SC.912.L.14.6	Explain the significance of genetic factors, environmental factors, and pathogenic agents to health from the perspectives of both individual and public health.	High

Public health is "the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals" (1920, C.E.A. Winslow).[1] It is concerned with threats to health based on population health analysis. The population in question can be as small as a handful of people or as large as all the inhabitants of several continents (for instance, in the case of a pandemic). The dimensions of health can encompass "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity", as defined by the United Nations' World Health Organization.[2] Public health incorporates the interdisciplinary approaches of epidemiology, biostatistics and health services. Environmental health, community health, behavioral health, health economics, public policy, insurance medicine and occupational health (respectively occupational medicine) are other important subfields.

The focus of public health intervention is to improve health and quality of life through the prevention and treatment of disease and other physical and mental health conditions, through surveillance of cases and the promotion of healthy behaviors. Promotion of hand washing and breastfeeding, delivery of vaccinations, and distribution of condoms to control the spread of sexually transmitted diseases are examples of common public health measures.

Modern public health practice requires multidisciplinary teams of professionals including physicians specializing in public health/community medicine/infectious disease, epidemiologists, biostatisticians, public health nurses, medical microbiologists, environmental health officers / public health inspectors, dental hygienists, dietitians and nutritionists, veterinarians, public health engineers, public health lawyers, sociologists, community development workers, communications experts, and others.

(Source: www.wikipedia.com).

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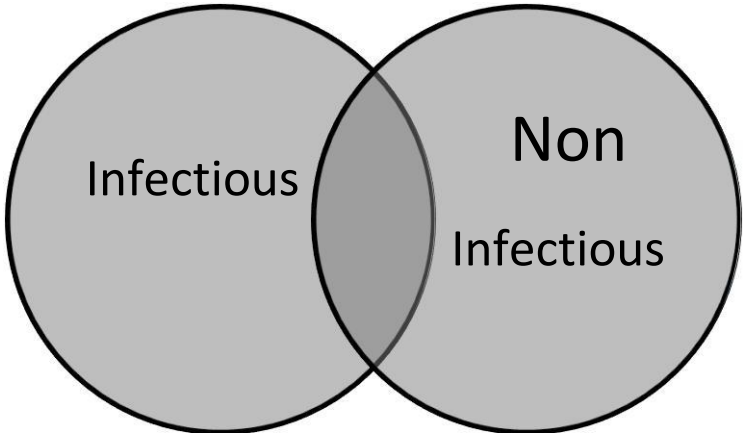
1. Draw a Venn Diagram comparing ―infectious diseases‖ and ―non infectious diseases.‖



Use an SRE for the following questions:
(S) – Statement – Restate the correct answer in a complete sentence.
(R) – Reason – Explain why you think your statement is true. Use the stem, ―This statement is true because…‖
(E) – Evidence – Cite evidence that supports your reasons. Examples: data from labs, facts, quotes, rules, examples

2. Although many types of bacteria are helpful and do not cause disease, nearly half of all human diseases are bacterial. How have better sanitation and the use of antibiotics over the last century affected death rates from bacterial infections?

A. death rates have increased
B. death rates have decreased
C. death rates have remained the same
D. death rates have increased and then decreased

Statement	
Reason	
Evidence	

3. In the 1800s, many people living in cities in the United States died of infectious diseases such as cholera; a disease caused by a bacterium that pollutes water. Cholera is no longer a major problem in the United States. What is the **most likely** reason for the elimination of cholera as a major disease?
A. Advances in medicine have led to cures for cholera.
B. People have learned the importance of washing their hands.
C. Sewage treatment plants have eliminated such pathogens from drinking water.
D. Regulations have prevented factories from dumping pollution into lakes and rivers.

Statement	
Reason	
Evidence	