

Pathogens and transmission Define pathogen.	Pathogens and transmission Define transmissible disease.
Pathogens and transmission Name the direct route of transmission.	Pathogens and transmission Name four indirect routes of transmission.
Pathogens and transmission How do hairs in the nose and mucus protect the body?	Pathogens and transmission What do stomach acid and the skin do?
Pathogens and transmission Name the body defences in the syllabus.	Pathogens and transmission Supplement List the five measures that control the spread of disease.

A disease in which the pathogen can be passed from one host to another.

A disease-causing organism.

Contaminated surfaces, food, animals and air.

Direct contact, including through blood and other body fluids.

Stomach acid kills pathogens that are swallowed. Skin is a barrier that stops pathogens entering.

They trap pathogens in the air that is breathed in.

Clean water supply, hygienic food preparation, good personal hygiene, waste disposal and sewage treatment.

Skin, hairs in the nose, mucus, stomach acid and white blood cells.

Pathogens and transmission **Supplement**

Why is sewage treated?

Immunity **Supplement**

Define active immunity.

Immunity **Supplement**

How is active immunity gained?

Defence against a pathogen by antibody production in the body.

Sewage contains pathogens; treating it stops it contaminating drinking water.

After an infection by a pathogen, or by vaccination.