| PixL Partners in excellence The World Health | | | | Damage to immune system | Makes it easier for other patho cause disease. | | | | hogens to | | | , . | | PIXUscent | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|----------------------------|--|------------|----------------|----------|--|------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Organisation (WHO) describes health as a state of complete physical, mental and social | | | Damage to body defences | age to ody ences Barriers and defences are Pathogens can enter the b | | | | dar ody | ımages. 1y. | | Communicable and non communicable | | Communicable Caused by pathogens. | Non-communicable Caused by a fault in genes | | |
| well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. | | | | Damage to organ systems | Organ systems don't work effectively leading to other | | | | as r di | iseases. | dis | | eases | They can be passed from person to person. | or by the way we live (lifestyle) | |
| Health | | | | EDEXCEL GCSE HEALTH | | | | | / | Pat | Pathogens may infect plants or animals and can be spread by direct contact, water or air | | | | | |
| seases | Detection | Ident | ification | / | MEDICINE part 1 | | | | | Pathogen | | Disease | Symptoms | Method of transmission | Control of spread | |
| of plant di | Spots on leaves | s on leaves using | | | Plants have several ways of defending themselves from pathogens and animals | | | of |] | Bacteria | cholera | | Causes diarrhoea. | Contaminated water | Vaccination, water treatment to remove bacteria. | |
| ion and identification ((bio HT only) | Area of decay growths | garde manu websi | rdening nual or bsite, oratory t for thogens, gnostic ting. | | (B Physical | iology only) Mechanical | | | | Bacteria | tuberculosis | Causes lung damage. | Air borne water droplets from | Isolation of infected person, vaccination. | | |
| | Malformed stem/leaves Discolouration | test fo patho diagn | | | Thick waxy layers, cell walls stop pathogen entry | | Thorns, curling up leaves to prevent being eaten | | | | Fungi | Ch | nalara ash dieback | Leaf loss and bark lesions. | Spores in the air. | Remove/destroy infected trees. |
| Detect | Presence of pests | resence of pests | | es an | Che Antibacterial and to | | emical toxins made by plant | | | Protists | Malaria | | Recurrent fever. Damage to blooc and liver. | By an animal vector (mosquitoes). | Prevent breeding of mosquitoes. Use of nets to prevent bites. | |
| Virus | ses Bacter (prokaryo | ia otes) | Protists (eukaryotes) | | Fungi (eukaryotes) | | | | | | Bacteria | | Stomach Icers (Bio only) | Pain in abdomen damage to stomach lining. | , Oral transmission. | 60% already carry the bacteria. |
| e.g. c influe meas HIV, tol | old, e.g. nza, tubercul les, (TB), bacco Salmone | e.g. tuberculosis (TB), Salmonella, | | e.g. dysentery, sleeping sickness, | | | Pathog that ca | | seases | | Virus | E | bola (Bio only) | Internal bleeding and fever. | Contact with bodily fluids of an infected person. | Isolation of infected person. Vaccination. |
| mosaic | virus Gonorrh No memb bound | Gonorrhoea No membrane bound | | | Membrane | | ens are mi ause infect | Pathogens | cable di | | Virus | | HIV | Initially flu like systems, serious damage to immune system. | Sexual contact and exchange of body fluids. | Anti-retroviral drugs and use of condoms. |
| DNA or surrour by a pro coat | RNA ided otein chloroplas mitochono or nucleus Cell wall. S celled | (no its, dria i). Single | bound organelles. Usually single celled. | | oound organelles, cell wall made of chitin. Single celled or multi- cellular | | icroorganisms tious disease | | Communi | | Bacteria | C | hlamydia | , Unusual discharge from genitals or anus, pain when urinating. | Unprotected sex. | Using condoms during sex. |