



# ETIOLOGY



ETIOLOGY-teaching about the causes  
and conditions of diseases.

aitia – causes, logos - teaching




## Pathogenic factors:

- Physical
- Chemical
- Biological
- Social

## Factors affecting the body:

- Indifferent
- inducing protective and adaptive responses
- pathogens that cause damage



The CAUSE of the DISEASE is the interaction of an etiological factor with a susceptible organism in the presence of necessary and sufficient conditions.

The etiological factor is part of the cause.

This is mainly a factor of the external environment.



In any case, the influencer will become the cause of the disease?

The factor must exceed the adaptive capacity of the body and cause damage.

This depends on:

- intensity of the factor (strength, concentration, virulence);
- duration of the factor's action;
- places of application of the factor (routes of administration, gates of infection);
- state of the body (reactivity).



**Every disease necessarily has a cause, but the causes of some diseases are unknown.**

There are 3 principles of treatment of diseases:


- etiotropic (if the cause is known);
- pathogenetic (if the pathogenesis is known);
- symptomatic (aimed at the symptoms of the disease).

Better together.



# Cause features

1. Material (carrier of the material world).
2. Objectively (exists outside of us and independently of us).
3. Specific (gives the pathological process a new quality, peculiar, unique features).
4. Historical in relation to hereditary diseases.



CONDITIONS – a set of factors of the external environment and the state of the body, which, not having the ability to cause the disease independently, can affect its occurrence, determining the effectiveness of the etiological factor.



# THEORIES OF ETIOLOGY

- Monocausality-theory exaggerates the role of cause, and belittles the role of conditions. Its occurrence is associated with the discovery of the role of microorganisms in the development of diseases (L. Pasteur). The theory lost its significance with the discovery of bacterial transfer.
- Conditionalism-the doctrine exaggerates the role of conditions, and belittles the role of the cause.

Modern manifestations of conditionalism:

- Polyethologism-the theory of multiple causes of diseases.
- The theory of disease risk factors, when the factors that influence the occurrence of the disease are listed, but the cause is not highlighted.



# QUESTIONS FOR SELF-CONTROL OF KNOWLEDGE

1. What is the etiology?
2. To define the causes.
3. In which case, the pathogen causes the disease?
4. What factors are related to the internal conditions that contribute to the development of the disease?
5. Can age be the cause of the disease?
6. Can the same factor act as a cause and condition? Provide examples.
7. Can the same factor be the cause of different diseases?
8. What causes colds?
9. Modern reflection of conditionalism.
10. The failures of polyetiologies?
11. Name the main patterns of etiology.
12. Can one disease have multiple causes?
13. Can any environmental factor be pathogenic?