

Disease and Treatment

DISEASE

Disease is the name given to any condition that prevents an organism from _____ effectively. Examples of diseases are _____.

TYPES OF DISEASE

◆ Hereditary or Congenital Diseases

An organism has these when they are _____.

Examples include H_____ (a bleeding disease where the blood does not clot properly), and Sickle-Cell A_____ (a disease in which a person has deformed red blood cells that cannot carry sufficient oxygen for the body).

◆ Acquired Diseases

There are 5 types of acquired disease that people may develop after birth.

1. Infectious Diseases – caused by a living organism (e.g. v_____, b_____, f_____, p_____, w_____)
2. Diet and Deficiency Diseases – caused by too much or too little of certain nutrients in our _____ (e.g. scurvy, rickets)
3. Cancers – caused by rapid and uncontrolled growth of cells into _____ (e.g. lung cancer, skin cancer)
4. Occupational Diseases – acquired during incidents in the _____ environment (e.g. pesticide poisoning on a farm)
5. Heart Diseases – caused by a malfunctioning of the heart and blood _____ due to smoking, stress or poor diet (e.g. angina)

INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

- ◆ Causative Organism – virus (e.g. _____), bacteria (e.g. _____), fungus (e.g. _____), protozoan (e.g. malaria), worm (e.g. tapeworm)
- ◆ Signs and Symptoms – e.g. _____
- ◆ Mode of Spread – droplet (e.g. _____), direct contact (e.g. _____), sexual contact (e.g. AIDS), food and water contaminated from faeces (e.g. _____), vector such as a mosquito (e.g. _____)

- ◆ Preventative Treatment – e.g. immunisation or vaccination, mosquito repellent
- ◆ Treatment after contracting disease – Antibiotics are not effective against _____ infections. Other medications may be available.

FIGHTING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

- ◆ Defences that are not part of the Immune System include an intact skin, tears to wash away dust, mucus and _____ (nose hairs) to trap dust in the respiratory tract, _____ acid in the stomach to kill bacteria in food, and blood clotting by blood platelets.
- ◆ Immune System Defences are many white blood cells and antibodies. There are two main types of white blood cells – those which digest foreign particles, and those that make chemicals such as _____ to neutralise foreign particles.
- ◆ Antibiotics – Antibiotics work by preventing the growth of micro-organisms. They have little or no effect on _____.
- ◆ Immunisation
 1. Immunisation may be active (the body fights infection by producing its own _____), or passive (the antibodies are either _____ or fed in breast milk). A person who has been exposed to a disease may build up his/her own antibodies to fight that same disease the next time they come in contact with it.
 2. Immunisation by injecting or orally giving the dead or altered micro-organism may be done for short- or long-term prevention of the disease.
 3. Pregnant or breast-feeding mothers may give antibodies to the baby through blood or breast _____.