CB5 Health, Disease and the Development of Medicines

RAG rate your confidence levels at the start and end of each topic:

R= Not Confident **A= Fairly confident (need more practice/ to review)** **G= Very confident**

CB5a Health and disease

Step	Learning outcome	Start of Topic	End of Topic
	Define the term health.		
	Define the term disease.		
	Describe how communicable and non-communicable diseases differ.		
	Outline the role of the immune system in protecting against disease.		
	Explain how disease can affect the immune system.		

CB5b Non-communicable disease

Step	Learning outcome	Start of Topic	End of Topic
	Give examples of non-communicable diseases.		
	Define the term malnutrition.		
	Explain how diet can lead to malnutrition.		
	Describe the link between alcohol and liver disease.		
	Explain the effect of alcohol consumption on liver disease at local, national and global levels.		

CB5c Cardiovascular disease

Step	Learning outcome	Start of Topic	End of Topic
	Describe how obesity is measured (BMI and waist : hip calculations).		
	Describe how obesity correlates with cardiovascular disease.		
	Describe how smoking correlates with cardiovascular disease.		
	Explain why exercise and diet affect obesity.		
	Compare how cardiovascular diseases are treated		

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CB5d Pathogens

Step	Learning outcome	Start of Topic	End of Topic
	Describe some problems and diseases caused by bacteria.		
	Describe a disease caused by a virus.		
	Describe a disease caused by a protist		
	Describe a disease caused by a fungus.		
	Explain how signs of a disease can be used to identify the pathogen.		

CB5e Spreading pathogens

Step	Learning outcome	Start of Topic	End of Topic
	State the ways in which pathogens can be spread.		
	Give examples of pathogens that are spread in different ways (e.g. cholera bacteria by water, tuberculosis bacteria and chalara dieback fungi by air, malaria protist by vector, *Helicobacter* by mouth, Ebola by body fluids).		
	Explain how the spread of different pathogens can be reduced or prevented.		

CB5f Physical and chemical barriers

Step	Learning outcome	Start of Topic	End of Topic
	Explain how the spread of the STIs Chlamydia and HIV can be reduced or prevented.		
	Give examples of physical barriers.		
	Give examples of chemical barriers.		
	Describe how physical barriers protect the body (e.g. skin, mucus and cilia).		
	Describe how chemical barriers protect the body (e.g. lysozymes, hydrochloric acid).		

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CB5g The immune system

Step	Learning outcome	Start of Topic	End of Topic
	State that the immune system protects the body by attacking pathogens.		
	Describe how antigens trigger the release of antibodies and the production of memory lymphocytes.		
	Describe the role of antibodies in the immune response.		
	Describe the role of memory lymphocytes in triggering a secondary response.		
	Explain how immunisation protects against infection by a pathogen.		

CB5h Antibiotics

Step	Learning outcome	Start of Topic	End of Topic
	Define the term antibiotic (as medicines that inhibit cell processes in bacteria).		
	Explain why antibiotics are useful for treating bacterial infections (because they do not damage human cell processes).		
	Explain why antibiotics cannot be used to treat infections by pathogens other than bacteria.		
	Describe the stages of development of new medicines.		
	Explain why each stage of the development of a new medicine is needed.		

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