with antibiotics & antitoxin; *DPT* vaccination can help in prevention

19. Rare but potentially fatal disease caused by bacteria *Clostridium botulinum* (same bacteria used to produce *Botox*, a pharmaceutical product predominantly injected for clinical & cosmetic use); may enter body through wounds or ingestion of improperly canned or preserved food; forms are: *Infant* (most common, grows in baby’s GIT & mostly caused by eating honey or corn syrup), *Foodborne or Wound* (produce toxin causing a dangerous infection); s/s (usually appear 8-36 hours after ingestion) include abdominal cramps, nausea & vomiting, diplopia, dyspnea, dysphagia, dysphonia, weakness & paralysis but NO fever; *botulinum* antitoxin helps fight bacteria & reduce complications; toxins produced are one of the most lethal substances know

20. Highly infectious viral disease, mainly affecting children; transmitted through air droplets, contact with the infected person’s stool, or (less frequently) through contaminated food & water; s/s may include fever, fatigue, headache, vomiting, stiff neck, pain in limbs, or permanent paralysis (in few
22. Most common intestinal helminthic infection worldwide caused by the parasitic roundworm *Ascaris lumbricoides*; acquired by ingesting food/drink contaminated by the parasite eggs; most infected people have no symptoms but in moderate/heavy infestations show symptoms depending on the part of the body affected (i.e. cough, vomiting, fever); complication may include obstruction/blockage of adult worms (in intestine, bile duct or appendix), pneumonia (lungs), or malnutrition; diagnostic tests include stool ova/parasite exam, eosinophil blood count, or abdominal x-ray

24. "Bird flu", "H5N1"; infection in birds that can change to spread in humans; risk is higher among poultry handlers, travel to areas where virus is present, touching or eating (raw) poultry products of infected birds; s/s include cough, diarrhea, fever, headache, malaise, myalgia, sore throat, runny nose, breathing problems; treatment with antiviral agents, prevention with H5N1 vaccines in cases of outbreak

25. "Lockjaw"; serious illness caused by *Clostridium bacteria* (live in soil, saliva, dust & manure); can enter body through a deep cut or through a burn; common s/s include: spasms/ stiffness of jaw & neck or abdominal muscles, dysphagia, fever, increased BP & HR; complications may include disability or death; vaccine help in prevention, given as part of routine childhood immunization, adults get booster shots every 10 years

26. Caused by the virus *Variola* (major & minor forms); can be used as biologic warfare agent; s/s include high fever, fatigue, headache, backache, rash with flat red sores; contamination by direct contact or indirect contact (airborne, contaminated items); totally eradicated in the world in 1979 (WHO) but few have been kept for research purposes; no cure, treatment is symptomatic

**Down**

1. Highly contagious disease caused by the bacteria *Treponema pallidum*; spread primarily by sexual contact; pregnant women can spread it to their babies (*congenital*); 3 distinct stages: primary/early (mouth or genital sores "chancre"), secondary (rash, lymphadenopathy, fever, weight loss), latent (inactive/no sx), & tertiary/late (affects other organs - i.e. brain/heart/nerves); treatment with penicillin; Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction maybe experienced during 1st day of treatment (characterized by fever, chills, nausea, pain & headache) but doesn't last >1 day

3. Intestinal infection caused by the bacteria *Shigella*; can be passed through direct contact with bacteria in stool or in contaminated food or by drinking or swimming in contaminated water; s/s include diarrhea (often with blood or mucus), abdominal cramps, & fever; complications may include dehydration, seizures, rectal prolapse, reactive arthritis, or toxic megacolon

5. "Clap or drip"; very common infectious disease caused by the bacteria *Neisseria gonorrhoea* transmitted most often through sexual contact with infected persons or by contact with infected bodily fluids (mother to her newborn during childbirth); s/s may include greenish yellow/white discharge from vagina/penis, burning during urination, sore throat, fever, rash arthritis-like symptoms; complications may include PID or ectopic pregnancy (women), infertility, menigitis; treatment with antibiotics & sexual partners should also be tested & treated; prevention through safe sex

6. Acute diarrheal infection caused by the bacteria *Vibrio cholera* acquired through ingestion of contaminated food or water; incubation period (2hrs-5days);treatment with oral rehydration (successful in 80% of cases); safe water & good sanitation help decrease disease transmission

8. Mild, contagious viral infection caused by *Coxackievirus A16*, characterized by mouth sores & rash on hands & feet; other s/s include fever, sore throat, malaise, loss of appetite, irritability; common in young children; spread from person-person through air droplets or contact with stools or blister-fluid from infected persons; treatment is symptomatic; complete recovery occurs in 5-7 days

10. Sever infection of the lining of the brain & spinal cord (meningitis) & bloodstream (bacteremia or septicemia); caused by bacteria *Neisseria meningitides*; spread through respiratory & throat secretions; s/s include sudden onset of fever, headache, stiff neck, nausea & vomiting, rash, increase light sensitivity, & confusion; treatment with antibiotics

11. "Varicella"; common childhood viral infection caused by the virus *Varicella-zoster*; s/s include an itchy, blister-like rash (has 3 stages/phases: papules to vesicles to scab lesions), fever, loss of appetite, headache, malaise; highly contagious to people who haven't had the disease nor been
vaccinated to it; treatment is supportive & Varivax vaccine helps decrease its incidence

12. "Biduoterian fever, Blackwater fever, Plasmodium"; caused by a parasite (sporozoites/merozoites) passed from one human to another by bite of infected Anopheles mosquitoes; also transmitted through blood transfusions, from mother to unborn baby (congenital); s/s may include fever & chills (paroxysms), vomiting, jaundice, bloody stools, anemia, convulsion or coma; typically diagnosed by microscopic exam of blood or test (i.e. PCR); treatment by combination of drugs (i.e. chloroquine) including an artesiminin; reduce risk by using insecticides & repellants

13. "Hansen's disease"; chronic infection caused by the bacteria Mycobacterium leprae; not very contagious but with long incubation period; cardinal signs include hypoesthesia, skin lesions, & peripheral neuropathy; subtypes are tuberculoid & lepromatous; diagnosis by Lepromin test, biopsy of skin lesion & examination of skin scrapings

14. "Shingles"; painful, blistering skin rash (usually around the area from spine to the anterior chest or abdomen, or may involve face/mouth/eyes/ears); caused by the virus Varicella-zoster; after infection w/ chicken pox, virus remains dormant in certain nerves for years but becomes active again when immune system is lowered; other s/s include fever & chills, headache, lymphadenopathy, arthralgia; complications can include postherpetic neuralgia, visual loss, skin infection or neurological problems; prevention by vaccine

15. "Hard measles"; acute highly contagious viral disease; s/s include fever, generalized rash, cough, coryza, conjunctivitis; complications may include pneumonia, encephalitis, & even death; prevention through vaccination; had cases of outbreak in the U.S. recently

21. Caused by the bacteria Mycobacterium tuberculosis, usually attack the lungs but can also attack other organs (i.e. kidney, spine, brain); spread through airborne; use Mantoux tuberculin skin test as screening test; BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin) only available vaccine

23. "German or 3-day measles"; very contagious illness caused by the virus Rubella, usually mild but can cause more serious problems (rare cases); s/s may include rash (starting from the face & spreading to the body), fever, arthralgia, swollen glands; can cause miscarriage or birth defects in pregnant women; transmitted by airborne, & through pregnancy; no treatment but combined (MMR) vaccine can help prevent it; hyperimmunoglobulin (given in pregnancy) to prevent development of Congenital Rubella Syndrome