

# Cholera

## Why in News?

Researchers identified the decline of antimicrobial resistance in Cholera-Causing Bacteria.

### What are the Findings?

- More than two hundred serogroups of Cholera bacterium are known, of which only O1 and O139 Genomes are known to cause such infection that leads to <u>epidemics and pandemics</u>.
  - Researchers studied the genome of O139 and traced the reason for its dying down after taking over from O1.
- Two key genomic evolutionary changes took place in O139, the first related to the type of cholera toxin it produced and the second related to a loss of <u>Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)</u>.
- Two main modifications were in the cholera toxin genes and in the Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) portfolio.
- With the reduction in AMR capacity of O139, it potentially lost its competitive advantage against the O1.

### What is Cholera?

- About:
  - It is a **life-threatening infectious disease** and a public health hazard.
  - Cholera is an acute, diarrheal illness caused by infection of the intestine with the bacterium Vibrio cholerae.
  - The infection is often mild or without symptoms, but sometimes can be severe.
- Symptoms:
  - Profuse watery diarrhoea
  - Vomiting
  - $\circ~$  Leg cramps
- Transmission:
  - A person may get cholera by drinking water or eating food contaminated with the cholera bacterium.
  - The disease can spread rapidly in areas with inadequate treatment of sewage and drinking water.
- Vaccine:
  - Currently there are three WHO pre-qualified oral cholera vaccines (OCV), Dukoral, Shanchol, and Euvichol-Plus.
  - All three vaccines require two doses for full protection.

### What are the Recommendations?

- Continuous surveillance is necessary to monitor if any of the serotypes and serogroups are gaining antibiotic resistance over time and may become major outbreak lineages at any time.
- To stay ahead of the curve and ensure best public health outcome, it is important that vaccines and treatments are regularly re-evaluated for efficiency to any newly evolving variants.

Source: TH

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