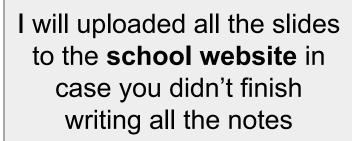
H.S.B. & Integrated **Science Class will start** at 9:10 am

> Nooooooo !!! It's Jibby !!! Help me !

Have no fear, Jibby is here Meet Jibby, the guy who reads wikipedia, watches YouTube and looks at a few textbook covers and thinks he's an expert on everything? Anyone know a guy like this?





https://www.ilovelessons.com/

Tutor: Mr. Sinanan



1.0

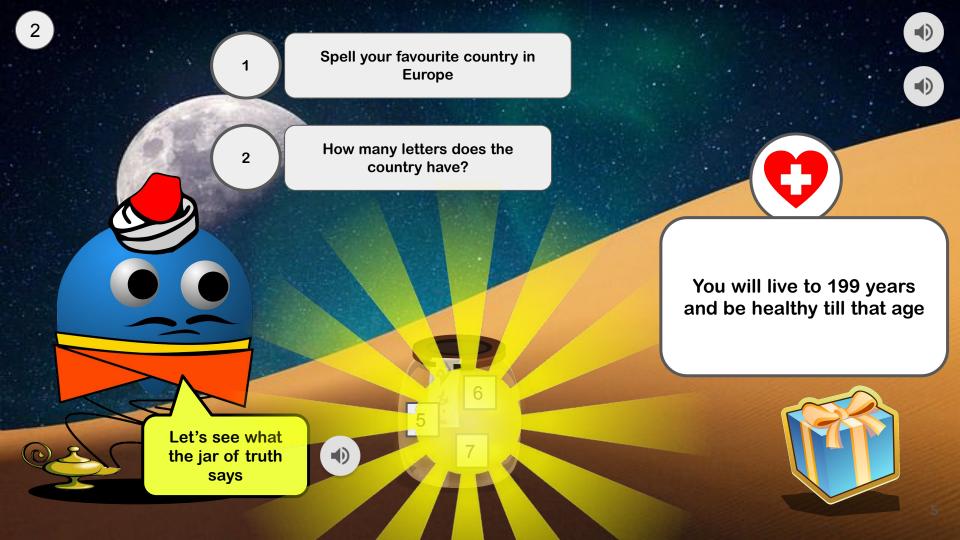
define the terms good health and disease



Health is defined as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.



Disease is defined as an abnormal condition or disorder of a structure or function in the body or mind, manifested by characteristic symptoms and signs.



Remember kids **diseases** cause health issues.

Diseases are basically **tiny bacteria** and **viruses** which are the same thing

> Wow you are so smart uncle Jibby!







Communicable are caused by pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites, and can spread from person to person or from animals to humans.

e.g. tuberculosis, malaria, HIV/AIDS, influenza and COVID-19.



Non-communicable diseases are not caused by infectious agents and are generally chronic or degenerative in nature. They are often linked to lifestyle factors, such as diet, physical activity, smoking, and alcohol consumption, as well as genetic and environmental factors.

e.g. heart disease, stroke, cancer, asthma, diabetes and Alzheimer's disease.

classifying diseases

2.0





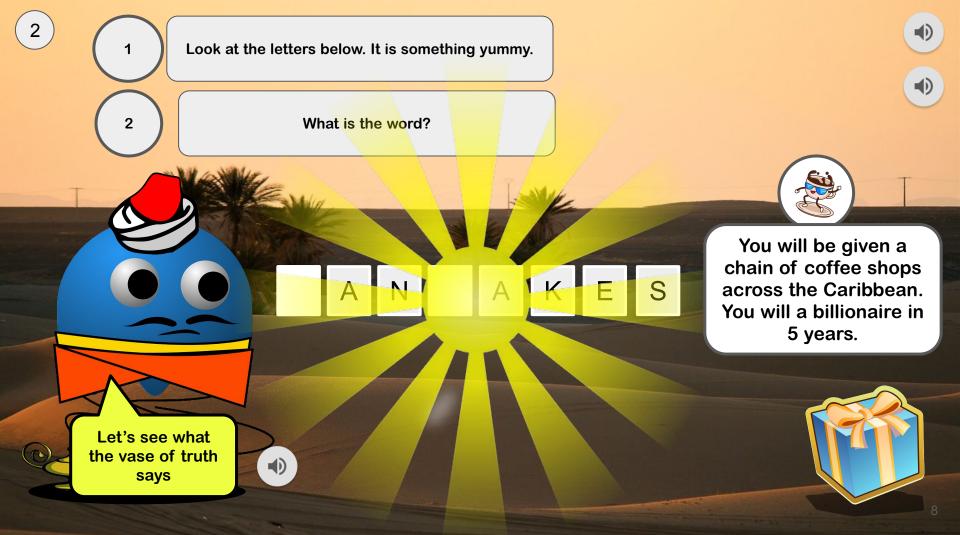


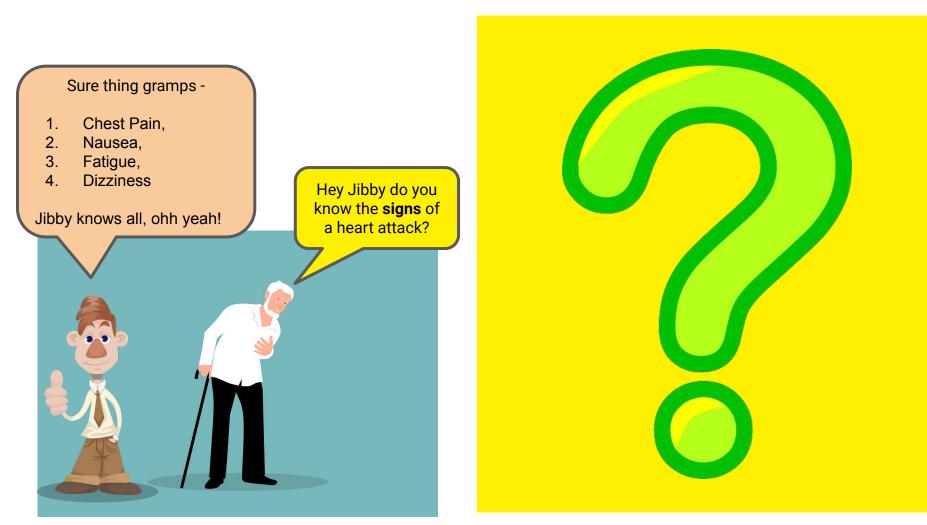
Nutritional deficiency diseases are a specific type of non-communicable disease that results from inadequate intake or absorption of specific nutrients, such as vitamins, minerals, or proteins.

e.g. scurvy, rickets, and iron-deficiency anemia.

Inherited disorders, also known as **genetic disorders**, are caused by abnormalities in an individual's DNA and are passed down from parents to their children and are non-communicable.

e.g. cystic fibrosis, sickle cell anemia and Huntington's disease.





3.0

differentiate between the terms signs and symptoms A **symptom** is a subjective experience or feeling that a person has that indicates they are not feeling well. Symptoms are reported by the patient and cannot be directly observed by a medical professional.

e.g

- Headache
- Nausea
- Fatigue
- Dizziness
- Pain

A **sign**, on the other hand, is an objective observation that a medical professional can detect during an examination or through testing. Signs are typically visible or measurable, and they are not based on the patient's subjective experience.

e.g.

- Elevated blood pressure
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Rash
- Abnormal heart sounds
- Fever

3.0

differentiate between the terms signs and symptoms In summary, symptoms are subjective experiences reported by the patient, while signs are objective observations made by a medical professional. Both symptoms and signs are important in diagnosing and treating medical conditions

Imagine you are thrown overboard a ship at night and left on your own.

Think of the scariest sea creature (other than a shark) coming in contact with you

What is the creature?

P

Once per day at your convenience you will be able to see 5 minutes into the future

Let's see what the jar of truth says

2

3

It's so sad you don't know what inflammation is, thank goodness you came to ole Jibby.

Inflammation is any burning sensation in the body.

Hi Jibby can you explain what inflammation is?



4.0

state the main causes, primary symptoms and possible treatment of asthma Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease characterized by inflammation and narrowing of the airways, which can cause breathing difficulties.

The **main causes** of asthma are not completely understood, but it is believed to be a combination of genetic and environmental factors and can triggered by a variety of factors, including allergens, irritants, exercise, and respiratory infections.

Primary symptoms of asthma include:

- I. Shortness of breath
- 2. Wheezing
- 3. Chest tightness or pain
- 4. Coughing, especially at night or in the early morning

Medications to treat Asthma	Lifestyle changes to treat Asthma	
 Steroids are used to reduce the inflammation of the bronchial tubes The drug salbutamol dilates the bronchial airways enabling more air to get in and out of the lungs 	 Avoiding triggers that can cause asthma symptoms. Maintaining a healthy weight and following a healthy diet. Getting regular exercise Avoiding smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke. 	7

