

Name: _____ Date: _____ Pd: _____

Non-Communicable and Communicable Disease

1. Non-Communicable disease: a disease not transmitted by another _____, vector, or the environment.

Ex. Asthma, diabetes, stroke, cancer, and arthritis

2. Communicable disease: A disease spread from one living _____ to another or through the environment.

Ex. Tuberculosis, strep throat, pneumonia, common cold and influenza.

3. Infection: A condition that occurs when pathogens in the body _____ and damage body cells.

4. Pathogens: A _____ that causes disease.

5. Viruses: a piece of genetic material surrounded by a protein coat; no _____. Ex. HIV

6. Bacteria: a single celled microorganism, can be treated with _____. Ex. Strep throat

7. Protozoa: single celled microorganisms that are larger and more complex than _____. Ex. Malaria

Matching

- 8. _____ Sexually Transmitted Diseases a. individuals show no symptoms, or the symptoms are mild and disappear after the onset of the infection.
- 9. _____ Sexually Transmitted Infections b. a class of chemical agents that destroy disease causing microorganisms while leaving the patient unharmed.
- 10. _____ Asymptomatic c. Contagious diseases spread from person to person through sexual behaviors.
- 11. _____ Antibiotics d. a vaccine that can prevent cervical cancer, pre-cancerous genital lesions (or sores), and genital warts caused by genital HPV infection.
- 12. _____ HPV vaccine e. STD's are also known as this
- 13. _____ Abstinence f. infection of the uterus, fallopian tubes, and other reproductive organs that causes symptoms of lower abdominal pain. A complication of some STDs especially gonorrhea and chlamydia
- 14. _____ Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) g. Deliberate or voluntary decision to refrain from behaviors such as sexual activity or the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

Statistics

- 15. One in _____ people in the United States has an STD.
- 16. The Center for Disease control estimates that direct medical costs connected to STDs are now more than _____ billion a year.
- 17. It is estimated that 9 million young people ages _____ and _____ will become infected with an STD each year.
- 18. Untreated _____ in pregnant women results in infant death in up to 40 percent of cases.
- 19. Each year, untreated STDs cause infertility in at least _____ women in the US

| STD | Pathogen | Symptoms | Can it be cured? | Dangers |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------|---|
| Genital Warts | Human papillomavirus | _____ on genitals | | Cervical Cancer for women |
| Chlamydia (most common among teens) | | Genital burning/itching, unusual _____ | | Inflammation of _____; infertility |
| Genital Herpes | Herpes Simplex II Virus | _____ on genitals | | Life-threatening infection for _____ |
| Gonorrhea | | Pelvic pain/burning sensation when _____ | | _____ in males and females |
| Trichomoniasis | protozoan | Thick grey/yellowish green discharge | | Higher susceptibility to other STD's |
| Syphillis | | A single _____ on genitals | | Damage to _____ organs, brain, heart, etc |
| HIV/AIDS | | Generalized Symptoms like fevers, fatigue, _____ loss, weakness in limbs | | Weakened _____ system, death |






Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

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HIV stands for: _____

AIDS stands for: _____

What are T-Cells? T cells are a type of white blood cells called lymphocytes. They make up part of the immune system. T cells help the body fight diseases or harmful substances.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>HIV is spread:</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>  | <p>Once HIV is in the body, it attacks the body's _____ system.</p> <p>It enters certain cells, _____ itself and eventually destroys the cell.</p>  |
| <p>Second Stage: _____</p> <p>Occurs in about _____ to _____ % of infected patients</p> <p>Symptoms: flu-like symptoms (_____, fever, sore throat, rash, diarrhea and enlarged lymph nodes)</p>  | <p>First Stage: _____</p> <p>Can last for _____ years or more.</p> <p>Stays within the lymph nodes where it takes over helper _____ cells.</p> <p>No outward signs of _____</p>  |
| <p>Third Stage: _____</p> <p>1. Helper T cells fall to 200 to 400 per milliliter of blood.</p> <p>2. Patient experiences flu-like symptoms such as headache, fever, body aches, diminished _____ swollen glands, weight loss and skin rashes</p>  | <p>Fourth Stage: _____</p> <p>1. Helper T cells drop to less than 200</p> <p>2. One or more AIDS-opportunistic illnesses are present</p> <p>Examples: _____</p> |
| <p>Treatment</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>Problems with treatment:</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> | <p>Prevention measures (pg. 675)</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> |