Chapter 23-25 Disease Note Guide

Ch. 23: Communicable Diseases

1. Explain the differences and the treatments of bacterial infections and viral infections.
   - A virus is a piece of genetic material surrounded by a protein coat, while bacteria are single-celled microorganisms that live almost everywhere on Earth. Bacterial infections can be treated and cured by antibiotics and viral infections cannot be cured by antibiotics, can treat symptoms of the viral infection.

2. List three ways that communicable diseases are spread through INDIRECT Contact.
   - Contaminated Objects, Vectors, and contaminated Water & Food

3. The fungus that causes athlete’s foot lives in warm, moist places. What can you do to reduce your risk of infection when you are in gym locker rooms or public places?
   - Keep shoes on and wear flip flops in the shower.

4. If you had a cold, what actions would you take to prevent spreading the illness to other people?
   - Cover your mouth and nose while coughing & sneezing; washing hands often; not sharing.

5. How is the common cold different from the flu?
   - The symptoms of the flu, which include high fever and fatigue, are more serious than the symptoms of the common cold.

6. What are THREE ways to prevent a respiratory tract infection?
   - Avoid close contact with sick people, wash hands often, avoid touching your mouth/eyes/nose.

7. What is the purpose of the inflammatory response?
   - To prevent further injury to tissue and to stop invading pathogens

8. What is the main difference between active immunity and passive immunity?
   - Active immunity is produced by the immune system and passive immunity is when the body receives antibodies from another person or animal.

9. How are recreational water illnesses most commonly spread?
   - Through swallowing or contact with water contaminated with untreated sewage.

Ch. 23-25 Matching

- Match the term with the definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Noncommunicable Disease: E</th>
<th>a. Virus spread by direct contact; sharing utensils and kissing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Infection: J</td>
<td>c. High Fever, no treatment. Virus spread through coughs and talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Chicken Pox: F</td>
<td>d. Bacterial infection spread through direct contact. Enlarged Lymph nodes in throat. Sore throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Meningitis: G</td>
<td>e. Disease that is not transmitted by another vector, person, or the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Lyme Disease: H</td>
<td>g. Virus or Bacteria. Vomiting, stiff neck, sensitivity to light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Measles: C</td>
<td>h. Disease transmitted through tick bites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Mad Cow Disease: K</td>
<td>i. Any physical or mental impairment that limits normal activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 23: Sexually Transmitted Diseases

1. Define sexually transmitted diseases/infections?
   - Are infections spread from person to person through sexual contact.

2. Sexually transmitted diseases are highly communicable infections that are contracted through
   - Sexual contact

3. Define asymptomatic.
   - Individuals show no symptoms or the symptoms are mild and disappear after the onset of the infection.

4. Name the six most common STDs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common STD</th>
<th>Bacterial/Viral</th>
<th>Symptoms (2)</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genital HPV</td>
<td>Viral</td>
<td>Genital warts &amp; Cervical Cancer</td>
<td>No Cure; medication can be taken to help clear up the warts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>Bacterial</td>
<td>Penis Discharge &amp; Lower abdominal pain</td>
<td>Treated &amp; cured with antibiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genital Herpes</td>
<td>Viral</td>
<td>Blisters on the genitals &amp; Flu-like symptoms</td>
<td>No cure; antiviral medication to shorten the outbreaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>Bacterial</td>
<td>Pain while urinating &amp; Vaginal Bleeding</td>
<td>Treated &amp; cured with antibiotics;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichomoniasis</td>
<td>Protozan</td>
<td>Gray Discharge &amp; Mild Burning during urination</td>
<td>Prescription Drug for both partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syphilis</td>
<td>Bacterial</td>
<td>Skin Rash &amp; Single Sore on Genitals</td>
<td>Curable with Penicilin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. What is the most common STD among teens?
   ● Chlamydia

6. Define antibiotics.
   ● Class of chemical agents that destroy disease-causing microorganisms while leaving the patient unharmed

7. What is the difference between Herpes Simplex 1 and Herpes Simplex 2?
   ● HS1: causes cold sores in or near the mouth and is NOT sexually transmitted
   ● HS2: causes genital sores and is sexually transmitted

8. What is the most common STI?
   a. Gonorrhea
   b. Genital HPV
   c. HIV
   d. Chlamydia

9. What are the 4 high-risk behaviors that you can avoid to NOT get a STD?
   ● Being sexually active with more than one person.
   ● Engaging in unprotected sex.
   ● Engaging in sexual activity with high risk partners.
   ● Using alcohol and other drugs.

10. What does AIDS stand for?
    a. All injured disabled and scary
    b. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
    c. Acquired Immunedeafness Syndrome
    d. Acquired Immunity Deathlike Sickness

11. How does HIV affect the Human immune System?
    a. HIV invades and destroys white blood cells
    b. HIV invades and destroys T cells
    c. HIV invades and destroys red blood cells
    d. HIV invades and destroys B cells.

12. True or false: You can get a STD from oral sex. Explain your answer.
    ● True. You can get a STD from any type of sexual activity.

    ● Answers will vary, but the STD rate is the highest it has ever been.

14. Identify resources in Enterprise where teens can find accurate information about the diagnosis and treatment of STDs.
    ● Coffee County Health Department
    ● Women’s Health Department at Enterprise Medical Center

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**Chapter 25: Noncommunicable Diseases.**

1. What are three risk factors that are unavoidable to cardiovascular disease?
   ● Heredity, Gender, Age

2. What are two important methods for early cancer detection?
   ● Self Examination & Medical Examination

3. Identify three cancer treatment options.
   ● Surgery, Radiation, Chemotherapy, Immunotherapy, Hormone Therapy.
4. What are histamines? What role do they play in allergies?
   - Histamines are chemicals that can stimulate mucus & fluid production. They can cause sneezing, itchy eyes, runny nose, and allergy symptoms.

5. Name Three strategies for managing asthma.
   - Monitor the condition, manage the environment, and take medication

6. What are the three common causes for blindness?
   - Complications from diabetes, macular degeneration, glaucoma, cataracts.