When Humanity Defiles Nature, then Nature Defiles Humanity with Diseases.

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Abstract
The spiritual cause of human diseases is the rejection of harmonious relations with nature and the transition to immoderate consumption and comfort. Humanity views nature as a consumable material, and as a result, imperfect humanity relentlessly pollutes nature. Pollution of nature is the material cause of human diseases. Pollution of water and soil creates conditions for the emergence of infectious parasites. Inhabitants of reservoirs and soil are carriers and distributors of infectious parasites. Humanity, consuming inhabitants of reservoirs and soil, becomes a carrier of infectious parasites, a distributor of infections and a source of epidemics. AI medicine is developing to quickly and effectively treat rapidly spreading human diseases and prevent epidemics.

Key words: spiritual and material causes; pollution of nature; human diseases

1. Introduction to the problem

When unspiritual humanity defiles Nature, then Nature defiles humanity with diseases. Diseases are nature's response to its defilement by humanity. The emergence of diseases as nature's response to its defilement by humanity is a complex and multifaceted topic. On the one hand, diseases can be viewed as a natural response of ecosystems to disturbances caused by human activity, such as environmental pollution, climate change, destruction of natural habitats, and overexploitation of resources. Existing diseases can be the result of the interaction of various factors, including genetic predisposition, infectious agents, and people's lifestyles. For example, many diseases from viruses and bacteria can arise and spread due to changes in ecosystems caused by human activity.

It is important to note that the emergence of diseases as a response of nature is a spiritual biological law [1-3]. Nature has no conscious intentions, but the changes we make to the environment lead to undesirable consequences, including the emergence of new diseases. Thus, it can be said that there is a relationship between the actions of humanity and the health of the population, and this topic requires deep analysis and awareness of the responsibility for the preservation of nature and the health of future generations [4-8].

At the present stage, intelligent digital polyclinics are being formed - a modern medical institution that uses digital technologies and artificial intelligence to optimize the processes of diagnosis, treatment and patient care. An intelligent digital polyclinic offers innovative solutions to improve the quality of medical care and improve interaction between patients and doctors, managers with medical staff, between medical institutions.

2. Spiritual aspects of pollution of nature by humanity

First of all, we need to look at the pollution of nature by humanity through the prism of spiritual aspects. Here are some spiritual reasons that explain this phenomenon:

1. Alienation from nature.
   Modern society perceives nature as a resource that can be used and exploited. This alienation leads away from harmonious relations with nature and leads to a lack of respect for the surrounding world and its ecosystems.
2. Materialism.
   Consumer culture places emphasis on material values and satisfaction of needs, which leads to ignoring environmental consequences. The spread of materialism reduces the level of responsibility for the environment.
3. Weakening of spiritual values.
   In the context of rapid technological progress and urbanization, many people lose touch with spiritual and moral values, such as caring for nature, harmony and gratitude. This leads to indifference to environmental issues.
4. Conflict between nature and humanity.
   Nature is not seen by humanity as a friend and as part of a whole. This contributes to the perception of the environment as something that needs to be subdued and controlled.
5. Short-term thinking.
   The desire for immediate satisfaction of needs and the desire for quick results hinders long-term planning and care for the future of the planet.
6. Unawareness and misunderstanding.
   Many people simply do not realize how their actions affect the environment. Spiritual unawareness and lack of understanding of the pollution of the planet by humanity as the cause of diseases.
7. Lack of responsibility.
   Lack of understanding of one's role in the ecosystem and lack of a sense of responsibility for actions lead to pollution of nature.

3. Material aspects of environmental pollution

Pollution of nature by humanity with harmful material substances and waste in various forms and shapes has made it a hostage to diseases.

3.1 Humanity creates infections by polluting nature with harmful waste

Pollution of nature with harmful waste does indeed contribute to the emergence and spread of infections. When waste, especially hazardous or toxic waste, gets into the environment, it can have serious consequences for ecosystems and human health. Let's look at several aspects of this problem.

1. Water Pollution.

Runoff and waste containing pathogens contaminate drinking water supplies. This can lead to outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as cholera and many others.

2. Soil and Agriculture.
   Harmful substances and toxins can accumulate in the soil, which negatively affects crop yields and food quality. Since contaminated food becomes a source of infections, this poses a risk to human health.
3. Contact with Wildlife.
   Pollution disrupts natural ecosystems, leading to changes in animal behavior and migration. This can increase contact between wildlife and humans, increasing the risk of zoonotic disease transmission.
4. Development of Resistant Pathogens.
   Chemicals contained in waste can promote the development of antibiotic-resistant strains of bacteria, which creates additional difficulties in treating infectious diseases.
5. Decreased Biodiversity.
   Pollution can lead to declines in populations of various species, which disrupts the ecological balance and can facilitate the spread of pathogens.

3.2 Emergence of Infections in Nature

Emergence of infections in nature is related to many factors, including ecosystem interactions, the evolution of pathogens and their hosts, and environmental conditions. Infectious diseases occur when pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites are transmitted from one organism to another. Let us consider several key aspects of infection.

1. Pathogens.
   Microorganisms that can cause disease. They can be found in the environment, in hosts (humans, animals, and plants), or in soil and water.
2. Pathogen hosts.
   Organisms in which pathogens can multiply. Hosts can be either natural reservoirs of infections (e.g., wild animals) or susceptible to infections (e.g., humans).
3. Transmission of infections.
   Infections can be transmitted in a variety of ways, including by aerosols (airborne droplets), contact (through the skin or mucous membranes), insect bites (e.g., mosquitoes), or contaminated food and water.
4. Pathogen evolution.
   Pathogens can adapt and evolve to survive better in their hosts or to find new ways of being transmitted. This can lead to the emergence of new strains or even new species of pathogens.
5. Ecosystem factors.
   Changes in ecosystems, such as climate change, habitat destruction, or animal migration, can facilitate the emergence of new infections. For example, climate change can expand the range of vectors such as mosquitoes, which can lead to the spread of diseases.

3.3 Path of infections from nature to humans

The path of infections from nature to humans can be complex and multifaceted. It includes several stages, starting with the initial reservoir of infection in the wild and ending with infection of humans. Let's consider the main stages of this path:

1. Reservoir of infection.
   These are organisms (animals, plants, microorganisms) in which the pathogen (bacteria, virus, fungus or parasite) can survive and reproduce. Reservoirs can be wild animals, domestic animals or even the environment (water, soil).
2. Pathogen transmission.
   A pathogen can pass from a reservoir to a human through various routes: - direct contact with infected animals, - bites or stings from insect vectors (e.g. mosquitoes or ticks), - contaminated food or water, - airborne (e.g. inhalation of droplets containing viruses or bacteria from an infected person).
3. Human infection.
   After transmission, the pathogen enters the human body and begins to multiply. This can occur through various portals of entry, such as the respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, skin, or mucous membranes.
4. Development of infection.
   After infection, the pathogen begins to interact with the human immune system. Depending on the type of pathogen and the state of the immune system, symptoms of the disease may appear. Some infections can be acute, chronic, or asymptomatic. The body's resistance to infections depends on its immune system. Immunity can be innate or acquired, and its status can affect the likelihood of infection.
5. Transmission from person to person.
   Some infections can also be transmitted from person to person, which helps them spread in a population. This can happen through direct contact, airborne droplets, shared objects, or vector organisms.

4. Conclusion

Spiritual development can help people understand that their actions have consequences. From a spiritual perspective, it is important to develop a deeper understanding and respect for nature, and to strive for harmony with the world around us [9]. This includes caring for the planet, consuming consciously, and actively participating in its protection.

Tackling the problem of waste and pollution requires a comprehensive approach, including effective waste management, protecting ecosystems, and raising public awareness of the importance of protecting nature for health. Studying how infections occur in nature helps us understand how to prevent their spread and control epidemics. This is an important area of research in epidemiology, ecology, and medicine. Studying the routes of infection helps scientists and health professionals develop disease prevention and control strategies, as well as predict and prevent outbreaks.

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