

Grade 7

The Human Body Chapter 6 Lesson 4

Page	Question	Answer(s)	Links/Sources	Student Resources
250	Who tracks information to share with your family?	CDC Center for Disease Control		
250	Do you think other countries have similar systems?	Yes, mostly developed countries		
250	What about a Third World country, were television and computers are not readily available?	Sample answer: I think most Third World countries lack effective systems to keep their citizen informed about important health information.		
250	What health problems might exist in other countries, that are not issues locally?	Health problems associated with poor sanitation control, facilities, and not fully developed infrastructure.		
250	Why should we be concerned about the health of people in other parts of the world?	Diseases can spread rapidly across the globe and cross international boundaries, global health can also affect and impact world economies and political situations.	https://onlinehealth.wfu.edu/blog/why-global-health-important/	
250	What epidemic is going on now?	COVID-19, monkey pox		
250	Do you think it will be destroyed?	Sample answer: No, but I think the spread will be greatly slowed and treatment methods will be improved		
250	How can the pathogen be destroyed?	Vaccinations.		
251	Why is this worker dressed like this?	*The worker is handling infectious pathogens. Clothing like this protects researchers from getting the pathogens from getting on their skin or inhaling them.		
251	Do only people in developing countries face the problems described here?	*No, there are people around the world in every country that can't go or choose not to go to the doctor. There are many people who don't know how disease spreads or how medications may help them. Many people distrust doctors and hospitals.		
251	Why might people distrust medical care personnel?	*Sample answer: Perhaps they had a bad experience in the past that influenced their beliefs. Others may have religious beliefs that keep them from seeing doctors.		
251	How do you think WHO uses the data to make recommendations for vaccines and treatment?	Sample answer: They share the information with teams of scientists so they can take action to develop the needed vaccines and treatments and get them out to where they are needed.		
251	Why do you think diseases such as dysentery, etc. are common in developing nations?	Poor sanitation, lack of finances and resources, lack of medical personnel, lack of high quality medical care and hospitals unstable governments, risks of natural disasters, improper waste disposal.	Page 251.	
251	How might this affect the level of infectious disease?	If the water is contaminated by pathogens, people drinking the water will become infected by the disease.		
251	What kinds of diseases might people become infected with from contaminated water?	Cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever, salmonella, giardia, e-coli, polio, etc.	https://lifewater.org/blog/7-most-common-waterborne-diseases-and-how-to-prevent-them/	
252	How is hand washing related to the spread of infectious disease?	Frequent and thorough hand washing helps slow the spread of disease.		
252	What is the most effective way of hand washing?	Sample answer: I think using soap and warm water is the most effective way of hand washing.		

252	How does my hand washing style compare with professional guidelines?	Sample answer: The professional guidelines are more thorough than how I regularly wash my hands.		
253	In what ways can health care workers reach out to people who are distrustful of health care?	*Health care workers can try to educate people about health care and how to take responsibility for their health.		
253	Which is more important, social priorities or scientific research?	*Encourage students to work in small groups to develop their questions and a point of view. Have them use the internet or library resources to research data that supports their point of view. You may wish to have students form debate teams to present their research and debate their points of view.		
253	What diseases does the mosquito transmit?	*Yellow fever, malaria, West Nile Virus, Dengue fever, and encephalitis can be transmitted.		
253	What is the difference between epidemics and pandemics?	*Epidemics are disease outbreaks that affect a large population while pandemics are disease outbreaks that affect an even larger population and a wider geographical region		
253	How has modern technology helped pandemics from reaching the magnitude of the bubonic plague in the 14th century?	*Better health care, improved drugs, and quicker communication help keep the spread of such outbreaks under better control.		
252	How has modern travel impacted the outbreak of flu viruses throughout the world?	*Because people travel more easily, it is more likely that flu virus will spread more easily as well. They are less contained.		
252	Why do you think this fear might exist in some cultures?	Sample answer: Because of social traditions and lack of education, and general distrust of people.		
253	Is there a population of deer that might carry ticks that cause Lyme disease?	Sample answer: Dense population of deer sometimes up to 50% are infected.		
253	What methods does your community use to control the incidence of ticks?	Integrated pest management methods, use of acaricide, you can also reduce deer populations; but personally, you can mow your lawn more often, avoid leaf litter, constructing fences around your property, clear tall grasses.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16524769/	
254	What other personal precautions might a person take to reduce the risk of malarial infection?	*A person can use insect repellent and keep covered when going outdoors, and spray clothing with insect repellent that lasts through several washings.		
254	What kind of roadblocks do you think might exist in developing countries that could prevent or inhibit the use of such methods?	Sample answer: Lack of economic resources to provide for effective mosquito control, methods of protecting people from mosquito bites, political unrest, social resistance to trusting government or health care workers, lack of effective antimalarial education.		
255	How can you stop the spread of disease?	*Sample answer: Students may devise plans to promote awareness and education about their chosen disease as well as by tracking potential sources and mapping the spread of the disease. They may also discuss research for developing a vaccine for their chosen disease.		

* Means the answer is found in the TE.