

CONTROL OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS VECTORS BY ALTERNATE WET AND DRY IRRIGATION (AWDI) TECHNIQUE OF MONSOON RICE FIELDS A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT IN SEVERELY AFFECTED AREAS OF SONITPUR

Submission date: 16-Dec-2024 11:48AM (UTC+0530)

Submission ID: 253471635

File name: SEVERELY_AFFECTED_AREAS_OF_SONITPUR_DISTRICT,_ASSAM,_INDIA.docx (2.71M)

Word count: 34242

Character count: 192912

DISTRICT, ASSAM, INDIA

by Oli Talukdar



Digital Receipt

This receipt acknowledges that Turnitin received your paper. Below you will find the receipt information regarding your submission.

The first page of your submissions is displayed below.

Submission author: Oli Talukdar
Assignment title: Environmental Science
Submission title: CONTROL OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS VECTORS BY ALTERNA...
File name: SEVERELY_AFFECTED_AREAS_OF_SONITPUR_DISTRICT,_ASSA...
File size: 2.71M
Page count: 144
Word count: 34,242
Character count: 192,912
Submission date: 16-Dec-2024 11:48AM (UTC+0530)
Submission ID: 2553471635

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

In the last several decades, there has been an apparent increase in the prevalence of zoonotic diseases—diseases that people acquire from domestic or wild animals^[1]. Japanese encephalitis (JE) is the most prevalent zoonotic viral encephalitis that affects people all over the world. The genus *Flavivirus* and family *Flaviviridae* include the Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV). The JEV virion has seven non-structural (NS) proteins, namely NS1, NS2A, NS2B, NS3, NS4A, NS4B, and NS, in addition to three structural proteins, namely nucleocapsid or core protein, non-glycosylated membrane protein, and glycosylated envelope protein^{[2][3]}. Following a mosquito bite, the virus replicates in the skin before traveling to local lymph nodes. It has been shown that Langerhans dendritic cells in the skin aid in the reproduction of most *Flavivirus* infections, such as West Nile and dengue viruses^[4]. After that, it causes a brief viremia by peripheral amplification before entering the central nervous system (CNS)^[5]. Viral elements are deposited within the extra-neural cells during initial viremia. Connective tissue, lymphoreticular tissues, heart, smooth muscle, skeletal muscle, and endocrine and exocrine glands are important extra-neural sites of replication. The virus comes inside the central nervous system through blood^[6]. There is a big deal of difference in the clinical presentation of many diseases depending on whether the virus enters cells in the CNS that are susceptible to it^[6]. The symptoms may be slight or inapparent if the infection is restricted to extra-neural tissues; however, encephalitis results from the same pathogen infecting neural tissues. Most of the time, a JEV infection has no symptoms. Only one out of every 300 instances, on average, results in clinical symptoms. There is an incubation period of six to fourteen days before the first symptoms of infection manifest.

CONTROL OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS VECTORS BY ALTERNATE WET AND DRY IRRIGATION (AWDI) TECHNIQUE OF MONSOON RICE FIELDS A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT IN SEVERELY AFFECTED AREAS OF SONITPUR DISTRICT, ASSAM, INDIA

ORIGINALITY REPORT

7%	4%	6%	1%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	nhsrcindia.org Internet Source	<1%
2	iris.unige.it Internet Source	<1%
3	Jennifer Keiser, Michael F. Maltese, Tobias E. Erlanger, Robert Bos, Marcel Tanner, Burton H. Singer, Jürg Utzinger. "Effect of irrigated rice agriculture on Japanese encephalitis, including challenges and opportunities for integrated vector management", Acta Tropica, 2005 Publication	<1%
4	d.docksci.com Internet Source	<1%
5	gavinpublishers.com Internet Source	<1%
6	www.rwc.cgiar.org Internet Source	