CB5 Health, Disease and the Development of Medicines

CB5a Health and disease

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
	Define the term health.	☐	☐	☐
	Define the term disease.	☐	☐	☐
	Describe how communicable and non-communicable diseases differ.	☐	☐	☐
	Outline the role of the immune system in protecting against disease.	☐	☐	☐
	Explain how disease can affect the immune system.	☐	☐	☐

CB5b Non-communicable disease

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
	Give examples of non-communicable diseases.	☐	☐	☐
	Define the term malnutrition.	☐	☐	☐
	Explain how diet can lead to malnutrition.	☐	☐	☐
	Describe the link between alcohol and liver disease.	☐	☐	☐
	Explain the effect of alcohol consumption on liver disease at local, national and global levels.	☐	☐	☐

CB5c Cardiovascular disease

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
	Describe how obesity is measured (BMI and waist : hip calculations).	☐	☐	☐
	Describe how obesity correlates with cardiovascular disease.	☐	☐	☐
	Describe how smoking correlates with cardiovascular disease.	☐	☐	☐
	Explain why exercise and diet affect obesity.	☐	☐	☐
	Compare how cardiovascular diseases are treated	☐	☐	☐

CB5d Pathogens

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5th	Describe some problems and diseases caused by bacteria.	☐	☐	☐
5th	Describe a disease caused by a virus.	☐	☐	☐
5th	Describe a disease caused by a protist	☐	☐	☐
5th	Describe a disease caused by a fungus.	☐	☐	☐
7th	Explain how signs of a disease can be used to identify the pathogen.	☐	☐	☐

CB5e Spreading pathogens

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5th	State the ways in which pathogens can be spread.	☐	☐	☐
6th	Give examples of pathogens that are spread in different ways (e.g. cholera bacteria by water, tuberculosis bacteria and chalara dieback fungi by air, malaria protist by vector, *Helicobacter* by mouth, Ebola by body fluids).	☐	☐	☐
7th	Explain how the spread of different pathogens can be reduced or prevented.	☐	☐	☐

CB5f Physical and chemical barriers

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
8th	Explain how the spread of the STIs Chlamydia and HIV can be reduced or prevented.	☐	☐	☐
5th	Give examples of physical barriers.	☐	☐	☐
5th	Give examples of chemical barriers.	☐	☐	☐
6th	Describe how physical barriers protect the body (e.g. skin, mucus and cilia).	☐	☐	☐
6th	Describe how chemical barriers protect the body (e.g. lysozymes, hydrochloric acid).	☐	☐	☐

CB5g The immune system

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5th	State that the immune system protects the body by attacking pathogens.	☐	☐	☐
7th	Describe how antigens trigger the release of antibodies and the production of memory lymphocytes.	☐	☐	☐
7th	Describe the role of antibodies in the immune response.	☐	☐	☐
7th	Describe the role of memory lymphocytes in triggering a secondary response.	☐	☐	☐
8th	Explain how immunisation protects against infection by a pathogen.	☐	☐	☐

CB5h Antibiotics

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5th	Define the term antibiotic (as medicines that inhibit cell processes in bacteria).	☐	☐	☐
6th	Explain why antibiotics are useful for treating bacterial infections (because they do not damage human cell processes).	☐	☐	☐
6th	Explain why antibiotics cannot be used to treat infections by pathogens other than bacteria.	☐	☐	☐
6th	Describe the stages of development of new medicines.	☐	☐	☐
7th	Explain why each stage of the development of a new medicine is needed.	☐	☐	☐