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. WEDNESDAY, 8 June 2016

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only			
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded	
1.	25		
2.	25		
3.	25		
4.	25		
Total	100		

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. If you run out of space, use the continuation pages 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 in the spaces provided.

		e the type of organism which causes both chlamydia and MRSA.	[1
(b)	(i)	Describe how either chlamydia or MRSA is transmitted.	[3
	(ii)	List three symptoms of the disease described above.	[3
(c)	Scre	ening is available for both chlamydia and MRSA.	
	()	Discuss those to whom it might be appropriate to offer screening	for eithe
		Discuss those to whom it might be appropriate to offer screening chlamydia or MRSA.	for eithe [6
		Discuss those to whom it might be appropriate to offer screening chlamydia or MRSA.	for eithe [6
		chlamydia or MRSA.	for eithe
		chlamydia or MRSA.	for eithe [6

(ii)	Explain how this screening might help to control the disease.	
	ctious diseases are also transmitted through poor water hygiene. Name and describe one of the stages used in the treatment of drinking water. Stage Description	[3]
(ii)	Explain why the treatment of drinking water is an effective use of resource preventing the transmission of disease.	[6]
		······•

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Osteoporosis is a common degenerative disease, especially in older women. 2. Look at the following chart.



(a)	Analyse what the chart shows about the occurrence of fractures in men and wor over 50 years old.	nen [3]
		······································
(b)	Explain what makes women over 50 years old vulnerable to osteoporosis.	[3]
		••••••

(a)

	Describe the changes that take place in the bones of someone with osteoporosis.	[5]
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		•••••••••
		•••••••
(d)	State two symptoms of osteoporosis.	[2]
(e)	Discuss the role of diet and exercise in the management of osteoporosis. (i) Diet	[6]
(e)		[6]
(e)		[6]
(e)		[6]
(e)	(i) Diet	
(e)		
(e)	(i) Diet	
(e)	(i) Diet	

(ii)	Exercise [6]	Examiner only

25

Explain the advantages for wider society of individuals following a healthy

A healthy lifestyle is important for disease prevention.

lifestyle.

3.

(a)

[5]

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•••••		
•••••		
		
(ii)	Explain the disadvantages for the individual of not following a hea	Ithy lifestyle.
(ii)	Explain the disadvantages for the individual of not following a hea	Ithy lifestyle. [5]
(ii)	Explain the disadvantages for the individual of not following a hea	Ithy lifestyle. [5]
(ii)	Explain the disadvantages for the individual of not following a hea	Ithy lifestyle. [5]
(ii)	Explain the disadvantages for the individual of not following a hea	Ithy lifestyle. [5]
(ii)	Explain the disadvantages for the individual of not following a hea	Ithy lifestyle. [5]
(ii)	Explain the disadvantages for the individual of not following a hea	Ithy lifestyle. [5]

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(i)	Discuss the range of choices that an individual could make to reduce their of infection.
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(ii)	Discuss the range of choices that an individual could make to reduce their risk of developing a non-infectious disease. [8]
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aropi		smission. At the start of the 2013 outbreak, no vaccine existed for this virus.
(a)	Iden	tify the likely portals of entry into an individual of such a virus.
(b)		treatment that has been used is to collect plasma from patients who have recov the virus, and transfuse it into sufferers.
	(i)	Explain how plasma from patients that have recovered from Ebola might help in recovery of newly diagnosed patients.
	•••••	
	•••••	
	•••••	
	(ii)	Describe the type of immunity that is created in the patient by this treatment.

(c)	A great deal of effort has been put into accelerating the development of an effective vaccine for Ebola.	;
	Explain how vaccines help to control the spread of infectious diseases. [6]	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
•••••		

(d)	One of the first lines of defence in controlling such a virus is to prevent transmission by appropriate hygiene management. Discuss the hygiene methods which should be used to minimise transmission of the virus to health workers and the wider public. [10]	
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For continuation only.	Examiner only
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