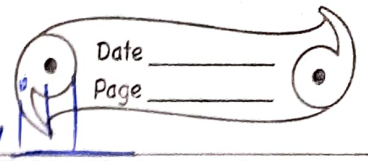


H.W  
25/11/21

Ch-9 Why do we fall,



Q1 What are vectors for a disease?

Ans In epidemiology, a disease vector is any living agent that carries and transmits an infectious pathogen to another living organism, agents regarded as vectors are organisms, such as parasites or microbes.

Q2 Which animal plays the role of vector for malaria?

Ans In the case of malaria, the vector is the anopheline mosquito and the disease-causing organism is the malaria parasite. Humans and anopheline mosquitoes are both considered to be the parasites' hosts.

~~Q2 Which animal plays the role of vector for rabies?~~

~~Q3 Ans What animal plays the role of vector for rabies?~~

Ans The wild animals that most commonly carry rabies in the United States are raccoons.

Skunks, bats, and foxes. Contact with infected bats is the leading cause of human rabies death in this country; 1 out of 10 Americans who died from rabies in the US were ~~at~~ infected by bats.

Q4 What do you understand by symptoms?

Ans A symptom is a phenomenon that is experienced by the individual affected by the disease, while a sign is a phenomenon that can be detected by someone other than the individual affected by the disease.

Q5 What is an acute disease?

Ans A few diseases occur suddenly and last for a few days.

Q6 Why does intake of penicillin not affect human cells?

Ans The result is a very fragile cell wall that bursts, killing the ~~but~~ bacterium. No harm comes to the human host because penicillin does not inhibit any biochemical process that goes on within us.