Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		2



### GCE AS/A level

1626/01

## **HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE**

**Unit 6: Understanding Common Illnesses, Diseases and Disorders** 

P.M. FRIDAY, 17 January 2014

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only			
Question	Mark Awarded		
1.	25		
2.	25		
3.	25		
4.	25		
Total	100		

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid. Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page. Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each question carries 25 marks.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and orderly, clear presentation in your answers. Assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

# Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

(a)	Defin	ne the term 'infectious disease'.	[2
(b)	(i)	Identify <b>one</b> example of safe behaviour as a means of controlling the spread infectious disease.	d o
	(ii)	Explain how this behaviour helps to reduce the spread of infectious disease.	[2]
(c)	(i)	Identify <b>one</b> example of a personal hygiene practice as a means of controlling spread of infectious disease.	the
	(ii)	Explain how this behaviour helps to reduce the spread of infectious disease.	[2]
(d)	(i)	Identify <b>two</b> ways in which water is managed to control the spread of infection disease.	ous [2]

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	(11)	improve the health of a population.	s to [2]
(e)		taining a clean environment is also an important aspect of controlling the spreatious disease.	d of
	(i)	State <b>one</b> cleaning technique used to reduce the spread of infectious disease.	[1]
	(ii)	Explain how this technique works.	[2]

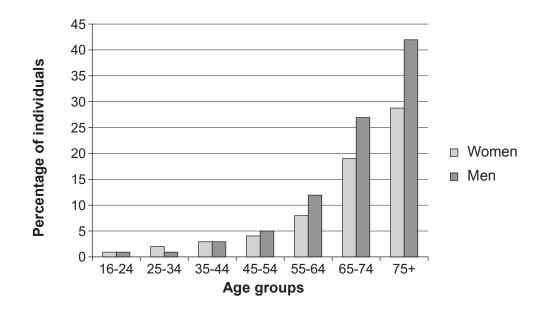
(f)	Discuss the benefits of controlling the spread of infectious disease for individuals, families and wider society.  [10]
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a) Describ	Describe how coronary artery disease (CAD) affects:			
(i) T	The structure of the arteries supplying the heart muscle.	[2]		
(ii) T	The way in which the heart and its blood supply are able to carry out the functions.			
) Identify	y <b>two</b> symptoms that may be experienced as a result of CAD.	[2]		

(c) The chart below shows the percentage of individuals in the UK being treated for heart conditions (excluding high blood pressure) by age and gender.



(1)	with age.	[3]
(ii)	Analyse how the percentage of individuals being treated for heart conditions vari between men and women.	es [3]
(ii)		
 (ii)		

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(a)	Disc	oking, drinking alcohol, lack of exercise and obesity are risk factors fol cuss how these factors might explain the patterns in the chart with refe Age	
•••••			
•••••	(ii)	Gender	[6]
•••••			
•••••			

3.	Scre	Screening tests may be carried out at different life stages.		
	(a)	Describe the purpose of a screening test.	[2]	
	(b)	Complete the following table, naming the screening tests that are offered, explaining they are carried out and the information that the tests provide:	how	

	Test	How it is carried out	What information the test provides
Before birth	(i)[1]	(ii)	(iii)
		[2]	[2]
School children	(iv)[1]	(v)	(vi)
		[2]	[2]
Adult women (not including	(vii)[1]	(viii)	(ix)
tests on or for the foetus during pregnancy)			
		[1]	[1]

(c)	Discuss how information from screening tests may be used to reduce the risks or effect of ill health in <b>two</b> different life stages. [10]
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4.	(a)	(i)	Name the causal organism for either influenza or AIDS.	[2]	
		(ii)	Describe the way in which either influenza or AIDS is transmitted be individuals.	tween [3]	
	•••••			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
	(b)	Disci infec (i)	cuss the role of lifestyle decisions in improving an individual's chances of av ctious and non-infectious diseases.  Infectious	oiding [5]	

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(c)	Assess, using relevant examples, the role of local and national strategies in encouragin and supporting healthy lifestyles. [10]	] ]
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