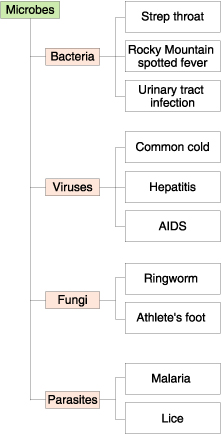
# Answers to Questions in the Workbook, Chapter 10, Communicable Disease

**Activity A MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**1. b.** A disease that can be transmitted from one person to another

* 1. **d.** All of the above
  2. **b.** Opportunistic microbes
  3. **b.** Bacteria
  4. **c.** A round bacterium that arranges itself in clusters
  5. **c.** Common cold

**Activity B FILL IN THE BLANKS**



**Activity C IDENTIFY**

**1.** P

**2.** F

**3.** P

**4.** F

**5.** P

**6.** F

**7.** F

**8.** P

**Activity D MATCHING**

**1. e**

**2. d**

**3. a**

**4. b**

**5. f**

**6. c**

**Activity E MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**1. c.** It protects us from most pathogens

**2. c.** Sneezing or coughing

**Activity F MATCHING**

**1. c**

**2. e**

**3. a**

**4. b**

**5. d**

**6. f**

**Activity G SHORT ANSWER**

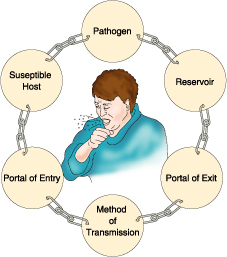
**1.** If a pathogen manages to get past the first lines of defense such as the skin and the mucous membranes and an infection results, the body activates a general immune response that helps to fight off the infection. Blood vessels around the site of the infection dilate (widen), allowing more blood flow to the area. The increased blood flow brings more oxygen and nutrients to the tissues, along with large numbers of white blood cells (leukocytes). White blood cells destroy pathogens that invade the body, either by ingesting them or secreting substances that cause them to die. The increased blood flow causes the infected area to become red, warm, swollen, and painful. Another sign observed in a person who is fighting off an infection is a high body temperature (fever). Most pathogens prefer a normal body temperature. The fever helps to destroy the pathogens and is a normal response for many infections.

**2.** The human immune system has the ability to develop specialized proteins called antibodies, which help our bodies to fight off specific microbes. A person develops antibodies following exposure to the microbe. Once the body develops antibodies following an infection, it then becomes immune to the disease. Hence, antibodies that build up in the body following an episode of measles or chickenpox are the reason most of us only get these “childhood diseases” once.

**Activity H MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. **c.** A dirty spoon
2. **d.** Intact skin

**Activity I COMPLETE THE DIAGRAM**



**Activity J MATCHING**

**1. e**

**2. a**

**3. b**

**4. c**

**5. d**

**Activity K MATCHING**

**1. f**

**2. e**

**3. d**

**4. a**

**5. b**

**6. c**

**Activity L SHORT ANSWER**

**1.** In the health care setting, people who are very old or very young, those who have poor general health, those with stress and fatigue, and those with indwelling medical devices are more at risk for getting infections than the average person. This is because they are debilitated (or else they would not be in a health care setting), and many of them are elderly.

**Activity M JUMBLED WORDS**

**1.** PATHOGENS

**2.** COLONIES

**3.** AEROBIC

**4.** FOMITE

**5.** VIRULENCE