

THE BLACK DEATH

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

he 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.

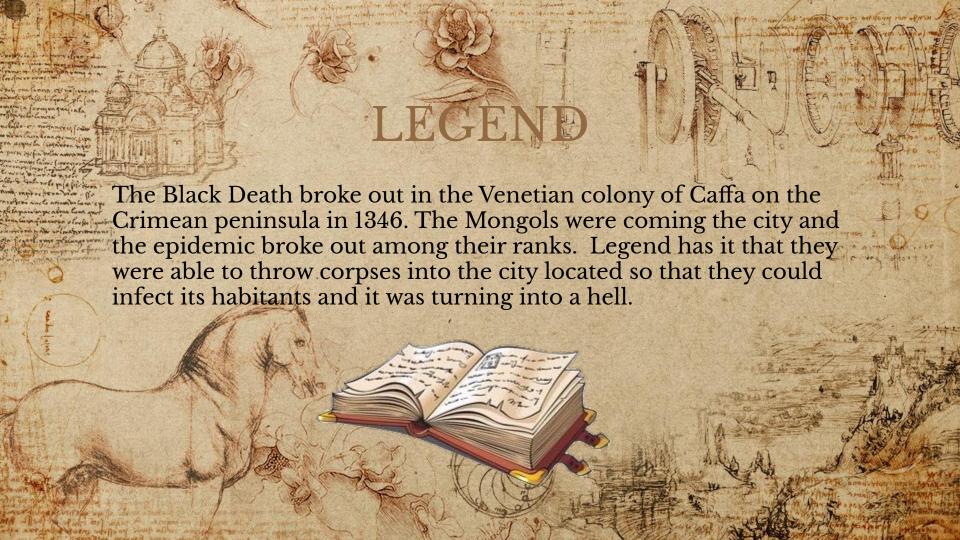
It is estimated that there were 70 to 200 million deaths. According to current knowledge, the pandemic first broke into Asia, then reached Europe through trade routes, introduced by seafarers.

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".





WHAT IS THE BLACK COLOR OF PLAGUE ASSOCIATED WITH?

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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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Survivies June 1967

GANGLIC SYSTEM

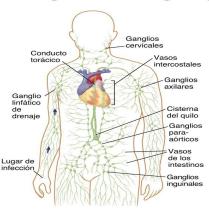
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Inmunología

THE R. P. WHELL WATER

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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 immunitaria

Morfología de un ganglio linfático

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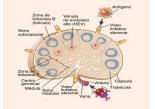


Diagrama esquemático de un ganglio linfático que ilustra las zonas ricas en linfocitos T y B y las vías de entrada de linfocitos y antígenos.



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



Inmunología celular y molecular, 9ª ed., Abbas, A.K. También disponible en ClinicalKey® Student



