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| <p>What term is used to describe any disease causing microorganism?</p> <p>pathogen</p> | <p>Which term is used to describe diseases which can be passed on or transmitted to other people?</p> <p>Infectious</p> |
| <p>Which is smaller a bacterium or a virus?</p> <p>virus</p> | <p>Bacteria which enter your body often make you sick because they make _____.</p> <p>Toxins</p> |
| <p>Where do viruses reproduce when they invade the body?</p> <p>Inside body cells</p> | <p>High temperature, headache and a rash are all examples of what?</p> <p>Symptoms (of infection/disease)</p> |
| <p>Tetanus, influenza and HIV are all examples of which type of organism?</p> <p>viruses</p> | <p>Which "R" describes what viruses and bacteria often do once inside the body?</p> <p>reproduce</p> |
| <p>How did Semmelweis reduce death rates on maternity wards?</p> <p>Made doctors/nurses use disinfectant/hand wash between patients</p> | <p>Why is MRSA difficult to control?</p> <p>It is resistant to many antibiotics.</p> |
| <p>When a virus reproduces what effect does it have on its host cell?</p> <p>Destroys it/kills it</p> | <p>Describe 3 ways by which white blood cells protect us from pathogens.</p> <p>Ingest or engulf pathogens /make antibodies/make antitoxins</p> |
| <p>How do antitoxins help to protect us?</p> <p>They neutralise/cancel out toxins from pathogens</p> | <p>Where exactly on a pathogens do antibodies bind?</p> <p>Surface antigens</p> |
| <p>Give 2 ways in which your body helps to stop entry of pathogens. Any 2 from ...</p> <p>Skin (barrier)/ mucus traps pathogens in airways/stomach acid kills pathogens</p> | <p>Which drugs are used to kill bacteria inside your body?</p> <p>Antibiotics/penicillin</p> |
| <p>How are influenza and the common cold most likely to be spread?</p> <p>As droplets in coughs/sneezes</p> | <p>Which "D C" describes how genital herpes and impetigo are spread?</p> <p>Direct contact.</p> |
| <p>Which group of drugs are commonly used to help relieve symptoms such as headaches and high temperatures, but do not kill pathogens?</p> <p>Painkillers/aspirin/paracetamol</p> | <p>Which group of pathogens are antibiotics not effective at treating?</p> <p>viruses</p> |

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| <p>Why is it difficult to use drugs against viruses?</p> <p>They live/reproduce inside our cells</p> | <p>Why are cultures of microbes grown at 25 °C in schools?</p> <p>Reduce risk of growing pathogens</p> |
| <p>Why is an inoculating loop heated before use?</p> <p>Sterilise it/ kill microbes</p> | <p>Why must petri dishes used to grow microbes be sealed?</p> <p>Prevent entry/contamination by microbes from the air.</p> |
| <p>Which natural event leads to the appearance of new strains of bacteria which are resistant to antibiotics?</p> <p>mutation</p> | <p>Which process describes how antibiotic resistance spreads through a bacteria population?</p> <p>Natural selection.</p> |
| <p>Suggest one way of reducing the risk of bacteria developing antibiotic resistance?</p> <p>Reduce use of antibiotics</p> | <p>Which term is used to describe the outbreak of a disease in one country or region?</p> <p>epidemic</p> |
| <p>Which term is used to describe the outbreak of a disease in several countries?</p> <p>Pandemic</p> | <p>What is in a vaccine?</p> <p>Dead or inactive pathogen</p> |
| <p>What does your body make in response to a vaccine?</p> <p>antibodies</p> | <p>Which cells in your body are produced in response to a vaccine (or antigen) and help to make you immune?</p> <p>Memory (white blood) cells</p> |
| <p>Describe one way in which our body's production of antibodies differs when exposed to a pathogen/antigen for the 2nd time.</p> <p>Make more antibodies/make antibodies faster.</p> | <p>Are vaccines use to protect us against</p> <p>a) bacteria b) viruses c) bacteria and viruses?</p> <p>c) bacteria and viruses</p> |
| <p>Which "H I" is used to describe how vaccination of most of a population protects us by reducing the spread of a pathogen?</p> <p>Herd Immunity</p> | <p>What does the MMR vaccine protect us against?</p> <p>Measles, mumps and rubella.</p> |
| <p>Which group of chemicals are used to kills pathogens on non-living surfaces?</p> <p>disinfectants</p> | <p>Why are microbes cultured at temperatures above 25 °C (eg 40 °C) in industry?</p> <p>Faster growth/reproduction of microbes.</p> |