

# The black death



# THE BLACK DEATH

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In the mid-14th century, between 1346 and 1347, the largest plague pandemic in history broke out

The disease was attributed to poor hygiene at the time and air pollution.

Later they discovered that the origin of the plague was the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*, which affected black rats and other rodents and was transmitted through parasites that lived in these animals, especially fleas, through which the disease was transmitted by human bites.

It is estimated that there were 70 to 200 million deaths. According to current knowledge, the pandemic first broke into Asia, then reached Europe through trade routes, introduced by seafarers.

To end this disease, antibiotics such as penicillin and hygiene can kill it.

# WHY IT IS CALLED BLACK DEATH?

Its name comes precisely from the symptoms it causes: a painful swelling of the lymph node, which affects tissues in the armpit or crotch, forming a kind of blister known as "bubo".



# LEGEND

The Black Death broke out in the Venetian colony of Caffa on the Crimean peninsula in 1346. The Mongols were coming the city and the epidemic broke out among their ranks. Legend has it that they were able to throw corpses into the city located so that they could infect its habitants and it was turning into a hell.



# WHAT IS THE BLACK COLOR OF PLAGUE ASSOCIATED WITH?

The black color of the plague is associated with the sadness that existed at that time, it is associated with the mortality caused by that disease, it is associated with death and darkness.



# PICTURES ABOUT THE BLACK DEATH

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# PICTURES ABOUT THE BUBOES

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# DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLACK DEATH



1346 1347 1348 1349 1350 1351 1352 1353

--- Approximate border between the Principality of Kiev and the Golden Horde - passage prohibited for Christians.

☞ Land trade routes

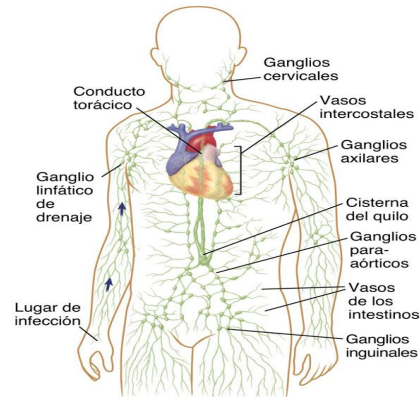
☞ Maritime trade routes



# GANGLIC SYSTEM

## Inmunología

### El sistema linfático y morfología de los ganglios



Principales vasos linfáticos que drenan en la vena cava inferior y cúmulos de ganglios linfáticos. Se capturan antígenos de la zona de infección y se transportan al ganglio linfático que drena la zona, donde se inicia la respuesta inmunitaria

#### Morfología de un ganglio linfático

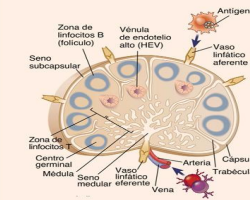


Diagrama esquemático de un ganglio linfático que ilustra las zonas ricas en linfocitos T y B y las vías de entrada de linfocitos y antígenos.



Microfotografía óptica de un ganglio linfático que ilustra las zonas de linfocitos T y B.



*FINISH*

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