

Introduction

G... ;
...

Oral health disparities:

Aging population: A

Insurance coverage: L

Public awareness: D

Conclusion

G

A

G

B

References

1. Rivlin RS (2001) Historical perspective on the use of garlic. *J Nutr US* 131: 951-954.
2. Gratz NG (1999) Emerging and resurging vector-borne diseases. *Annu Rev Entomol* 44: 51-75.
3. Fouque F, Reeder JC (2019) Impact of past and on-going changes on climate and weather on vector-borne diseases transmission: a look at the evidence. *Infect Dis Poverty* 8: 1-9.
4. Mansfeld KL, Banyard AC, McElhinney L, Johnson N, Horton DL (2015) Rift Valley fever virus: a review of diagnosis and vaccination, and implications for emergence in Europe. *Vaccine* 33: 5520-5531.
5. Pepin M, Bouloy M, Bird BH, Kemp A, Paweska J (2010) Rift Valley fever virus(Bunyaviridae: Phlebovirus): an update on pathogenesis, molecular epidemiology, vectors, diagnostics and prevention. *Vet Res* 41: 61.
6. Tang JW (2009) the effect of environmental parameters on the survival of airborne infectious agents. *J R Soc Interface* 6: 737-746.
7. Peterson K, Novak D, Stradtman L, Wilson D, Couzens L (2015) Hospital respiratory protection practices in 6 U.S. states: a public health evaluation study. *Am J Infect Control* 43: 63-71.
8. Katz LM, Tobian AA (2014) Ebola virus disease, transmission risk to laboratory personnel, and pretransfusion testing. *Transfusion* 54: 3247-3251.
9. Johnston SC, Gress DR, Browner WS, Sidney S (2000) Short-term prognosis after emergency department diagnosis of TIA. *JAMA US* 284: 2901-2906.
10. Vestbo J, Hurd SS, Agustí AG, Jones PW, Vogelmeier C, et al. (2013) Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: GOLD executive summary. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 187: 347-365.