

Q.2 (B): Solve any two of the following question.

1) Write the preventive measures of Dengue.

Ans : Dengue is transmitted through bite of mosquito of Aedes aegypti. DEN-1, 2 virus belonging to the type - flavivirus is the causative pathogen for Dengue. Wherever there is stagnant or accumulated water, there is possibility of mosquito breeding. Therefore, care is to be taken to drain of such water. Thus this is a very important preventive measure. Especially, in the manmade containers and in clean water, the Aedes mosquito prefers to breed.

Therefore, such water storages should be either covered or should be decanted. Another way to keep off from dengue is to increase our immunity to fight against the virus. There is vaccine called CYD-TDV or Dengvaxia which is synthesised in 2017. But it is still not considered to be completely safe.

2) Distinguish between- Infectious and non – infectious diseases.

- Ans : Infectious diseases
 - 1. It can be passed from one person to another.
 - 2. It is caused by a pathogen.
 - 3. They are classified as communicable disease.
 - 4. eg: diarrhoea, cholera, tuberculosis

Non infectious diseases

- 1. It cannot be passed from one person to another.
- 2. It is caused due to internal reasons like metabolic or genetic reasons.
- 3. They are classified as non communicable disease.
- 4. eg: diabetes, hypertension, cancer

3) Make a list.

a) Viral diseases b) Bacterial diseases.

Ans : a) AIDS, Hepatitis, Influenza, Rabies, Polio.

b) Typhoid, Tuberculosis, Cholera, Leprosy

4) Write full form of AIDS, HIV

Ans : AIDS: Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome.

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

- Q.3 : Solve any two of the following question.
 - 1) Write the information on modern diagnostics and treatments of cancer.
- **Ans :** 1) Following methods are used as diagnostic methods to detect the cancer. Techniques like CT scan, MRI scan, mammography, biopsy.

Treatment of the cancer is done by the following methods :

2) For treatment of cancer, some conventional methods are used. Along with these methods, chemotherapy, radiation therapy and surgery are commonly used to treat cancerous growth and tumours. New and modern techniques of robotic and laparoscopic surgery are also used for the treatment.

2) Distinguish between the following:

Typhoid and Tuberculosis :

Ans :	Typhoid	Tuberculosis
	1. Typhoid is caused by bacteria (Salmonella) that is passed by contaminated food and water and is spread through house flies.	1. Tuberculosis is caused by bacteria (Mycobacterium) which pass through the spittle of the patient.
	2. The infection of typhoid is through food or water via the mouth.	2. The infection of tuberculosis is through air via the nose.
	3. Typhoid affects stomach and intestine.	3. Tuberculosis affects lungs and chest.
	4. There is high fever for specific period in typhoid.	4. There is continuous low grade fever in tuberculosis.
	5. There is stomachache and headache in typhoid.	5. There is chest pain in tuberculosis.
	6. Vaccination for typhoid is given at the time of suspected epidemic.	6. BCG vaccination is given to all at a young age only.

3) Which are the main reasons of diabetes and heart disease?

Ans : Reasons of heart diseases include smoking, alcoholism, diabetes, hypertension, obesity, lack of physical exercise, mental stress, anxiety and improper diet.

Reasons of diabetes include obesity, lack of physical exercise, mental stress, improper diet and hereditary.

4) Explain the importance:

a) Generic medicines. b) Blood donation.

Ans : a) Generic medicines : Generic medicines are also called general medicines. They are affordable for the common citizens of India. These medicines are manufactured and distributed without any patent. They are similar in quality and composition as the branded medicines. The proportion of compounds in these medicines and its formula of preparation is readily available. Thus the money spent on the research is reduced. Therefore, generic medicines are much cheaper than the expensive branded medicines.

b) Blood donation : Blood donation is said to be the greatest donation that one can give. Blood donation can save someone's life. By one unit blood of a single donor, three different patients can be saved. From such blood red blood cells, white blood cells and blood platelets can be separated and given to different patients who are in need with corresponding component. Blood cannot be manufactured artificially and hence blood donation is the only way to collect blood. One healthy person can donate blood four times in a year, thus saving 12 patients.

Q.4 : Solve any One of the following question.

1) Read the passage and answer the questions.

Master X' is a 3-year-old child.importance of balanced diet.

i)Master 'X' can suffer from which different possible diseases in above conditions? 2

Ans : Since, the house of master X is near the toilet and he lives in a slum area, the chances are that there is less cleaniliness in that area. There are chances that he may suffer from diseases like salmonellosis, shigellosis, diarrhoea, trachoma, gastroenteritis, giardiasis, tapeworm infection and threadworm infection.

ii)How will you help him and his family in this situation?

Ans : In this case, the family needs to be made aware about cleanliness in and around their houses. There is a need to explain them the importance of balanced diet for them and their child. Since, the father is a drunkard, he needs counselling and treatment to get rid of the habit of alcoholism.

iii)Which disease can occur to the father of master 'X'?

1

2

Ans : The father of master X is a drunkard which means he might suffer from diseases such as heart diseases, liver cirrhosis, ulcers and gastrointestinal ptoblems, brain damage etc.

2) Write the reason of infection, symptoms, and diagnosis of swine flu.

Ans : Reason of infection:

1)Infection for swine flu occurs through pigs and humans.

2)Viruses of swine flu are spread through sweat of infected person. Similarly it is spread through secretions of nose, throat and saliva.

Symptoms of Swine Flu:

1)Difficulty in breathing.

2)Sore throat, body pains.

Diagnosis of swine flu:

For diagnosis of swine flu, liquid from throat of patient is sent in laboratory. Diagnostic facilities are available in National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune and National Institute Communicable

Diseases(NICD)Delhi.

