

Pathogens and infections

What is a pathogen?

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Name the four types of pathogen.

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Cholera: pathogen type and effect?

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Tuberculosis: pathogen type and effect?

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Chalara ash dieback: pathogen type and effect?

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Malaria: pathogen type and effect?

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HIV: pathogen type and effect?

Pathogens and infections **Triple only**

Stomach ulcers: which pathogen causes them?

Viruses, bacteria, fungi and protists.

A disease-causing organism.

Bacterium; causes lung damage.

Bacterium; causes diarrhoea.

Protist; causes damage to the blood and liver.

Fungus; causes leaf loss and bark lesions in ash trees.

Helicobacter, a bacterium.

Virus; destroys white blood cells, leading to the onset of AIDS.

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Ebola: pathogen type and effect?

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How is cholera spread and how can this be reduced?

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How is tuberculosis spread and how can this be reduced?

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How is Chalara ash dieback spread and how can this be reduced?

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What is a vector? Name the vector for malaria.

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How are stomach ulcers (*Helicobacter*) spread and how can this be reduced?

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How is Ebola spread and how can this be reduced?

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Describe the lytic pathway of a virus.

In contaminated water. Reduce by clean drinking water and sewage treatment.

Virus; causes haemorrhagic fever.

Airborne spores. Reduce by destroying infected trees and restricting movement or import of ash plants.

Airborne, in droplets from coughs and sneezes. Reduce by isolating infected people and covering the mouth when coughing.

By oral transmission, for example swallowing bacteria in food or water. Reduce by good hygiene.

An organism that carries a pathogen from one host to another. The mosquito is the malaria vector.

Viral genetic material takes over the host cell, new viruses are made, the cell bursts and releases them.

By contact with body fluids. Reduce by isolating patients and wearing protective clothing.

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Describe the lysogenic pathway of a virus.

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How is chlamydia spread and how can this be reduced?

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How is HIV spread and how can this be reduced?

Unprotected sexual contact. Use condoms, screen and test, and treat with antibiotics.

Viral genetic material joins the host DNA and stays dormant, copied when the cell divides, until it is triggered to become active.

Sexual contact, sharing needles, infected blood, mother to baby. Use condoms, do not share needles, screen blood.