

CAIE Biology A-level

Topic 10: Infectious diseases

Notes

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Bacteria and viruses are the main disease-causing pathogens in humans. Even though they both cause disease, they vary in many ways:

- **Bacteria are prokaryotic cells** meaning that they do not have a nucleus – their genetic information is stored in the form of a **circular strand of DNA** whereas **viruses consist of just nucleic acid enclosed in a protein coat** and their genetic material can take the form of **DNA or RNA**
- **Bacteria do not require a host to survive whereas viruses are entirely dependent on their hosts** and cannot survive without them
- Viruses are **significantly smaller** than bacteria
- Bacteria have a cell membrane, cell wall and cytoplasm as well as other organelles such as ribosomes, plasmids, flagellum and pili, whereas **viruses possess no such structures.**

Disease transmission

Diseases can be **infectious** or **non-infectious**. Infectious diseases are caused by **pathogens** and can spread between organisms by physical contact, through the air, or through **vectors** such as mosquitos. Non-infectious diseases, such as sickle cell anaemia and lung cancer, are not caused by pathogens and are not spread between organisms.

Infectious disease examples:

Name of disease	Type of disease	Pathogen name	How is it transmitted?	How to prevent transmission
Cholera	Bacteria	Vibrio cholerae	Water and food sources	Improve sanitation and hygiene
Malaria	Protoctist	Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium vivax, Plasmodium ovale and Plasmodium malariae	Infected female mosquitos	Reduce the number of mosquitos (e.g. by destroying their habitats) and prevent biting by using mosquito nets and insect repellent
Tuberculosis	Bacteria	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	Airborne water droplets from coughing or sneezing	Use TB vaccine; cover mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing; don't come into contact with others



HIV/AIDS	Virus	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	Sexually transmitted and in bodily fluids such as blood	Take HIV medication; use condoms; use clean needles; screen blood donations to make sure they are not HIV positive
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Tuberculosis, also known as **TB**, is an example of an infectious bacterial disease. TB is caused by a bacteria called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* which infects **phagocytes** in the lungs. The first infection is symptomless as the infected phagocytes are sealed in **tubercles** as a result of **inflammatory response** in the lungs. However, the bacteria lie **dormant** inside the tubercles as they are not destroyed by the immune system as tubercles are covered with a **thick waxy coat**. When the immune system becomes weakened, the bacteria become active again and slowly destroy the lung tissue thus leading to **breathing problems, coughing, weight loss as well as fever**. TB can potentially lead to death.

An example of a viral infection is **HIV i.e. Human Immunodeficiency Virus** which causes **AIDS**. The first symptoms of HIV include **fevers, tiredness and headaches**. After several weeks **HIV antibodies** appear in blood thus making a person HIV positive. After this period, the symptoms disappear until the **immune system becomes weakened** again thus leading to **AIDS**.

Location of diseases:

- **Malaria**- found in hot, humid countries near the equator as these areas have high numbers of mosquitoes to spread the disease.
- **HIV/AIDS**- 95% of infections are in less economically developed countries, mostly situated in sub-Saharan Africa.
- **TB**-occurs in all countries, predominantly in developing and densely populated countries.

To prevent disease, social, economic and biological factors must be considered. Diseases generally spread faster in **densely populated** and **poorly sanitized** areas. Countries with **healthcare systems** and good **education** often have less disease as people are educated on how to prevent the spread of pathogens and can access treatments and vaccines.

Antibiotics

Antibiotics can also be used to fight infection by killing the bacteria and stopping their growth. There are two types of antibiotics:

- **Bactericidal antibiotics** kill bacteria by destroying their cell wall thus causing them to burst e.g. Penicillin
- **Bacteriostatic antibiotics** which inhibit the growth of bacteria by stopping protein synthesis and production of nucleic acids so the bacteria can't grow and divide



Some bacteria become **resistant** to antibiotics as a result of **natural selection**. The bacteria which are not killed by the antibiotic possess a **selective advantage** – resistance which enables them to survive and reproduce. Therefore the allele for **antibiotic resistance** is passed onto their offspring thus creating a **resistant strain**.

Moreover, there is an ongoing **evolutionary race** between organisms and pathogens as **pathogens evolve adaptations** which enable them to survive and reproduce. For instance, the constantly changing protein coat (antigen coat) of HIV means that the virus is not recognised and destroyed by the immune system.

Resistance to antibiotics results in **antibiotic resistant bacterial infections in hospitals** such as **MRSA**. Antibiotics **do not work** in killing **viruses** because they don't have the same structure and antibiotics are made to specifically target bacteria. As well as this viruses insert themselves into the cell and replicate rapidly.

Hospitals have developed various ways of controlling the spread of antibiotic resistant infections, for example:

- New patients are screened at **arrival, isolated and treated if they are infected** to prevent the spread of bacteria between patients
- **Antibiotics are only used when needed and their course is completed to ensure that all the bacteria are destroyed** and to **minimise the selection pressure** on bacteria to prevent resistant strains from forming
- All staff must follow the code of practice which includes **strict hygiene regimes** such as **washing hands with alcohol based antibacterial gels** and wearing suitable clothing which **minimises the transmission of resistant bacteria**

