Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease

Acute Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease - 1st Edition

Acute Rheumatic Fever is a common, yet potentially serious, condition that results from a bacterial infection. The condition is characterized by fever, fatigue, joint inflammation, and potentially serious heart disease. Acute Rheumatic Fever is caused by a group A streptococcal infection, typically of the throat or skin. The condition is more common in children and young adults, and it can cause long-term damage to the heart if not treated promptly.

Rheumatic Heart Disease is the inflamed heart valves that occur after repeated episodes of acute rheumatic fever. The inflammation can cause valve damage and heart failure. Rheumatic Heart Disease is a serious condition that can lead to hospitalization, heart failure, and even death if not treated properly.

Acute Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease - 2nd Edition

Acute Rheumatic Fever is a recurrent disease that can cause inflammation of the joints, heart, and other organs. It is caused by a bacterial infection, typically of the throat or skin. The condition can be prevented by treating strep throat and group A streptococcal infections early.

Rheumatic Heart Disease is a serious condition that can cause heart failure and other complications. It is caused by inflammation of the heart valves that occurs after repeated episodes of acute rheumatic fever. Rheumatic Heart Disease can be prevented by treating acute rheumatic fever early to prevent damage to the heart valves.

Acute Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease - 3rd Edition

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Acute Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease - 4th Edition

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Rheumatic Heart Disease is a serious condition that can cause heart failure and other complications. It is caused by inflammation of the heart valves that occurs after repeated episodes of acute rheumatic fever. Rheumatic Heart Disease can be prevented by treating acute rheumatic fever early to prevent damage to the heart valves.
This is a historical review of the development of our knowledge of the clinical picture, etiology, pathogenesis, and prevention of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease over the past four centuries. Benedict Massell examines the major contributions of both clinicians and investigators to our current understanding of rheumatic fever as a separate disease form. Illustrating many facts about this dread disease, Massell examines the frequent epidemics in training camps during World War II, discusses our growing understanding of the pathogenesis and mechanisms by which streptococcal infection causes the disease, and states the important progress made in prevention through the use of penicillin and other antibiotics. He includes a discussion of the many problems which can hinder our understanding and control of this disease, as well as current promising developments in the clarification of the molecular structure of the streptococcal protein and the possible application of this information to the development of a safe and effective vaccine for the prevention of streptococcal infection.

Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease in Developing Countries

B. L. Agarwal - 1988

Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease Related to Convalescent Exercise and Athletic Performance

F. Lael Stevenson - 1971

Notes on the Regional Distribution of Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease in the United States

Thea Horaud - 1997

The XIII'h Lancefield International Symposium on Streptococci and Streptococcal Diseases, held at Institut Pasteur, Paris, France, September 16-21, 1996, attended by 454 delegates from 45 countries. Twenty-two percent of the participants were students, a clear sign of the intense interest in this field. Of the 390 presentations made at the symposium, 260 were submitted as manuscripts for the Proceedings; we have included 260 of these in this volume. This symposium provided a forum for the presentation of the most recent findings and insights into understanding several important aspects, such as new aspects of streptococcus, hetero-host interactions, epidemiology, and molecular genetics of streptococci and enterococci. Over the last three years, the study of these subjects has expanded as increasingly sophisticated methods of molecular analysis have been applied to investigate the biology of pathogenic streptococci and enterococci. Virulence, vaccine strategies, genetics, cell-wall structure, epidemiology, and immunology are now being examined through the lens of molecular biology. The application of molecular techniques to this field will continue to yield insights into the mechanisms by which these organisms cause disease.