Surname		Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names			2

WJEC CBAC

GCE AS/A level

1626/01

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE
Unit 6 – Understanding Common Illnesses, Diseases and Disorders

P.M. TUESDAY, 22 May 2012

1½ hours

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010001

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

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.

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 in the spaces provided.*

1. *(a)* Explain the term coronary artery disease (CAD). [4]

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(b) State two main symptoms of coronary artery disease. [2]

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(c) Describe one technique which may be used to diagnose coronary artery disease. [3]

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(d)   (i)   Name one possible treatment for coronary artery disease.   [1]

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(ii)   Describe how this treatment works.   [2]

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(e)   (i)   State one risk factor for coronary artery disease that cannot be avoided or managed.   [1]

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(ii)   State five risk factors which can be managed to reduce the risk of coronary artery disease.   [5]

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(iii)   Discuss how a range of lifestyle improvements will reduce these risks.   [7]

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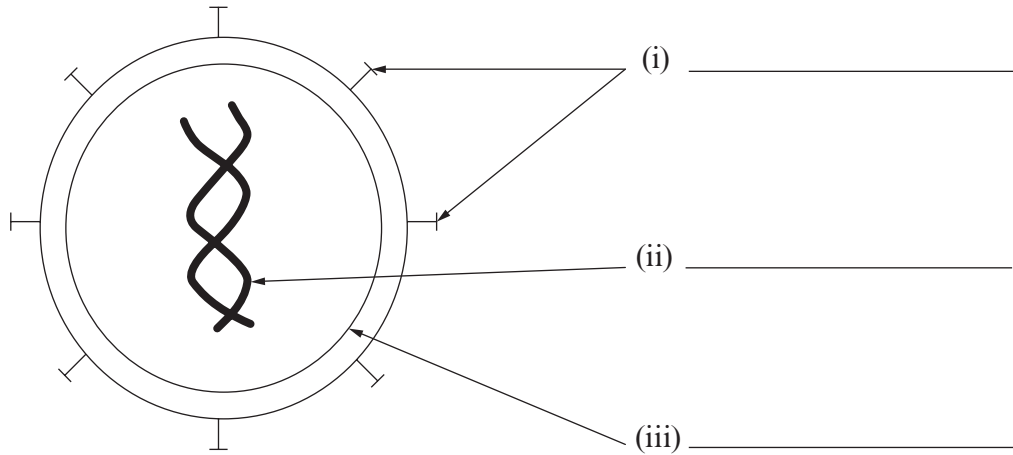**2.** Viruses are causal agents of infectious disease.

(a) Label the diagram of a virus, using the following terms:

Capsid/capsule proteins   **Nucleic acid**   **Surface proteins/spikes**   [3]

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(b) (i) State three symptoms of **either** influenza **or** AIDS. [3]

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(ii) Explain how influenza **or** HIV may be transferred between individuals. [3]

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How we behave as individuals can contribute greatly to the control of infectious diseases.

(c) (i) Give an example of a personal hygiene method for controlling the spread of infectious diseases. [1]

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(ii) Explain how this method reduces the spread of infection. [2]

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(iii) Give an example of safe behaviour as a method of controlling the spread of infectious diseases. [1]

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(iv) Explain how this method reduces the spread of infection. [2]

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We invest a lot of time, effort and money in societal methods of controlling the spread of infectious diseases.

(d) (i) State the stages involved in the treatment and handling of drinking water, in order to control the spread of infectious diseases. [4]

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(ii) Explain why treatment of drinking water is one of the most effective ways of improving the general health of the population. [6]

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Turn over.

3. Adult women are the subject of specific routine screening tests.

One such test is breast screening (mammography).

(a) (i) Explain the purpose of breast screening. [2]

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(ii) State the age range of women who are routinely offered breast screening. [2]

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(iii) Explain why a woman might be offered breast screening at an earlier age. [2]

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(iv)   Discuss the benefits of breast awareness campaigns.   [7]

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Another test routinely offered is the cervical smear.

The following is a quote from the NHS Cervical Screening Programme Annual Review 2010, by Dr. Jo Waller:

"The number of women attending screening appointments has fallen gradually over the last 10 years from 82.3 per cent to 78.9 per cent. This downward trend has been most significant in younger women."

(b) (i) Explain the purpose of a cervical smear test. [2]

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(ii) State the age range of women who are routinely offered cervical smear tests. [2]

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(iii)   Discuss how possible reasons for the downward trend in uptake of cervical screening tests could be addressed. [8]

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(1626-01) **Turn over.**

4. *(a)* Define the World Health Organisation (WHO) model of health. [2]

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(b) Explain each of the following concepts as they are used in the biomedical model of health.

(i) Reductionism [2]

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(ii) Single-factor causes [2]

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(iii) Mind-body distinction [2]

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(iv) Illness, not health [2]

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Study this table adapted from a report of the Local Government Association on working days lost to ill-health in 2006-07.

Category of ill-health	Percentage of days lost to short-term illness	Percentage of days lost to long-term illness
Back and neck pain	7.5	9.2
Other musculo-skeletal problems	10.9	16.7
Stress, depression, anxiety, mental health and fatigue	13.2	30.1
Infections	19.4	5.4
Neurological; headaches and migraines	3.8	2.3
Eye, ear, nose; mouth/dental; sinusitis	5	2.1
Genito-urinary; menstrual problems	2.7	2.5
Pregnancy-related	1.5	1.2
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	12	6.1
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	1.8	3.7
Chest, respiratory	8	3.9
Other	14.2	16.8
	100	100

(c) (i) State the category of ill-health which contributed most to the percentage of days lost to short-term illness. [1]

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(ii) State the category of ill-health which contributed most to the percentage of days lost to long-term illness. [1]

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(1626-01) **Turn over.**

(iii)   Identify the category of ill-health which appears to be the biggest cause of days
lost overall. Explain your answer.   [3]

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(d) Referring to the data in the table, discuss which model of health would be most appropriate for local government organisations to consider if they wish to reduce their loss of working days to ill health.
Your answer should refer to both models of health. [10]

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Question number	Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin	Examiner only
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