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|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| Surname     | Centre Number | Candidate Number |
| Other Names |               | 2                |



**GCE AS/A level**

1626/01

**HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE**

**Unit 6 – Understanding common illnesses, diseases and disorders**

A.M. THURSDAY, 19 January 2012

1 ½ hours

| For Examiner's use only |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1.                      |  |
| 2.                      |  |
| 3.                      |  |
| 4.                      |  |
| <b>Total</b>            |  |

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you run out of space, use a standard 4 page continuation booklet. Number the question(s) clearly and put your continuation booklet in this question-and-answer booklet. No other style answer booklet should be used.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

Each question carries 25 marks.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and orderly, clear presentation in your answers. Assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.



*Answer all questions.*

1. (a) (i) What is meant by the term infectious disease? [1]

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(ii) Name the four types of organism that can cause infectious disease. [4]

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(iii) Describe three routes by which infectious diseases can be transmitted. [6]

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(b) (i) Name a parasitic infection that you have studied. [1]

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(ii) Explain whether the named infection is an endo or ecto parasite. [2]

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(iii) Identify three signs or symptoms of the named infection. [3]

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2. One category of disorder is caused by transmission of faulty genes, an example is red-green colour blindness.

(a) (i) Describe the key features of red-green colour blindness. [3]

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(ii) Identify the difficulties individuals with red-green colour blindness might face. [2]

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(b) Cystic fibrosis is another example of a disorder caused by a faulty gene.

(i) Describe how the faulty gene affects mucus produced in the individual who has Cystic Fibrosis. [3]

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3. (a) Health screening tests are used throughout life. A number of hearing test methods may be used to screen infants and children.

At six months or older, a distraction test may be used.

(i) Describe how a distraction test is carried out. [2]

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At school entry age, a sweep test may be carried out.

(ii) Describe how a sweep test is carried out. [4]

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(iii) Outline the problems that a child with impaired hearing may face. [3]

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- (iv) Explain the treatments or other strategies that can be used to minimise any problems identified by the hearing test. [4]

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- (b) (i) Name three other types of health screening tests that are routinely used for infants and children. [3]

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## WHO: The 10 leading causes of death by income group, 2004

| <b>Low Income Countries</b>               | <b>% of Deaths</b> |
|---|--------------------|
| Lower respiratory infections              | 11.2               |
| Coronary Heart Disease                    | 9.4                |
| Diarrhoeal Diseases                       | 6.9                |
| HIV/AIDS                                  | 5.7                |
| Stroke and other cerebrovascular diseases | 5.6                |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease     | 3.6                |
| Tuberculosis                              | 3.5                |
| Neonatal infections                       | 3.4                |
| Malaria                                   | 3.3                |
| Prematurity and low birth weight          | 3.2                |
|   |                    |
| <b>Middle Income Countries</b>            | <b>% of Deaths</b> |
| Stroke and other cerebrovascular diseases | 14.2               |
| Coronary Heart Disease                    | 13.9               |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease     | 7.4                |
| Lower respiratory infections              | 3.8                |
| Trachea, bronchus and lung cancers        | 2.9                |
| Road Traffic accidents                    | 2.8                |
| Hypertensive heart disease                | 2.5                |
| Stomach cancer                            | 2.2                |
| Tuberculosis                              | 2.2                |
| Diabetes mellitus                         | 2.1                |
|   |                    |
| <b>High Income Countries</b>              | <b>% of Deaths</b> |
| Coronary Heart Disease                    | 16.3               |
| Stroke and other cerebrovascular diseases | 9.3                |
| Trachea, bronchus and lung cancers        | 5.9                |
| Lower respiratory infections              | 3.8                |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease     | 3.5                |
| Alzheimer and other dementias             | 3.4                |
| Colon and rectum cancers                  | 3.3                |
| Diabetes mellitus                         | 2.8                |
| Breast cancer                             | 2.0                |
| Stomach cancer                            | 1.8                |





(b) Coronary Heart Disease (also know as Coronary Artery Disease) appears in all three income lists.

(i) Describe the changes in percentage deaths from Coronary Heart Disease as income rises. [3]

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(ii) Discuss possible reasons for the differences in percentage of deaths from Coronary Heart Disease. [10]

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