

Communicable disease	
bacteria	Very small single-celled micro-organisms that can reproduce rapidly inside the body.
communicable	Infectious disease.
fungi	Some are single celled. Some have hyphae which can grow and penetrate skin. Hyphae can produce spores which can be spread.
methods of spreading disease	Water. Air. Direct contact.
pathogen	Any micro-organism that can cause a disease.
protist	All are eukaryotes. Mostly single celled. Often transferred by a vector.
4 types of pathogen	Bacteria, fungi, virus and protest.
toxins	Chemicals released by bacteria that make us feel ill.
virus	Not a cell. About 1/100 th the size of a bacterium. Reproduce rapidly inside the body using cell machinery to make copies of themselves.

Viral and protist diseases	
Examples of viral disease	Measles and HIV.
Example of protist disease	Malaria.
Vector	An organism that carries a disease to another organism.
Symptoms of measles	Fever and a red skin rash
How measles is spread.	The inhalation of droplets from sneezes and coughs
HIV	A virus that attacks the immune system.
How HIV is spread	Through sexual contact or by exchanging body fluids such as blood.
Symptoms of HIV	Initially, flu-like symptoms.
Treatment of HIV	With antiretroviral drugs that stop the virus replicating in the body
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome - a fatal condition of the immune system caused by HIV, last stage of the HIV infection
Symptoms of malaria	Recurrent fevers
Preventing malaria	Control the vectors from breeding and use mosquito nets or insect repellent to prevent insect bites.

Bacterial Disease and preventing disease	
Examples of bacterial disease	Salmonella and gonorrhoea.
4 methods to reduce the spread of disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being hygienic. • Destroying vectors. • Isolating infected individuals. • Vaccination.
How salmonella is spread.	Through contaminated food
Controlling the spread of salmonella.	Vaccinate poultry against it
Symptoms of salmonella	Vomiting, diarrhoea, fever and abdominal cramps
How gonorrhoea is spread	It is a STD, so transmitted through sexual contact
Symptoms of gonorrhoea	Thick yellow discharge from the penis or vagina and pain on urinating
Treating gonorrhoea	With antibiotics

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Stopping spread of gonorrhoea	Using barriers such as condoms and by completing antibiotic courses
Fighting disease	
antibody	Proteins made by lymphocytes that bind to specific antigens to disable pathogens and clump them together ready for phagocytosis
antigen	A shape of anything in your body that isn't you and so can be bound by an antibody
antitoxin	Neutralise toxins released by bacteria
lymphocyte	A type of white blood cell that produces antibodies
lysozymes	Enzymes that destroy microorganisms
memory cells	A type of white blood cell that can respond quickly when it meets a microorganism for the second time. They produce the right antibody for the particular microorganism and destroy it before you feel unwell
non-specific immune system	Natural barriers of the body against infection.
nose	Hairs and mucus filter out pathogens and debris to stop pathogens entering our lungs
phagocytes	White blood cells that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engulf and digest bacteria • Kill infected cells • Send signals that cause inflammation • Help form cysts
phagocytosis	White blood cells engulfing and breaking down pathogens using digestive enzymes
response of white blood cells to pathogens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release anti-toxins • Release antibodies • Phagocytosis
skin	Forms a barrier to pathogens trying to enter our body
stomach acid	The acidic environment kills most pathogens.

Drug development	
antibiotic	Medicines that help to cure bacterial disease by killing infective bacteria inside the body.
antibiotic resistance	A strain of bacteria that isn't affected by a particular antibiotic.
blind trial	Where patients don't know if they have the drug or the placebo
dose	How much of a drug is needed to be effective
double blind trial	Where the patients AND researchers don't know if patients have the drug or placebo.
efficacy	Whether or not a drug can easily kill infectious pathogens.
herd immunity	If enough people are vaccinated, vaccinations can also stop pathogens infecting whole populations.
painkiller	Drugs that treat symptoms but do not kill pathogens.
placebo	A "fake" drug, often a sugar pill to see if improvements are psychological.
toxicity	Whether or not a drug harms our body cells
vaccination	Introducing small quantities of dead or inactive forms of a pathogen into the body to stimulate white blood cells to produce antibodies.

Non-communicable disease	
Causal factor	One risk factor that may be partly responsible for a disease.
Correlation	A link between two things.
Health	The state of physical and mental wellbeing.

Non-communicable	A disease that cannot be spread.
Risk factor	Something linked to an increase in the likelihood that someone will develop a certain disease.