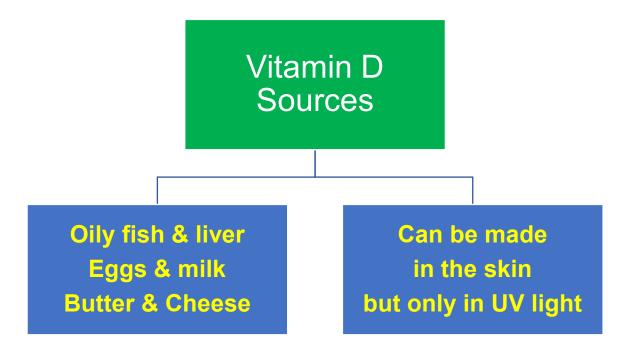
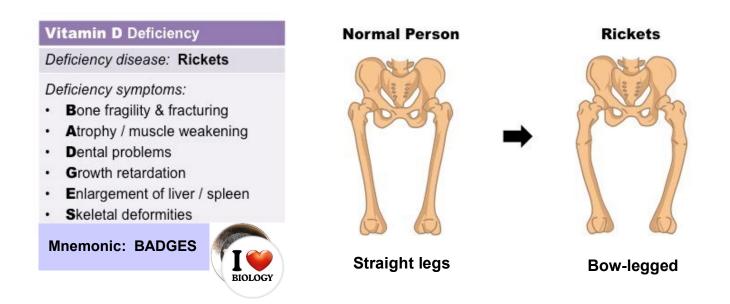
1. VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY IN HUMANS

- Insufficient vitamin D means that an insufficient amount of calcium is absorbed from the gut.
- This can lead to osteomalacia = inadequate bone mineralisation due to calcium not being reabsorbed or deposited. Bones become softer and can bend easier.
- Osteomalacia in children is called rickets.



- In winter at high latitudes, the UV intensity is too low to produce much vitamin D.
- However, the liver can store enough vitamin D during the summer to avoid a deficiency in winter.
- You can remember the symptoms of vitamin D deficiency using the mnemonic 'BADGES'.



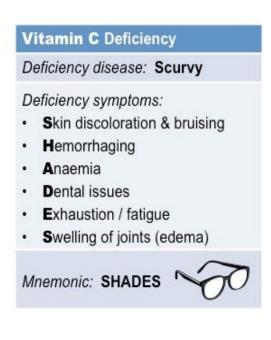
2. VITAMIN C (ASCORBIC ACID) DEFICIENCY IN MAMMALS

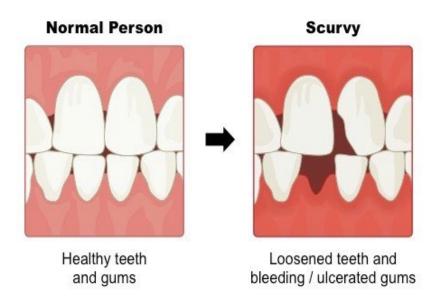
- Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) is found in citrus fruits and orange juice.
- Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) is needed to make collagen fibres.
- Collagen fibres are present in many tissues, including skin and blood vessel walls.





- A lack of vitamin C in the diet can cause scurvy.
- Humans cannot make vitamin C, so it must be provided in the diet.
- Rats and most other mammals do have the necessary enzymes to make vitamin C.
- Attempts to induce the symptoms of scurvy in rats were therefore unsuccessful.
- Humans, guinea pigs, apes and chimpanzees require vitamin C to be provided in their diet.
- You can remember the symptoms of vitamin D deficiency using the mnemonic 'SHADES'.





3. PHENYLKETONURIA (PKU)

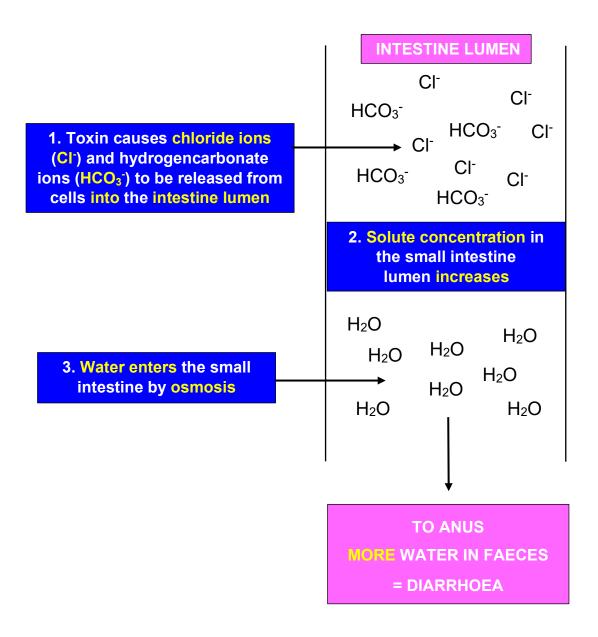
- Phenylalanine is an essential amino acid as it must be supplied in the diet.
- Excess phenylalanine is usually converted into tyrosine.
- Tyrosine is a non-essential amino acid, as it can be made from phenylalanine.
- Phenylketonuria (PKU) is a genetic disease caused by an autosomal recessive allele
- Caused by a **mutation** in the **gene** coding for the enzyme **phenylalanine hydroxylase**.



- If a person has PKU, they cannot produce phenylalanine hydroxylase.
- So, the level of phenylalanine in the blood becomes too high.
- Before birth, an infant with PKU has no symptoms, as the mother's body uses, breaks
 down or converts any excess phenylalanine.
- However, after birth, the high level of phenylalanine in the blood can cause significant health problems.
- Growth of the head and brain is reduced, causing mental retardation.
- Blood phenylalanine levels are tested soon after birth, allowing early diagnosis and treatment.
- **Treatment** for PKU is a **diet** with **low levels** of **phenylalanine** e.g. meat, fish, nuts, cheese and beans, which are still eaten in **low amounts**.
- Tyrosine supplements may also be needed if amounts in the diet are insufficient.

4. CHOLERA

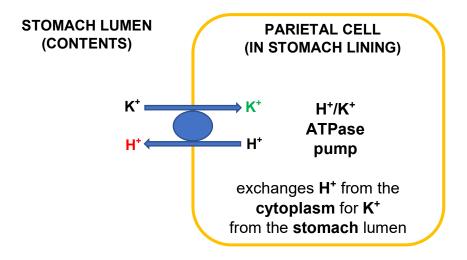
- Caused by the **bacterium** *Vibrio cholerae*, which releases a **toxin**.
- The toxin binds to a receptor on intestine cells and then enters the cell by endocytosis.



- Water is drawn from the **blood** into the intestine cells to **replace** the fluid lost.
- Death can occur due to severe dehydration.
- Treated by **oral rehydration therapy** (**ORT**), which replaces **water** and **electrolytes** (=ions/sugars/salts).

5. EXCESSIVE STOMACH ACID SECRETION

• Parietal cells in the stomach lining contain a proton pump called H+/K+ ATPase.



- This can generate an H⁺ gradient of 3 million: 1 making the stomach contents very acidic and corrosive.
- A natural mucus barrier protects the stomach lining from self-digestion.
- In some people, this mucus barrier **breaks down**, resulting in **damaged stomach lining** and **bleeding**. This is known as an **ulcer**.
- Circular muscle at the top of the stomach prevents acid reflux, so acid does not enter the oesophagus from the stomach.
- In some people, this circular muscle does not work effectively, so acid enters the oesophagus from the stomach. This is known as heartburn.
- Both conditions can be treated using proton pump inhibitors (PPIs).



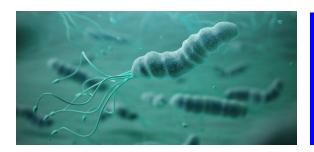
These bind irreversibly to the H⁺/K⁺ ATPase pump

Preventing H⁺ from being pumped into the stomach

6. STOMACH ULCERS

What they are and how they are caused

- Are open sores caused by digestion of the stomach lining by pepsin enzyme and hydrochloric acid.
- For many years, it was thought that stress and excessive acid secretion were the main causes of stomach ulcers.
- Now, about 80% of stomach ulcers are thought to be caused by the bacterium Helicobacter pylori.



Helicobacter pylori causes damage to the mucus lining of the stomach by:

- causing inflammation
- producing toxins and enzymes
- causing excessive acid secretion

Barry Marshall

- Barry Marshall and Robin Warren cured stomach ulcers using antibiotics that killed this bacterium.
- It took time for antibiotics to be prescribed for stomach ulcers due to fixed mindsets from doctors and drug companies. They simply did not believe that a bacterium was responsible, due to the low pH of stomach acid.
- Barry Marshall swallowed a suspension of Helicobacter pylori and was ill with acute gastritis, suggesting that this bacterium can cause acute gastritis, which in turn can cause stomach ulcers.
- He also **cured** himself using **antibiotics**.
- He had asked neither an **ethics commission** nor his wife for permission to conduct this experiment. His colleagues thought him completely insane to take a risk like that.
- However, he was still awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine about 20 years later.

How stomach ulcers are treated

- -. proton pump inhibitors to reduce stomach acid
- -. antacids to neutralize/decrease acidity
- decreased acidity allows ulcers to heal
- antibiotics for *H. pylori* infection
- stop smoking/drinking alcohol
- surgery needed with extensive gastric damage