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What's Herpes? Most lay people may still be unfamiliar with the disease, or they may only hear from time to time that a handful of people talk about it, but have listened little to the problems of the disease. Herpes is not on the global list of diseases that should be regularly reported. However it varies in developing countries. The World Health Organization reports that the number of cases is higher in developing countries, including Indonesia, than in developed countries. Herpes disease is caused by herpes virus which is composed of 8 types, but only 2 most commonly studied, namely; Shingles and simplex herpes. So what distinguishes two types of herpes? ShinglesHerpes is a skin condition better known as snake smallpox or smallpox. The disease is caused by a virus similar to chickenpox, so people who have been exposed to chickenpox are also at risk of exposure to shingles in the future. The risk will be higher when you enter the age of the elderly. Symptoms of skin shingles and genitalia specialist, Dr. I Gusti Nyoman Darmaputra explained, early symptoms of the disease usually begin with the onset of feeling unpleasant on the front and right head like migraines for approximately 1-5 days, followed by pain that grows longer and longer. But sometimes the existence of this virus is unpredictable. Handling is often done only after red bubble spots appear full of fluid (acute phase). This may make it look like chickenpox. The difference is that shingles transfer only occurs if there is direct contact with infected skin. The impact of shingles sonal, Johnson et al. Research in 2010 showed that late shingles treatment has an impact on a person's quality of life, among others: the person will be more comfortable getting tired, experiencing weight loss, difficulty sleeping (physically) the person becomes depressed, feels unsatisfied, difficulty concentrating and easily feeling scared (psychologically) as a result the person is taken back and starts isolating himself and difficulty in dressing, bathing, eating and other activities Usual. This is because long shingles treatment can affect several other complications of parts of the body (if an infection occurs in that part of the body), including the nervous system, eyes, ears, nose, throat to the part between the chest and pelvis. Shingles can be prevented by a number of measures, including long-term use of ascielvir and prescribing vaccines (as prescribed by your doctor). Read more: Herpes simplex pain treatment is different from shingles, herpes simplex is one of the vanreal diseases. It is marked by the appearance of grape-like group bintiles containing so much water and pain in shame (especially when torn and at the first time), as well as leaving the wounds dry and unable to disappear after tearing, approximately for 2 days to 3 weeks. In addition to the occasional environment, they can also appear around anus and mouth. Unfortunately, the disease is able to relapse. Especially for 1 year after being infected. Fortunately, symptoms of second-time infection will not be as common as the first time, and although the virus will continue to settle down on your body, the number of symptoms will also decrease over time. The impact of simplexSes herpes requires more attention when a woman is infected, as the impact of the disease can threaten the lives of fetuses and babies. In other words, the disease can be transmitted both through the placenta and during childbirth. One study found that without adequate treatment, 80 percent of babies infected with simple herpes will die and if they are born successfully, the baby will suffer brain damage. In addition to the placenta, the transmission of the disease is obtained by having a partner who has contracted the virus. In other words, the only way to avoid this disease is to have herpes sympathetic virus in his body with an un-tested partner. Using a condom may reduce the risk of transmission, but it is not fully able to protect. This is due to herpes symptoms that can appear in any part of your infected body. Read more: 5 Facts About HIV You Need KnowHello Health Group and Hello Healthy does not offer medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. Please check our editorial policy page for details. This article presents basic information on health topics. The information in this article should be used only for scientific explanations, not for self-diagnosis and cannot replace medical diagnoses. Caution: The information in this article is not prescription or medical advice. Wikipedia is not replacing doctors. If you need help or want to seek treatment consult a healthcare specialist. Herpes simplex Microscopic images of the Herpes simplex virus. Classification and outside referral as infectious diseases, skin ICD-10A60, B00, G05.1, P35.2ICD-9-CM054.0, 054.1, 054.2, 054.3, 771.2DiseasesDB5841 33021eMedicinemed/1006MeSHD006561[edit in Wikidata] Herpes on the face of Herpes caused by the herpes simplex virus (HSV) is a type of disease that infects the mouth, skin, and genitals. It causes skin blisters and pain in the muscles around the infected area. The disease can also be transmitted through Herpes or HSV2 can be very dangerous if not mutated. External herpes genital bonds truth sheets in CDC genital herpes: a hidden epidemic in the treatment of FDA herpes and natural herpes symptoms treating articles related to the disease are a tenacious one. You can help Wikipedia by developing it.lbs Obtained from the Herpes Simplex Virus Classification Group: Group I (dsDNA) Family: Herpesviridae Subfamily: Alphaherpesvirinae Genus: Simplexvirus Herpes Species Simplex Virus (Simplex1) HSV-1 simplex herpes virus (HSV-2) herpes viruses 1 and 2 (HSV-1 and HSV-2) are two viruses from the Herpovirus family, Herpesviridae, which causes infection in humans. [1] HSV-1 and 2 also refer to human herpes viruses 1 and 2 (HHV-1 and HHV-2). After infection, HSV hides, as long as the virus is in the nerve body's cells. During reactivation, the virus is produced in cells and sent to the skin through Axon neurons. [2] HSV's ability to become hidden causes chronic herpes' infection after multiple infections occur, herpes symptoms periodically appear near the site of the initial infection. It is well known that HSV is infected with painkillers inside the nucleus of the cell and then firing its viral genome into the cell's DNA. The pressure generated by the herpes virus to produce an explosion is equivalent to eight times the air pressure in the tire. [3] Footnote ^ Ryan KJ, Ray CG (editors) (2004). Sherris Medical Microbiology (4th ed.). mcgraw hill . Pages 555–62. ISBN 0838585299. Cs1 mains: Additional text: authors list (link) Cs1 mains: Additional text ^Herpes simplex. DermNet NZ — New Zealand Dermatological Society. 2006-09-16. Retrieved 2006-10-15. ^ Virus Discovery: 'Explosion' mechanism used to infect the host. MedicalNewsToday.com Mayo Clinic in Cold Genital Grapes - Public Health Agency of Canada Infected for Life: How Simplex Herpes Virus Uses MicroRNA to Hide in UK Herpes Genital Cells Site Sources This article relates to the virus is a tenacious one. You can help Wikipedia with its development.lbs obtained from Herpes is a group of viruses that can cause infection in humans. Herpes virus infections are usually identified with dry skin, blistering wounds, or open water wounds. Herpes simplex virus (HSV) and Varicella zoster virus are two types of herpes virus that often attack humans. The virus can attack anyone. Having a history of contact with people with this viral infection and having a weakened immune system is a factor that can increase the risk of herpes virus. In all, herpes virus is divided into three groups. Split Herpes Virus Group The following: Alpha Herpes Virus This group of viruses has a rapid breeding cycle, has a hidden infection phase (hidden without symptoms), and can relapse. Examples of herpesvirus alpha are HSV 1 and 2, as well as Varicella-Zoster viruses. Beta herpes virus this group of viruses has a long breeding cycle. Infected cells often swell and viruses can hide in the body. Some of the cells that are often infected with the virus are red blood cells, kidneys, and secretions. Examples of herpesvirus beta virus include cytomegalovirus, herpes virus 6, and herpes virus 7. Gamma herpes viruses of this group of viruses specifically attack cell parts or T or B lymphocytes in the human body. Examples of Herpovirus gamma are Epstein-Barr virus and human herpesvirus 8. Herpes 1, Herpes Symblux Virus Type 1, Herpes Symblux Virus Type 2 (HSV 2), Varicella Virus -Zoster (VZV), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), Cytomegalovirus (CMV), Herpes virus 6 (HBLV), Herpes virus 7 and Herpes virus 8 sarcoma caposi. This article focuses on the alpha herpes virus group that causes recurrent infections, namely: herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV 1) HSV 1 is a type of herpes virus that often causes oral herpes (mouth) or herpes lips (lips). However HSV 1 can also spread from mouth to genitals, causing genital herpes in people who receive oral sex from patients with oral herpes. HSV 1 can be extended to healthy individuals through direct contact from herpes patients. Examples include kissing, sharing cutlery, or sharing lip cosmetics, such as lipstick. HSV 1 can also be transmitted from patients with HSV 1 who do not experience symptoms. In fact, most patients with HSV 1 are infected by patients who do not experience symptoms. However, the risk of transmission will be higher if there is contact with patients who have open wounds due to HSV 1. Herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV 2) HSV 2 is the main cause of genital herpes disease. This viral infection can recur, the frequency of recurrence will vary in each affected person. The HSV 2 virus spreads through direct contact with wounds suffered by herpes, for example during sexuality. In addition, HSV 2 can also be transferred from mother to baby during childbirth. Varicella-Zoster virus (VZV) VZV is a virus that causes chickenpox (varicella) and snakepox (shingles). Chickenpox occurs when the varicella-zoster virus infects the person for the first time. Meanwhile shingles, also known as herpes skin, occur when the VZV virus undergoes a hidden stage of relapse or when the person from someone who suffers from shingles is infected with the virus. VZV is primarily transmitted through direct contact with Chickenpox. This viral infection can be diagnosed by the onset of liquid-filled skin bintiles (wasil). VZV can also be transmitted through direct contact with fluids present in vesicles or saliva splashes that come out when the sufferer sneezes or coughs. Usually, the virus now appears in the patient's body for 7–21 days before rashes or other symptoms. However, patients can currently pass the varicella zoster virus to others from 48 hours before the rash appears. Herpes risk factors can be suffered by anyone of all age groups. However, this herpes virus infection is more susceptible to people who are in frequent contact with people with the virus, such as doctors or family members who care for herpes sufferers. For this type of herpes-samplec virus type 2, the following factors may increase the risk of the virus: female gender Bergonta-ganti sexual partners have a weakened immune system with sexually transmitted diseases at an early age for VZV virus infection, some of the factors that put a person at greater risk of infection are: under 12 years of age with people Suffering from chickenpox work or activities in schools or special facilities for children have been in direct contact, especially if any child experiencing chickenpox has a weakened immune system, whether due to illness or drugs staying with children who have chickenpox in addition to being able to develop chickenpox, the VZV virus can also cause shingles. There are several factors and conditions that can increase a person's risk of shingles, i.e. when they suffer from chickenpox aged 60 and older undergoing chemotherapy, radiotherapy, or using immunosupizing drugs with diseases that can weaken the immune system, such as HIV/AIDS or herpes, symptoms of herpes infection usually occur at several stages. Symptoms or complaints that can arise at any stage may vary. If more described, here are the stages of herpes infection: the initial stage of the initial stage occurs on day 2 to 8 after onslng herpes infection. The symptoms that appear at this stage are blisters, wesics, or blister rashes on the skin that are small and painful. Blisters usually contain clear or murki colored liquids. Blisters can rupture, causing open wounds. The area around the blister will also be red. The unseen stage at this stage will subside the blisters and damage that have al previously appeared. However, at this point, the virus is developing and spreading to nerves near the spinal cord that is under the skin. The virus decay stage begins to multiply on the nerve ends of the body's organs. If the end of the infected nerve is placed on an organ of the body that produces fluid, such as the testicles The vagina, then herpes virus can be found in bodily fluids such as semen and vaginal mucosa. Usually, at this stage, patients do not complain of certain symptoms. The relapse stage (reselling) at this point blisters on the skin that occur in the initial stage can resell, but are usually not as bad as previous blisters and wounds. Other symptoms that can develop at this stage of relapse are itching, pain, and pain in the infection area in the first stage. As mentioned earlier, symptoms or complaints when infected with herpes virus vary depending on the current stage, the type of virus that becomes infected, and how the affected person's immune system can be infected. Keep in mind that not all herpes patients will experience the same symptoms. In some people, this situation sometimes does not cause any symptoms. When experiencing herpes virus infection, there will be common symptoms of infectious diseases. Some of these symptoms or complaints include: later, symptoms will appear according to the type of herpes virus that is infected and the location or part of the infected body. In HSV 1 or herpes infections, symptoms will develop in and around the mouth. Symptoms that can appear include pain, itching, burning or perforation at the site of blister infections, namely skin ulcers such as small blisters and red ash that can rupture and dry within days, tearing blisters can cause sores that can interfere with the feeding process for people with HSV 2 or genital herpes infection, some common symptoms : Swelling of the genital or surrounding skin that feels itchy, pain, and associated with the burning sensation of painful wounds in the pubic, buttocks, anus, or thigh pain when urinating out the fluid from the skin of the dry penis vagina, pain, and itching while infected with the viral shingles that causes chickenpox, there will be skin rashes filled with itchy fluid (vesicles). This rash of chickenpox will spread throughout the body. If the chickenpox sufferer heals and then experiences shingles, there will be complaints and symptoms such as pain, heat, followed by the appearance of blisters, in the skin of one side of the body. When to see your doctor, check with your doctor if you experience herpes symptoms as mentioned above, especially if the blisters on the skin are unknown. A check-up is required immediately if the blister is in your child, who is less than 8 weeks old. Herpes virus infection in newborns can develop faster until it can cause serious complications. If you have a weakened immune system, it is recommended to check with a doctor when blisters occur on the skin. Infection And complications are easier in herpes patients who have weakened immune systems. Because it can cause difficulty eating, HSV 1 infection or crater herpes can lead to dehydration. If you are seeking immediate medical help due to this viral infection, which is determined by decreased urination, dry mouth, fatigue, and irritability. For pregnant women who suffer or suffer from genital herpes, consult a doctor what to do to prevent the virus from spreading to the baby. Herpes diagnosis for herpes diagnosis, your doctor will do a question and answer about the symptoms, history of activity, and the patient's health history. Next, the doctor will do an examination to see if there is a fever, the type of rash or the skin that develops, as well as the pattern of spreading the atheism. Doctors can diagnose herpes through questions and answers to questions and the results of physical examinations that have been performed. However, in some cases, to strengthen the diagnosis and ensure the type of herpes virus that becomes infected, doctors can perform several follow-up examinations, such as: herpes virus culture is aimed at detecting the arrival of herpes virus. Herpes virus culture is done by taking samples through the swab method of infected skin or genital area, to be further examined in the laboratory. A study of the culture of the virus is mainly carried out to detect or confirm the existence of herpes virus, while determining the type of herpes virus it infects. The Tsanek examination is performed by taking samples of a rash to be further examined under the microscope. The results of this examination can determine whether the damage caused is caused by herpes virus. However, it was unable to identify the type of herpes virus that causes infection. Antibody testing when attacked by the virus, the body produces antibodies as resistance. The aim of antibody tests is to detect the existence of antibodies against herpes virus. Antibody tests are performed by taking blood samples, then analyzed in the laboratory to investigate the presence of antibodies formed by herpes virus infection. Antibody test results will greatly help diagnose patients who are not cuts or blisters on the skin. This examination is often used to detect HSV 1 or HSV 2 infections. In addition to the tests listed above, in some cases, doctors may consider a PCR examination (polymerase chain reaction), to detect herpes virus infections, especially those that have caused eye or central nervous system infections. Herpes treatment in general, herpes-induced wounds and blisters can heal within 2-4 weeks. However, the virus may still remain in the patient's body without causing complaints or Until now, there is no treatment method that can take herpes virus out of the body. The focus of herpes treatment is to help fix complaints, prevent the spread of herpes, as well as reduce the risk of complications some antiviral drugs can be used to overcome herpes virus infection: Acyclovir Valacyclovir Famciclovir In addition to antiviral drugs, there are several things you can do to eliminate complaints and improve speed due to herpes virus infection, namely : Taking paracetamol or ibuprofen as a pain reliever. Use lukewarm water to bathe. Compress the rash with warm water or cold water. Wear cotton underwear. Wear loose clothing. Keep the wound area dry and clean. Herpes complications in general, infections caused by herpes virus rarely cause serious complications. Herpes virus infection complications generally occur in certain situations. For example, people with simple herpes who also suffer from HIV usually experience more severe symptoms than herpes and relapse more often. Complications from herpes virus infection can also depend on the type of virus that becomes infected. When infected with herpes simplex virus, here are some of the complications that can arise: in chickenpox, the risk of complications will generally increase in children, the elderly, pregnant women, or people whose immune systems are weak. Some of the complications that can occur due to chickenpox are: rash extends to the eye rash, followed by shortness of breath and rash headache, followed by secondary bacterial infection in the infected area if experienced by a pregnant woman, chickenpox that is not properly addressed can increase the risk of disruption in the baby in which it is. These disorders can include visual impairment, mental retardation, slow growth, or smaller heads. Meanwhile, the complications that can occur when experiencing shingles are: post-herpetic neuroalgia, which is a pain that is still felt even though scars on the skin have disappeared bacterial infections at the site of rash pain and rashes spreading to the eye of Ramsay Hunt syndrome, a condition that can cause facial paralysis and prevent herpes hearing loss to prevent the spread of herpes virus to others. , can be done with the following steps: avoid as much physical contact with others as possible, especially those with open wounds. Wash your hands regularly all the time. If a smear drug is given to overcome the rash, apply the drug using cotton wool so that the skin does not touch the area infected with herpes virus. Don't share items that can spread the virus, such as glasses, cups, towels, clothing, and makeup equipment. performing sex, kissing or other sexual activities, Symptoms of Herpes disease. Especially for people with genital herpes, any form of sexual activity should be avoided during the appearance of herpes symptoms. Keep in mind that even if you are already using condoms, herpes virus can still spread through contact with unprotected skin. Condoms.

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