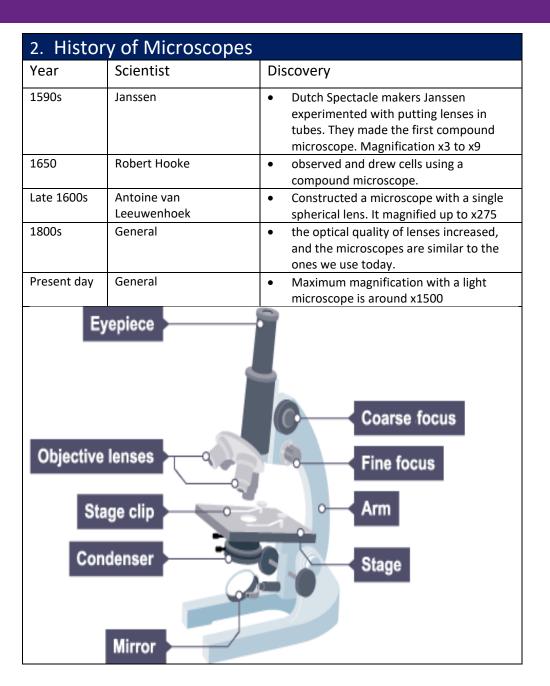


## Science: Cells and Disease

1. Cells				
	Organelle	Function		
1	Nucleus	Controls the cell		
		Contains genetic material		
2	Cell membrane	Controls the exchange of substances in and		
	5.1	out of the cell		
3	Ribosomes	Protein synthesis		
4	Cytoplasm	Where chemical reactions occur		
5	Mitochondria	Releases energy from aerobic respiration		
6	Cell wall	Supports the cell		
7	Chloroplasts	Where photosynthesis occurs		
8	Vacuole	Contains cell sap		
9	Plasmid	Circular ring of DNA		
10	flagella	Provides movement for single celled		
		organisms		
	Eu	karyotes (complex cells)		
		Nucleus Cell wall		
		Cell membrane Chloroplast		
(:		Ribosomes		
		Vacuole		
		Cytoplasm		
Animal Cell		Mitochondria Plant Cell		
Prokaryotes (simple cells – bacteria)				
Plasmid Cell wall				
Cell membrane				
Ribosomes				
Cytoplasm DNA (genetic material				





## Science: Cells and Disease

3. Communicable Disease				
Communicable	Can be transferred from one person to another, or from one			
disease	organism. to another			
Transmission	The spreading of pathogenic disease, for example by touch,			
	food, water.			
How microbes are transmitted:				
Air – pathogens carried in the air in enclosed spaces or close contact.				
<b>Direct and indirect contact</b> – touching an infected person or a surface that				
has pathogens on.				
Water droplets – from sneezing and coughing.				
Contaminated food – food and water that contain pathogen that need to				
be removed by heating to kill them.				
Vectors – animals such as rats and insects.				

4. Pathogens				
Pathogen	Disease	Symptoms	Treatment	Prevention
Bacteria	Tuberculosis	Fever, Head, Coughing, Fatigue	Antibiotics	Vaccination
Virus	Covid-19	Fever, Headache, Muscle soreness	Antivirals	Vaccination, distance.
Fungi	Athletes Foot	Itchiness, red cracked skin between toes	Fungicides	Keep dry and clean
Protist	Malaria	Fever and flue like symptoms	Antimalarials	Mosquito nets
Bacteria	Salmonella	Fever, vomiting and diarrhoea	Antibiotics	Good hygiene and cooking foods fully
Bacteria	Gonorrhoea	Painful urination, yellow green discharge from penis or vagina	Antibiotics	Using condoms and vaccination
Virus	Measles	Fever, red rash covering face and chest	Painkillers for symptoms	Vaccination

5. Body defences against pathogens					
External – To stop pathogens getting into the blood.					
What?	Where?	Why?			
Skin	Covers body	Physical barrier that stops pathogens from getting inside.			
Mucus and	Nose and	Pathogens get stuck in the mucus and the cilia			
Cilia cells	throat.	cells brush it out of the lungs to the back of the			
		throat.			
Stomach	Stomach.	Anything pathogens that are swallowed,			
Acid		including in mucus, will be destroyed by the acid.			
Internal – If pathogens get into the blood					
White	Blood	Destroy the pathogens.			
blood cells					

6. Antibiotics and Painkillers				
Antibiotics	ONLY used to treat bacterial infections. Interferes with the bacterial production or attacks the cell walls of the cell			
Antibiotic resistance	Where a bacteria evolves to no longer be killed by an antibiotic			

## 7. Discovery of Antibiotics and Vaccines

- Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin
- Penicillin was discovered almost by accident. Returning from holiday,
- Fleming removed the tops from some old petri dishes and noticed that the bacteria he had grown were being killed by a mould - penicillin.
- He used the word antibiotic to describe penicillin.

- Edward Jenner heard milkmaids claim that they would not catch smallpox as they had already been infected with a far less serious disease, cowpox.
- In 1796, Jenner took cowpox pus from a milkmaid, Sarah Nelmes, and smeared it into a small cut in the arm of eight-year-old James Phipps. Phipps became mildly ill with cowpox.
- Next, Jenner gave Phipps pus from a smallpox victim and James did not become ill.