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. TUESDAY, 22 January 2013 1½ hours

For Examiner'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 the continuation page at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

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.	
•	(a)	(i)	Define the meaning of the term 'pathogen'.	2]
		(ii)	Explain the term 'vector' as applied to the transmission of disease.	3]
		(iii)	Name three animals which might act as vectors of transmission for pathogens.	3]
	(b)	Hun (i)	nans can be infected by pathogens from making contact with contaminated surface Explain how regular washing of the surfaces can reduce the risk of infection by pathogens.	
		(ii)	Explain how regular treatment of surfaces with chemical disinfectants can reduct the risk of infection by pathogens.	 ce 2]
	(c)	(i)	Explain how sterilisation differs from disinfection.	2]



	(ii) 	Identify and explain one method used to sterilise surgical instruments for safe in hospitals.	[3]
(d)	Disc	uss why thorough cleaning schedules are particularly important in hospitals.	[8]



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2.	(a)	(i)	State the type of organism that causes either chlamydia or MRSA.	[1]
		(ii)	Identify four symptoms of either chlamydia or MRSA.	[4]
		(iii)	Describe how either chlamydia or MRSA is transmitted.	[3]
		(iv)	State the main treatment for either chlamydia or MRSA.	[1]
	(b)	Loo	Thousands 70	
			Females 50 40 Males	
			20	
			1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 New episodes of genital chlamydia: by sex, UK	



The chart opposite shows the trends in incidence of chlamydia in males and females in the UK between 1998 and 2007.

i	Analyse the trends, and the similarities and differences between the trand women.	enas, in me
• • • • • • •		
•••••		



(i)

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	Discuss a range chlamydia or M	IRSA.		
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(a)	Define the term 'genetic disorder'.	[2
(b)	Define the term 'recessive gene'.	[2
(c)	Explain the term 'carrier'.	[3
(d)	Identify five symptoms of cystic fibrosis.	[5
(e)	Identify and explain one treatment for cystic fibrosis.	[3



(f) It is possible to screen for the cystic fibrosis gene at three stages of life:	
 adults thinking of becoming parents the foetus the newborn child 	
Assess the benefits and problems associated with screening at each stage.	[10]
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Type o	of immunity	Example
(i)	(2)	(1
(ii) Natural	passive immunity	(1
(iii)	(2)	(1
(iv)	(2)	Infusion of antibodies to treat rabies
(b) Explain	the role of lymphocy	tes in the immune system.

(c) Assess the issues associated with vaccination programmes as a method of c infectious disease.						[
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Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.	Examine only

