

Name: _____

Study Guide
Chapters 28 & 29

1. What is an infectious disease? _____

2. Name the five forms pathogen can take. _____

3. Describe the makeup of viruses and how explain how they work. _____

4. What are protozoans? _____

5. Identify three ways in which infectious diseases are spread. _____

6. Identify the body's four nonspecific defenses against infection. _____

7. What are the two main types of lymphocytes involved in the body's specific response to infection?

8. Identify two respiratory infections and their symptoms. _____

9. Tell what causes each of the following.
 - a) Meningitis: _____
 - b) Poliomyelitis: _____
10. What is measles? Who are its most common targets? _____

11. Why is mononucleosis sometimes referred to as "the kissing disease"? _____

12. Identify the causes of each of the following forms of hepatitis.
 - a) Hepatitis A: _____
 - b) Hepatitis B: _____
 - c) Hepatitis C: _____
13. Define active immunity. _____

14. What is another name for active immunization? What are the three major types of substances used to administer active immunization? _____

15. Identify four common sense measures you can take to protect yourself from being infected by disease.

16. Define sexually transmitted disease. _____

17. What is an epidemic? _____

18. Give two reasons why a teen with an STD is less likely to seek medical attention than an adult.

20. What is the primary means of transmission of STDs? _____

21. What is chlamydia? What are its symptoms?

22. What are two infections chlamydia can lead to if it goes untreated?

23. Name two symptoms of gonorrhea for each gender.
a) Symptoms in females: _____

b) Symptoms in males: _____

24. Define trichomoniasis. _____

25. Which STD is characterized by pink or reddish warts with cauliflower-like tops that appear on the genitals? _____

26. Which STD is characterized by blister like sore is the genital area? _____

27. What microorganism causes syphilis? _____

28. Briefly explain the symptoms for each stage of syphilis.
a) Primary stage: _____

b) Secondary stage: _____

c) Latent stage: _____

d) Neurosyphilis stage: _____

29. Briefly explain each of the following STDs.
a) Scabies: _____
b) Pubic Lice: _____
c) Hepatitis B: _____
30. Name two responsibilities of an individual infected with an STD. _____

