

Schistosoma Haematobium Is the Cause of Urogenital Schistosomiasis

Venkanna Misra*

Department of Management Nursing, Universities of Syiah Kuala, Aceh, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: Venkanna Misra, Department of Management Nursing, Universities of Syiah Kuala, Aceh, Indonesia, E-mail: misravenkanna@gmail.com

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Description

Erythropoiesis is the process by which erythrocytes are made from the proliferation and differentiation of marrow stem cells, which are controlled by various factors like erythropoietin. The transport of oxygen from the lungs to the tissues and carbon dioxide from the tissues to the lungs are the primary functions of the red blood cell, which is a cell with an a nucleated structure and significant deformability properties. The most common and severe condition is anemia, which is characterized by a low number of red blood cells. It is difficult to identify and continuously monitor hemoglobin in the human body. There are a variety of invasive and non-invasive methods for detecting anemia. However, both solutions lack smartphone support due to their high costs, lengthy implementation times, and resource dependencies.

Betel Quid Chewing Is Linked

As a result, anemia identification that is quick, inexpensive, more dependable, and based on edge intelligence is required. An edge-based, non-invasive point-of-care solution is proposed in this paper. On admission, patients with anemia and an ACS have a worse outcome than patients without anemia. In patients with chronic inflammatory disorders like cancer, inflammatory bowel disease, or kidney disease, anemia of inflammation is a common comorbidity that has a negative impact on disease outcome and quality of life. Inflammatory hypoferremia and iron-restricted erythropoiesis play a significant role in the context of disease-specific factors in the multifactorial pathophysiology of AI. In this article, we discuss the most recent developments in our comprehension of the molecular mechanisms that are associated with iron dysregulation in AI, the influence that hypo ferremia and anemia have on the course of the underlying disease, and AI-specific therapeutic approaches. Betel quid chewing is linked to the progressive fibrotic oral mucosal disease known as oral sub mucous fibrosis. This study looked at whether or not serum gastric parietal cell antibody positivity, as well as a high frequency of blood hemoglobin, serum iron, and folic acid deficiencies, was present in Taiwanese male OSF patients with vitamin B12 deficiency. Herpes Simplex virus, which typically affects immune compromised but can also affect immune competent

individuals, is the cause of herpetic esophagitis. As a result of esophageal ulceration and mucosal erosion, patients typically present with dysphagia and odynophagia. A biopsy of the lesion is usually used to confirm the diagnosis, which is usually made with an upper endoscopy. Acyclovir has many positive effects on a symptomatic response. Patients must be evaluated promptly, and follow-up is extremely important. Otherwise, even in immune compromised patients, Iron deficiency anaemia-related complications like gastrointestinal bleeding may occur. For any complications that may be present, prompt intervention with symptomatic management is required. The Herpes Simplex virus (HSV), which typically affects immune compromised patients but is only rarely reported in immune competent individuals, is the virus that causes herpetic esophagitis. Herpetic esophagitis has been linked to a history of alcohol use, corticosteroids, severe burns, autoimmune disease, and malnutrition in immune competent individuals. Known as ribosomopathies, these phenotypes are caused by mutations in RPs and involve p53 in some way.

Inflammatory Hypoferremia and Iron-Restricted Erythropoiesis

While there is no difference in patient satisfaction, preoperative anemia is associated with a lower postoperative joint-specific functional outcome. It is unclear whether these differences are clinically significant. In sub-Saharan Africa, malaria and schistosomiasis are to blame for childhood morbidity and mortality. Acute-on-chronic parasitic worm infection known as schistosomiasis is brought on by blood flukes trematodes of the genus Schistosoma. An infection with S. haematobium may result in urological complications in school-aged children, including anemia and growth retardation in young children, as well as lesions of the urinary tract, a calcified bladder, ureteral deformity, and hydronephrosis. A condition characterized by decreased cobalamin absorption, pernicious anemia is a rare autoimmune condition that affects 0.1 percent of the general population. Due to its rarity, subtle onset of nonspecific symptoms, and clinically asymptomatic state, this condition is overlooked. The diagnosis is supported by an elevated serum intrinsic factor antibody level and a decreased vitamin B12 level. The hematopoietic system is severely harmed

by the ubiquitous environmental pollutant benzene. Although iron is one of the raw materials used to make blood cells, its role in benzene's blood toxicity is still unknown. Here, we analyzed the job of iron homeostasis in benzene-prompted harmfulness both *in vivo* and *in vitro*. In this study, mice were subjected to 50 ppm benzene for eight weeks. The mice's plasma contained increased serum ferritin, decreased serum Fe²⁺, and inflammation factors, all of which were signs of inflammation-induced anemia. In addition, we discovered that Ferro ptosis and inflammation accompany iron mal distribution in the spleen and bone marrow. In the *in vitro* study, the benzene metabolite 1, 4-BQ caused the normal B lymphocytes to exhibit obvious ROS production and Ferro ptosis activation. In the meantime, the

Ferro ptosis pathway was enriched from a molecular point of view by combining the transcriptome and proteomics. We also found that increased expression of iron regulator IRP1, Ferro ptosis-regulator DHODH, and the fatty acids metabolism enzyme ALOX12 were key players in controlling the imbalance in iron metabolism caused by benzene and Ferro ptosis. In particular, *the vivo* and *vitro* studies' targeted and untargeted metabolomics highlighted the significance of DHODH for benzene-induced Ferro ptosis. In conclusion, this research showed that iron-dependent Ferro ptosis played a role in the anemia and inflammation caused by benzene and offered a helpful perspective on how to target Ferro ptosis to prevent and control benzene toxicity.