



# Year 8 Geography

## Geography of Disease September - December

KEY VOCABULARY	
Keywords	Definition
<b>Communicable</b>	A disease that is contagious or infectious.
<b>Non Communicable</b>	A disease that is not contagious and so cannot be passed from person to person.
<b>Affluence</b>	The state of having a lot of money or a high standard of living.
<b>Ebola</b>	An infectious and often fatal disease, spread by contact with infected body fluids.
<b>Malaria</b>	A disease spread by mosquitoes, causing fever and sometimes death.
<b>Cholera</b>	An infectious disease usually contracted from contaminated water. It causes severe vomiting and diarrhoea.
<b>Prevalence</b>	The proportion of a particular population with a disease at a specific time.
<b>Prevention</b>	The action of stopping something the transmission or spread of a disease.
<b>Sanitation</b>	The provision of clean water and the disposal of sewage and waste.
<b>Vaccination</b>	Treatment with a vaccine (injection) to produce immunity against a disease.

### KEY NEW KNOWLEDGE

**Spread of Disease** – Communicable diseases can be spread in 5 main ways: Air, Touch, Water, Food and Animals.

**Poverty** – This often means that a person is more likely to catch a disease and die from it than those from more affluent areas of the world.

**Diseases of Affluence** – More common in HICs, these diseases are closely related to wealth and lifestyle. Smoking and excessive drinking can both lead to disease.

**HIV/AIDS** - HIV is a major health issue and has claimed more than 32 million lives. However, access to effective HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care, means people living with HIV lead long and healthy lives.

There were approximately 37.9 million people living with HIV at the end of 2018

**Ebola** – The 2014 outbreak of the virus saw cases in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in West Africa. Two and a half years after the first case was discovered, the outbreak ended with more than 28,600 cases and 11,325 deaths.

### Ebola outbreak

An outbreak of the deadly Ebola virus has killed at least 59 people in Guinea. Ebola is spread by close contact and kills between 25 and 90 percent of victims; there is no cure or vaccine.

**Ebola virus' typical path through a human being**

<b>First symptoms</b>			<b>Final stages</b>
<b>Day 7-9</b>	<b>Day 10</b>	<b>Day 11</b>	<b>Day 12</b>
Headache, fatigue, fever, muscle soreness	Sudden high fever, vomiting blood, passive behavior	Bruising, brain damage, bleeding from nose, mouth, eyes, anus	Loss of consciousness, seizures, massive internal bleeding, death

© 2014 MCT  
Source: U.S. Centers for Disease and Control, BBC  
Graphic: Melina Yingling

### DIG DEEPER QUESTIONS

How are diseases distributed around the world?  
 Are diseases still as deadly today as they were in the past?  
 Is Ebola the new Black Death?  
 How can the world prevent the spread of disease?

**Extended Learning Questions**

How might level of economic development determine the mortality rate of some diseases?  
 How might globalisation contribute to the spread and treatment of disease?