

RESEARCH ARTICLE**Awareness of the people about the cause of erysipelas and their treatments**

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The objective of the present day study was to assess the awareness of erysipelas. It is deeply perceptible infection usually with a skin rash typically on the legs, face, arm, fingers, and toes. It is caused by a genus of Gram-positive bacteria known as *Streptococcus* bacteria. A questioner was prepared that contains the question that whether erysipelas is fungal, bacterial, or viral disease and whenever you have suffered from this disease or not and whether it is transmitted by body fluid fluids or not and whether it is genetic or not.

Keywords: Erysipelas, Skin rashes, Antibiotics**INTRODUCTION**

It is deeply perceptible infection usually with a skin rash typically on the legs, face, arm, fingers, and toes. It is caused by a genus of Gram-positive bacteria known as *Streptococcus* bacteria. However, in animals, it is caused by a Gram-positive bacteria *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*. The first symptom is the appearance of reddish skin color and blisters on affected areas. Fever with high temperature then patient chills and feeling unwell (malaise). The affected area will become swollen and soon blisters will appear on the affected areas and lymph nodes sometimes also swell up and become more sensitive to physical force. As discussed, erysipelas is bacterial disease so antibacterial drugs should be prescribed. Roxithromycin and pristinamycin are most useful drugs in the treatment of erysipelas. The objective of this study is to know about erysipelas disease.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A survey was done about erysipelas which consists of the following questions. Are erysipelas

is bacterial, viral, or fungal disease?^[1] Are it is metabolic or transmitted from parents to offspring? It is transmitted through blood transfusion. Ever you diseased from this disease, your friends, your relatives, or your domestic members?^[2] Are this disease is control by medicine or surgery or cure is not needed for this disease? All students offer their views we collect them in the following Tables 1-4.^[4-7]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this project, 98 students participated. In this, 16 were male and 82 were female. We questioned them some questions and they give their answer in the form of yes or no. We questioned them that erysipelas is a bacterial disease and the students answered it. Of 16 males, 14 were answered yes and 2 males answered in no. However, in 82 females, 70 females answered in yes and 12 answered in no form. Then, we questioned them that erysipelas is a viral disease and the students answered it. About 15 in 16 males assumed that it is not a viral disease, but only one male said that it is a viral disease. Then, in 82 females, 67 answered that it is bacterial only female answered that it is a viral disease. Then, we questioned them that as it is a fungal disease.^[8-10] Fourteen males answered that it is not a fungal disease and two males answered

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Table 1: Questionnaire to assess awareness of erysipelas

Erysipelas is a	Yes	No
Viral disease	1	77
Bacterial disease	73	5
Fungal disease	2	76
Genetic disease	5	73
Metabolic disease	38	40

Table 2: Questionnaire assesses feelings about the prevalence of erysipelas

Ever you suffered from erysipelas	Yes	No
You	04	74
Your family member	04	74
Your relative	05	73
Your neighbor	17	63
Your friend	03	75

Table 3: Questionnaire to assess feelings about transmission of erysipelas

Erysipelas is transferred by	Yes	No
Blood transfusion	07	71
From parents to offspring	05	73

Table 4: Questionnaire to assess feelings about cure for erysipelas

Erysipelas may be cured by	Yes	No
Medicines	71	07
Surgery	09	69
No need of treatment	08	70

Table 5: Awareness of the etiology of erysipelas observations of people

Questions	Male		Female		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bacterial	14	02	70	12	84	14
Viral disease	01	15	05	67	06	72
Fungal disease	02	14	12	80	14	94
Genetic disease	0.00	16	09	73	09	89
Metabolic disease	0.00	16	14	68	14	82

that it is a fungal disease. However, in 82 females, 12 females answered in yes and 80 in no. Then, we questioned them that as it is a genetic disease or not. All male replied that it is not a genetic disease but nine females replied in yes and 73 in no. Then, we questioned them that as it is a metabolic disease or not. Sixteen of 16 students replied that it is not a metabolic disease. In females, 68 answered in yes and 14 in no. In males, 14 replied that it is transmitted

through blood transfusion, but in female, 9 replied in yes and 75 in no. In total, 15 answered that this disease is genetic and 83 answered that it is not genetic and so on [Table 5].

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion, it was decided that erysipelas is a bacterial disease not viral and caused by genus of Gram-positive bacteria known as *Streptococcus* bacteria. Dalal *et al.* concluded that in terms of recurrence, incidence, and time to next episode, antibiotic is probably an effective preventive treatment for recurrent cellulitis of the lower limbs in those under prophylactic treatment, compared with placebo or no treatment (moderate certainty evidence).^[11] That disease is not transmitted genetically and its cure is possible through medicines.

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