





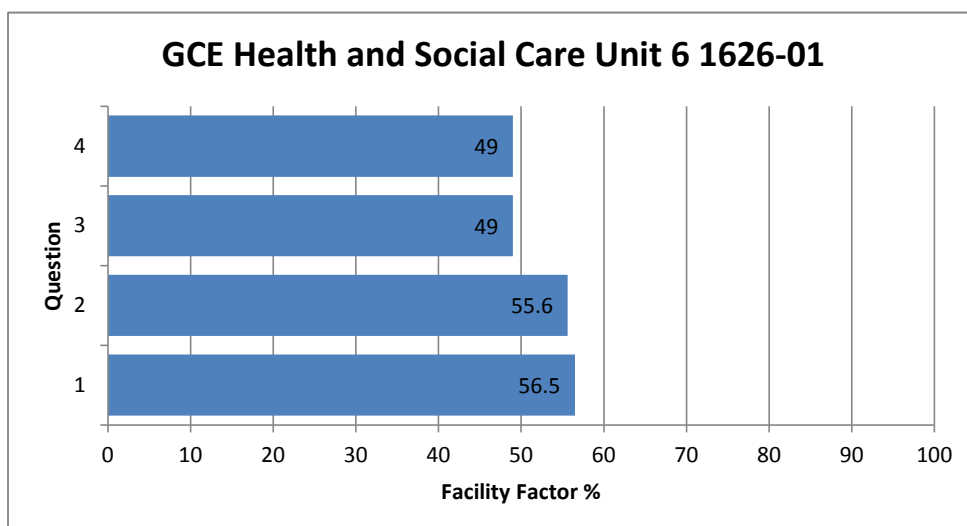


GCE Health and Social Care Unit 6 1626-01

All Candidates' performance across questions

						
Question Title	N	Mean	S D	Max Mark	FF	Attempt %
1	224	14.1	4.2	25	56.5	99.6
2	224	13.9	3.4	25	55.6	99.6
3	224	12.2	4.9	25	49	99.6
4	224	12.3	4	25	49	99.6



Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

1. (a) For each vehicle of transmission in the table below, identify **one** possible infection and list ways of minimising the transmission of disease.

Vehicle of transmission	Possible infection	Ways to minimise the transmission of disease
Food	(i) [1]	(ii) [4]
Blood	(iii) [1]	(iv) [3]
Air	(v) [1]	(vi) [3]

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Examine
only


1. (a) For each vehicle of transmission in the table below, identify **one** possible infection and list ways of minimising the transmission of disease.

Vehicle of transmission	Possible infection	Ways to minimise the transmission of disease
Food	(i) Tapeworm Food poisoning [1]	(ii) Make sure the food is well cooked and not raw as for example uncooked / raw pork meat carry the tapeworm that infects the individual once it reaches the stomach. [4]
Blood	(iii) HIV/AIDS [1]	(iv) Through inoculation it can be minimised through making sure that the needles used are new/not used. [3]
Air	(v) Influenza [1]	(vi) By making sure that individuals don't get in contact with infected people. Wash hands regularly. Use [3]

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Examine
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Air	(v) <u>Influenza</u> [1]	(vi) <u>By making sure that</u> <u>individuals don't get</u> <u>in contact with infected</u> <u>people. Wash hands regularly.</u> <u>Use</u>  [3]

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Vehicle of transmission	Possible infection	Ways to minimise the transmission of disease
Food	(i) <u>Salmonella</u> <u>tapeworm</u> [1]	(ii) • Thoroughly cook food. • Wash surfaces when preparing food • Make sure hands are washed when preparing • Make sure food is from reliable source if not cooked yourself. [4]
Blood	(iii) <u>HIV</u> [1]	(iv) • Not sharing needles • Not having unprotected sex • Use condoms • Wash hands regularly • Cover cuts + wounds [3]
Air	(v) <u>Influenza</u> [1]	(vi) • by using a tissue when sneezing etc • Throwing away contaminated tissue • Washing hands regularly [3]

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- (b) Water is a hugely important vehicle for the transmission of infectious diseases across the world. Read the following, based on an article published by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and answer the questions below:

A recent report concluded that poor water sanitation and a lack of safe drinking water kills more people than war, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction combined.

Experts say there are both short-term and long-term measures that can be taken to prevent the spread of waterborne illnesses. In the short term, they say people should wash their hands as much as possible, use a toilet even if it's a hole in the ground, and boil water for drinking and cooking.

Analysts estimate that, for every £1 spent on eliminating deaths by waterborne diseases, there would be an economic return of between £3 and £34, depending upon the country.

- (i) Explain how the short-term solutions suggested above work to reduce the spread of waterborne illnesses. [6]

One short term solution to reducing the spread of water borne illnesses is regular hand washing which works as a wash away method by loosening the grip of any pathogens on the surface of the hand and removing them into the drain system to prevent the transmission to other potential hosts e.g. through cross contamination. Using any form of toilet can also help to reduce the spread of water borne diseases as it will prevent infectious organisms such as tapeworms from coming into contact with other potential hosts as they can be separated from other people. Boiling water for drinking and cooking would also work as it would act as a sterilisation process by killing any harmful or dangerous microbes in the water, therefore ensuring that individuals are not at risk of contracting a disease from their drinking water.

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Maintaining good hygiene is very important, therefore by people washing their hands it means that they can't infect one clean water. In terms of boiling one water for cooking this helps to clean the water and get rid of any bacteria that can affect the human body. In terms of cooking it will help prevent other diseases such as food poisoning. By having the clean water which is boiled means that people won't pass on the ~~and~~ catch one disease and a large amount of people will survive.

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Washing their hands regularly will be getting rid of germs on the skin. They will also be washing off any infectious droplets that people may have got through touching surfaces. This could prevent them from getting infectious diseases such as influenza.

Using a toilet / hole in the ground will prevent any chances of bacteria or germs spreading, especially in the water.

When boiling water for drinking and cooking, it will be sterilizing the water, getting rid of microorganisms, ~~and~~ suspended solids and other particles that could be carrying waterborne illnesses.

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- 2c (iii) Assess the cost effectiveness of the Bug Buster Kit campaign.

[6]

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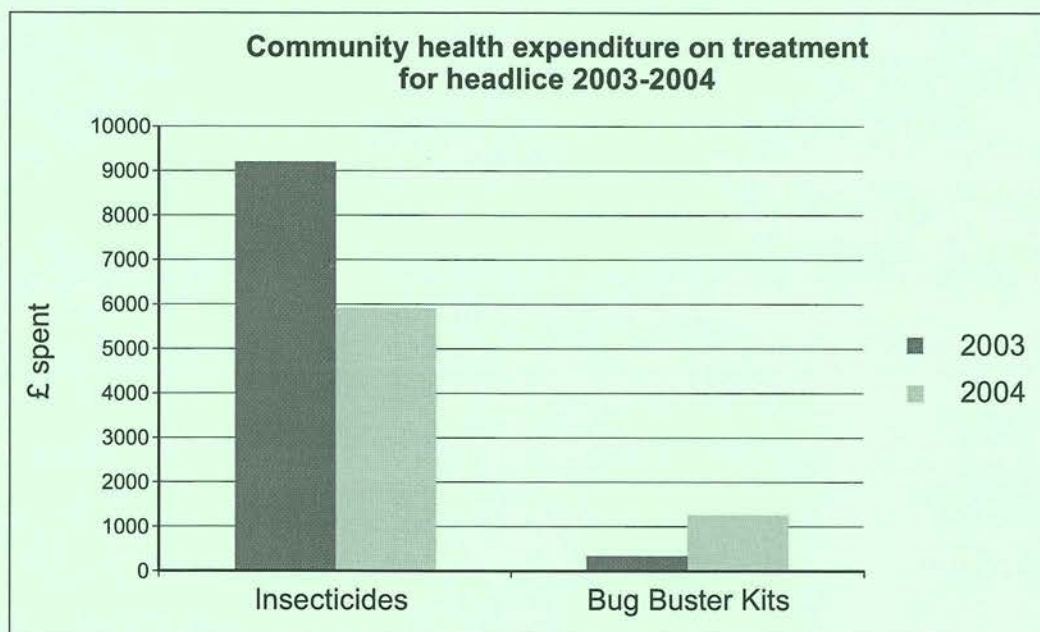
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- (c) The chart below shows the impact of a local campaign introduced in England in April 2003 to involve the community in the use of Bug Buster Kits. The kits contained a number of specific combs with detailed instructions for their use, for the wet combing elimination of head lice in schoolchildren. They also contained background information about head lice. Infections with head lice are usually treated using insecticides.



Using the information in the chart:

- (i) Explain how the amount of money spent on Bug Buster Kits has changed. [2]

In 2003, with insecticides £9,000 was spent with Bug Buster kits £5,000 - £5,000 £500 was spent. In 2004 £5,900 was spent on insecticides and £1,200 was spent using Bug Buster kits.

- (ii) Explain how the campaign has affected the amount of money spent on insecticide treatments. [2]

The amount of money spent on Bug Buster kits ~~are~~ is a lot less than spending money on insecticides, the cost has dropped dramatically.

(iii) Assess the cost effectiveness of the Bug Buster Kit campaign.

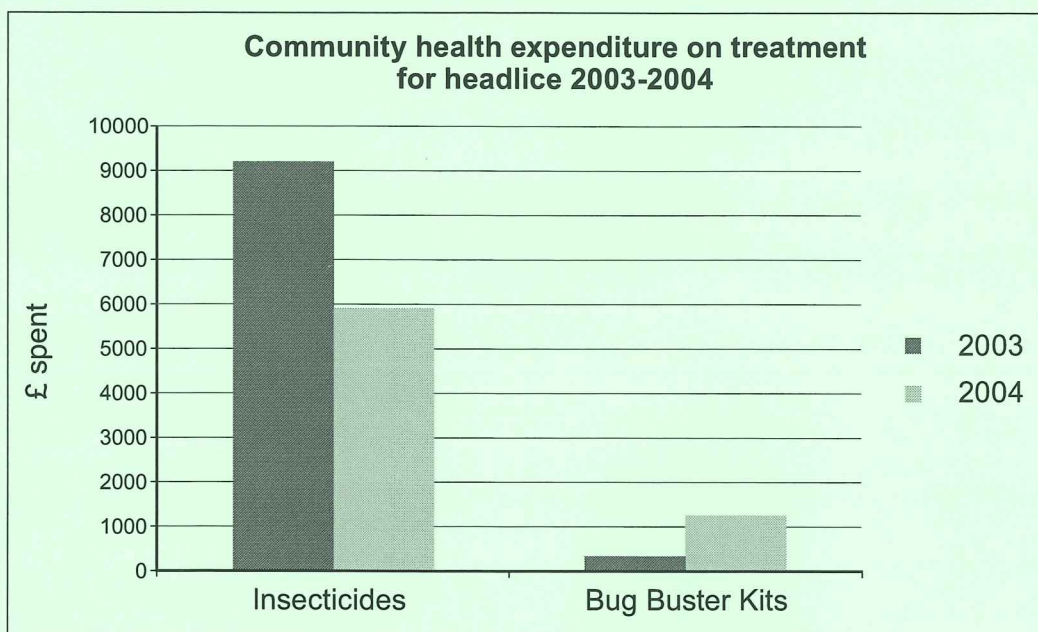
[6]

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The bug buster kit campaign is very cost effective because even though more money is being spent on the actual kit in 2004 than in 2003 the cost has only risen by around £1000 where as since the money has been put into these kits it has saved around £3000 from less use of insecticides so overall the local community is saving around £2000.

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3. Vaccinations are an important part of modern healthcare.

(a) (i) Describe the type of immunity induced by a vaccination. [2]

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(ii) Describe what a vaccine contains. [2]

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(iii) Explain how lymphocytes respond to a vaccination. [4]

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[2]

Artificial Active Immunity is when pathogens are injected into a host so that antibodies can be made and a resistance can be built up.

- (ii) Describe what a vaccine contains.

[2]

A vaccine contains a small amount of a disease carrying pathogen which could be dead, damaged or alive.

- (iii) Explain how lymphocytes respond to a vaccination.

[4]

The lymphocytes ~~are~~ recognise the pathogens in the vaccine as non-self. As a result they produce antibodies to combat them. Some of these are there to destroy the pathogens whilst others are kept to remember them. This way if the same pathogen invades the response will be quicker. This means an immunity is built up.

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4



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A vaccine contains an inactive form of an antigen that is injected into a person in order to develop antibodies.

(iii) Explain how lymphocytes respond to a vaccination.

[4]

Lymphocytes are white blood cells produced by lymph nodes. They attack and are either in the form of B or T lymphocytes. They attack and kill the microorganism. Some are memory lymphocytes that work by remembering the antigen in order to produce antibodies quickly to produce a faster immune response, killing the microorganism, which would prevent an outbreak of illness.

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Vaccine contains immunity to a certain disease. It contains antibodies so that the antibodies can kill the disease, so you become immune to the disease

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- This definition encourages a holistic approach to the management and promotion of health.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

- (b) The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines the concept of health as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

This definition encourages a holistic approach to the management and promotion of health.

Discuss the meaning of the term 'holistic' in the context of the WHO definition.

[10]

The WHO definition of health ~~clearly~~ ~~for~~ distinctively considers ~~a~~ physical, mental and social factors as ~~a~~ having a great contribution to 'complete well-being' therefore, it is considered to be holistic as it looks at all aspects of health instead of focusing on just physical wellbeing. As a result of this, the definition also encourages a holistic approach to the promotion of health as it ~~too~~ looks at identifying the underlying causes of ill health such as poverty and poor housing, which could then be treated to improve the overall well-being of an individual. As the definition considers ~~all~~ aspects of health, it also accepts the contribution of both alternative (e.g. herbal) and traditional (e.g. medication) therapies in helping an individual to gain a complete state of complete physical, mental and social well-being ~~through~~ which means that it

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only

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With the term holistic, is meant that health is not viewed only as the absence of a disease, illness or disorder, ~~is not~~ but it is seen as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. This view of health concentrate not only on the causes of illness but also the other factors that lead to it and might have caused it. Therefore it looks at how a person's health might be caused by environmental, social and emotional factors, and as a result, takes action on the environment around the person. The World Health Organization, has a holistic view of health and works to improve not only individuals but also a community's health. For example, in developing countries/continents such as Africa, they reduce the spread of diseases caused by poor sanitation by making sure that every village/city gets clean water and that they get toilets reducing the number of people

excreting and urinating in inappropriate places. They also have an effect on their emotional state as they might feel more safe and their physical state as they will not get in contact with the disease (reduced) and they will have clean water. They may also provide education to reduce the number of infections and improve the availability + accessibility of care services.

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END OF PAPER

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The term 'holistic' means that it considers a person's entire being. It does not focus on one or a few points, but takes into account everything about a person's wellbeing. The holistic approach to health combines a person's physical health, mental health, social health and spiritual health to determine an overall picture of their wellbeing.

The holistic approach looks for more than just ~~a~~ symptoms caused by a disease. For example the biomedical approach to health may state that someone has high blood pressure and prescribe statins to lower this. The holistic approach will look at why the person has high blood pressure. Are they stressed? It will then combine medicinal treatment with something such as stress therapy so that the person is mentally and emotionally well and not just physically fit. This is taking into consideration the person as a whole.

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