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 11/2 hours

For Examin	er's use only
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
Total	

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]
		(ii)	Name the four types of organism that can cause infectious disease.	[4]
		 (iii)	Describe three routes by which infectious diseases can be transmitted.	[6]
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<i>b</i>)	(i)	Name a parasitic infection that you have studied.	[1]
	 (ii) 	Explain whether the named infection is an endo or ecto parasite.	[2]
	(iii)	Identify three signs or symptoms of the named infection.	[3]
			······

	Explain methods that would be appropriate for control of the named para infection.
•••	



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One cat		of disorder is caused by transmission of faulty genes, an example is red-green less.
(a)	(i)	Describe the key features of red-green colour blindness. [3]
	•	
	•••	
	•	
	•••	
	•••	
	(ii)	Identify the difficulties individuals with red-green colour blindness might
	(11)	face. [2]
	•••	
(b) C	ratio	fibracia is another example of a disorder caused by a faulty cana
(b) C		fibrosis is another example of a disorder caused by a faulty gene.
	(1)	Describe how the faulty gene affects mucus produced in the individual who has Cystic Fibrosis. [3]
	•••	
	•••	
	•••	



Turn over.

(ii))	Expla diseas	in se.	how	this	chang	ge in	the	mucus	causes	the	main	symp	otoms	of	the [6]
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(iii))	Expla	in (one f	orm (of trea	ıtmen	it for	Cystic	Fibrosis	S.					[3]
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(iv)	Discuss how the disorder can be managed, to improve the quality of life for an individual with Cystic Fibrosis. [8]



(a)	Health be used	screening tests are used throughout life. A number of hearing test method to screen infants and children.	ds may
	At six n	nonths or older, a distraction test may be used.	
	(i)	Describe how a distraction test is carried out.	[2]
	 At scho	ool entry age, a sweep test may be carried out.	
	(ii)		[4]
	(iii)	Outline the problems that a child with impaired hearing may face.	[3]
	•••		
		be used At six r (i) At scho (ii)	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. At school entry age, a sweep test may be carried out. (ii) Describe how a sweep test is carried out.



(iv)	Explain the treatments or other strategies that can be used to minimise problems identified by the hearing test.	[4
<u></u> .		
••••		• • • • • •
••••		
		•••••
(i)	Name three other types of health screening tests that are routinely used infants and children.	l fo [3
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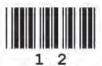






WHO: The 10 leading causes of death by income group, 2004

Low Income Countries	% of Deaths
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
Middle Income Countries	% of Deaths
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
High Income Countries	% of Deaths
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



(i)	State two diseases from the top ten causes of death for low income countries the do not appear in the top ten for high income countries.
a	
b	
(ii)	State two diseases from the top ten causes of death for high income countri that do not appear in the top ten for low income countries.
a	
b	
(iii)	The majority (6 out of 10) of the top ten causes of death for low income countr are infectious diseases, discuss the factors that may give rise to this result.



4.

(i)	Describe the changes in percentage deaths from Coronary Heart Disease income rises.
(ii)	Discuss possible reasons for the differences in percentage of deaths from Coronary Heart Disease.



