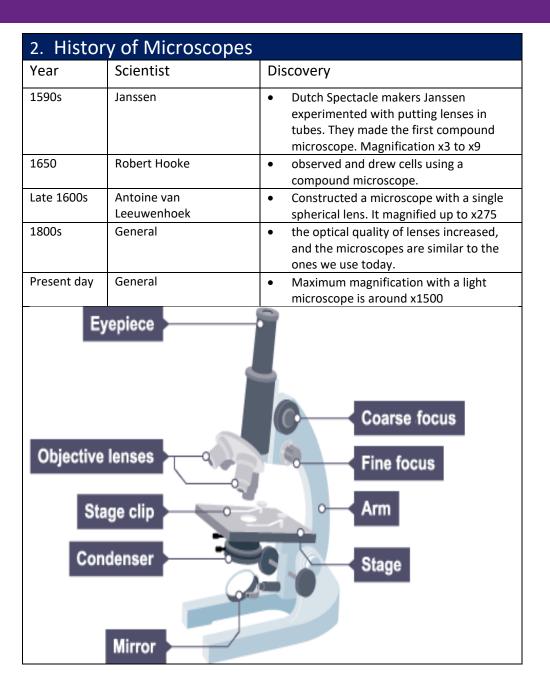


Science: Cells and Disease

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			
	Eukaryotes (complex cells)			
	Nucleus Cell wall			
		Cell membrane Chloroplast		
		Ribosomes		
		Cytoplasm		
Animal Cell		Mitochondria Plant Cell		
Prokaryotes (simple cells – bacteria)				
Plasmid Cell wall				
Cell membrane				
Ribosomes				
	Cytoplasm	DNA (genetic material		





Vectors – animals such as rats and insects.

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.			
Direct and indirect contact – 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.			

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	ungi Athletes Itchiness, red cracked skin between toes		Fungicides	Keep dry and clean
Protist	Malaria	Fever and flue like symptoms	Antimalarials	Mosquito nets
Bacteria	Sacteria 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. Vaccines				
Vaccin	Vaccines are used to provide immunity against viral infections			
Stage	Description			
1	Small amount of WEAKENED or DEAD pathogen is injected in to the			
	blood			
2	White blood cells respond and start to make antibodies to kill the			
	pathogen			
3	Antibodies remain in the blood			
4	If re-infected the levels of antibodies drop and the white blood cells			
	make the antibodies QUICKLY to fight of the pathogen			

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 Fl	eming dis	covered
	Penicillin		
		1.	

- 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.