

# Communicable and non communicable diseases

## What are communicable diseases?

- Communicable diseases are diseases that can spread from one person to another.

**Note: communicable diseases are also called:**

- Infectious diseases
- Contagious diseases
- Contagious diseases



# Example of communicable diseases

➤ Measles

➤ Diarrhoea

➤ AIDS

➤ Ebola

➤ Malaria

➤ Bilharziasis

➤ Dysentery

➤ Cholera

➤ Ringworm

➤ Polio



Crutches

# Signs of polio

- Paralysis of limbs
- Lameness



# Non communicable diseases

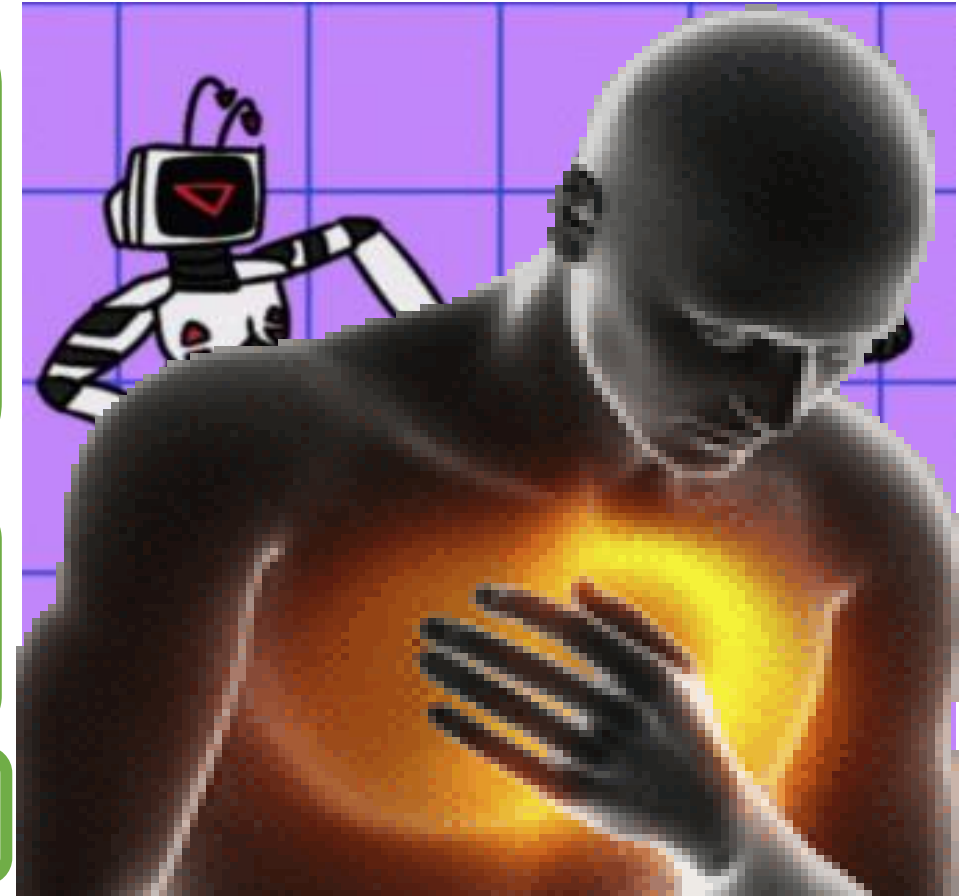
## What are noncommunicable diseases?

- Non communicable diseases are diseases that do not spread from one person to another

**Note, communicable diseases are also called:**

- None transmissible diseases
- None contagious

- None infectious





# Examples of noncommunicable diseases

Diabetes

Anemia

Kwashiorkor

Rickets

High blood pressure

Cancer

Heart attack

Sickle cells

Abnormal red blood cell



# More examples of non communicable diseases

➤ beriberi

➤ scurvy

➤ Pellagra

➤ Goitre

The above examples  
are called nutritional  
deficiency diseases

Note; all deficiency diseases are examples of non  
communicable diseases



# Diarrhoeal intestinal diseases (facal diseases )

**What are diarrhoeal diseases?**

**Are diseases that make a person to pass out watery stool.**

**Examples of diarrhoeal diseases**

➤ **Dysentery**

➤ **Diarrhoea**



➤ **Cholera**

➤ **Typhoid**



# Diarrhoea

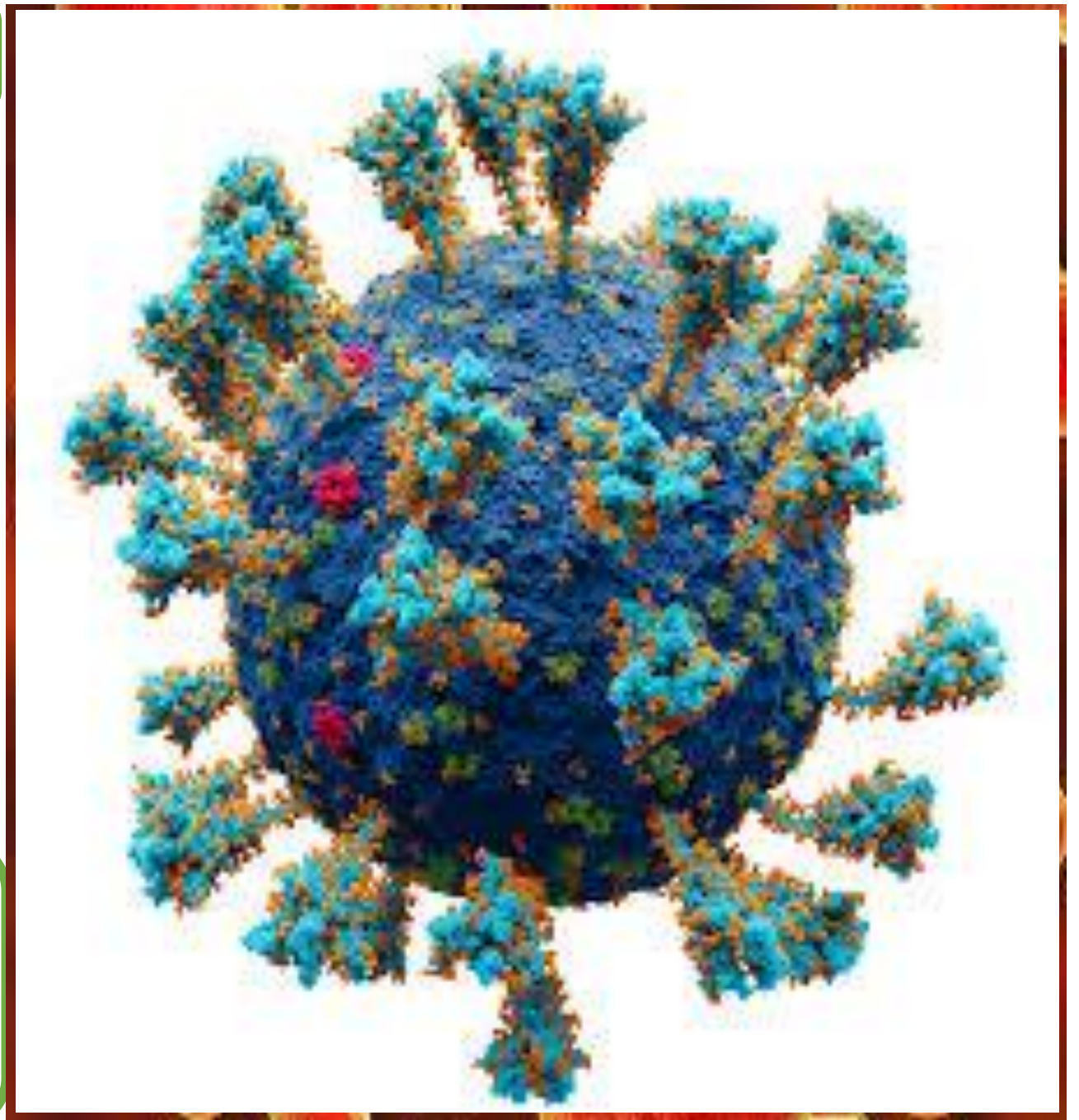
## What is diarrhoea?

- Diarrhoea is the frequent passing out watery stool.

## Causes of diarrhoea

- Bacteria
- Virus

**Note: severe diarrhoea causes dehydration**





## How diarrhoea spread

- By drinking dirty water
- By eating dirty food
- By eating with dirty hands

**Note : Cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid and dysentery spread in similar ways.**



## **Prevention of diarrhoea.**

- **Covering left over food**
- **Washing hands before eating food.**
- **Drinking clean boiled water**
- **washing hands after visiting latrine.**
- **Washing fruits before eating**



# Prevention of diarrhoea

➤ Proper dispose of  
faces in toilet

➤ Proper dispose of  
faces in latrine



# Dehydration

## What is dehydration?

Dehydration is condition when the body does not have enough water.

## Causes of dehydration.

Severe diarrhoea

Severe vomiting.





## Signs of dehydration.

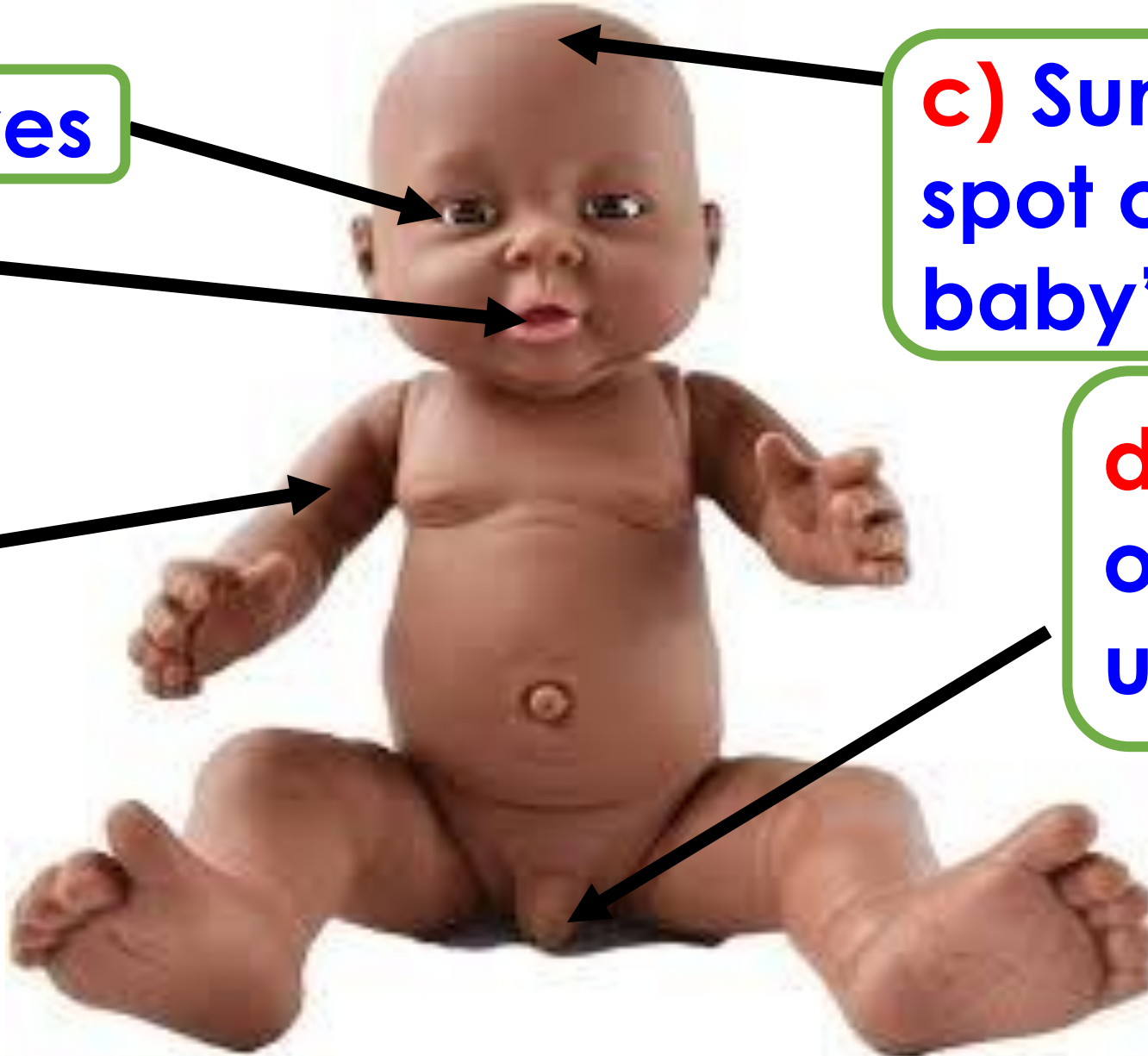
**a) Sunken eyes**

**b) Dry lips**

**c) Sunken soft spot on a baby's head**

**e) A pinch on of skin takes long to go back to its position.**

**d) Passing out little urine**



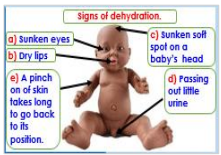
# Signs of dehydration

## a) Sunken eyes



# Signs of dehydration.

## b) Dry lips



## Signs of dehydration.

**c) Sunken soft spot on a baby's head**

**OR**

**fontanelle**





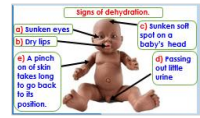
# Signs of dehydration.



## d) Passing out little urine



# Signs of dehydration.



**e) A pinch on of skin takes long to go back to its position.**



# Treatment for dehydration

**(a)** By giving the victim ORS

**(b)** By giving the victim fruit juice

**(c)** By giving the victim water

**(d)** By giving the victim soup

**(e)** By giving the victim milk



# SOLUTES, SOLVENTS AND SOLUTION

## ➤ What is a solute?

- A solute is a substance that can dissolve in a liquid.

## Examples of solutes

- Salt
- Sugar
- Glucose
- Powdered milk





# What is a solvent?

➤ Is a substance that dissolve a solute

## Examples of solvents

➤ Water

➤ Paraffin

➤ Soda



Why is water called a universal solvent ?

➤ Water dissolve all solutes.

Why does sugar disappear in tea?

➤ Sugar is soluble in tea

# Questions to enjoy

**1. Write ORS in full.**

➤ **Oral Rehydration solution.**

**2. What body condition is treated using ORS?**

➤ **Dehydration**



**3.Name two solutes  
used in making ORS at  
home .**

➤ **Salts**

➤ **Sugar**

**3.Name the solvent  
used in making ORS.**

➤ **Water**



# How to prepare ORS from a packet

4

Mix the  
solution and  
taste them  
give to the  
patient





## **How to prepare ORS from a packet (summary)**

**Wash your hands with clean water and soap.**

**Measure one litre of clean boiled water in a clean container**

**Open one packet of ORS into Water**

**Mix the solution**

**Taste the solution**

**Give the solution to the patient**

# How to prepare ORS from salt, sugar and water

5

Taste the  
solution and  
give to a  
dehydrate  
d person.



# How to prepare ORS using Salts, Sugar and Water. (Local Way of preparing ORS) (summary)

Wash your hands with clean water and soap.

Measure one litre of clean boiled water in a clean container

Measure one level tea spoon of salt and 8 level tea spoon of sugar in water

Stir to dissolve sugar and salt

Taste the solution and give to a dehydrated person.

**Write the following in full**

**ORS**

➤ **Oral Rehydration solution**

**SSS**

➤ **Salt sugar solution**



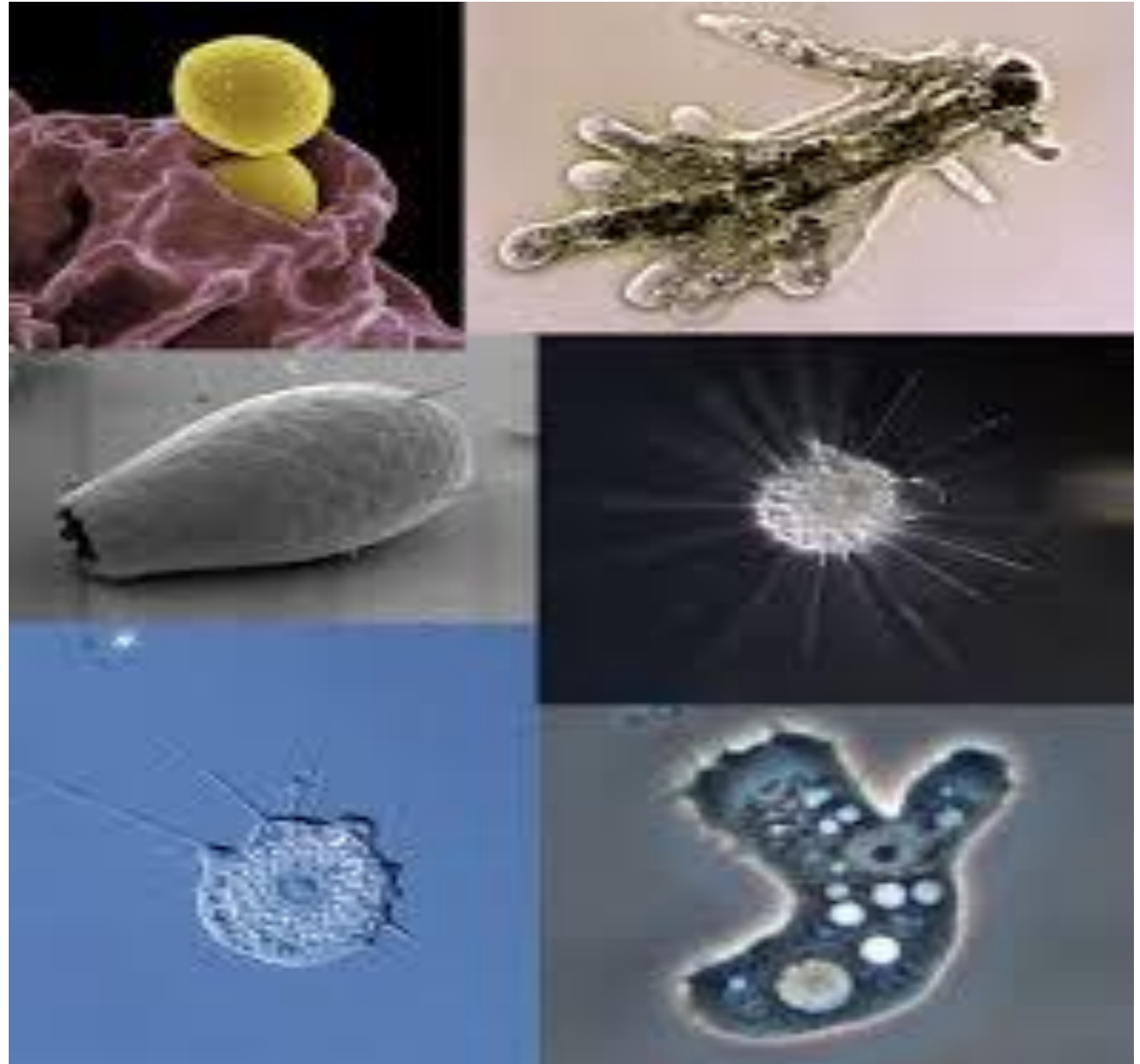
# Dysentery

## What is dysentery?

- Diarrhoea is the frequent passing out bloody stool.

## Causes of dysentery

- Bacteria
- Amoeba



# Kinds of Dysentery

## What is dysentery?

- Amoebic dysentery
- Bacillary dysentery

## How dysentery spread

- By drinking dirty water
- By eating dirty food
- By eating with dirty hands



# Signs and symptoms of dysentery

- **Bloody stool**
- **Pin in the abdomen**
- **Loss of appetite**
- **Dehydration**



# Prevention of dysentery

- Proper disposal of faeces
- By putting rubbish in the rubbish pit
- By washing hands before eating
- By washing fruits before eating
- By washing hands after visiting the toilet





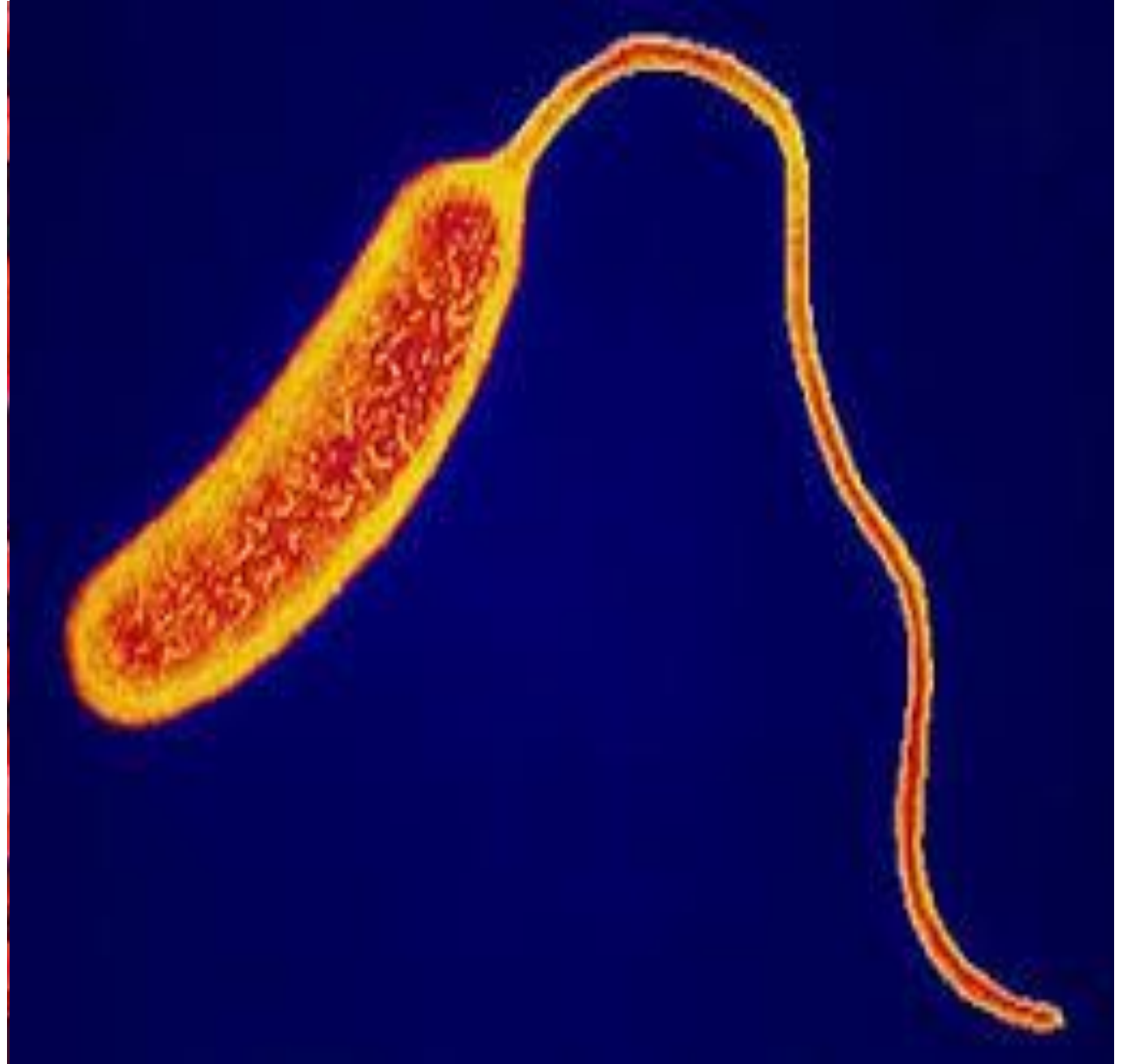
# Cholera

**What causes cholera?**

➤ **Bacteria**

**Name the bacteria  
which causes  
cholera?**

➤ **Vibrio Cholera**



## How cholera spread

- By drinking dirty water
- By eating dirty food
- By eating with dirty hands

**Note : Cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid and dysentery spread in similar ways.**



# Signs and symptoms of cholera

➤ Vomiting

➤ Diarrhoea

➤ Dehydration

➤ Body weakness



## Prevention of cholera

- Covering left over food
- Washing hands before eating food.
- Drinking clean boiled water
- washing hands after visiting latrine.
- Washing fruits before eating





# Prevention of cholera

➤ Proper dispose of  
faces in toilet

➤ Proper dispose of  
faces in latrine



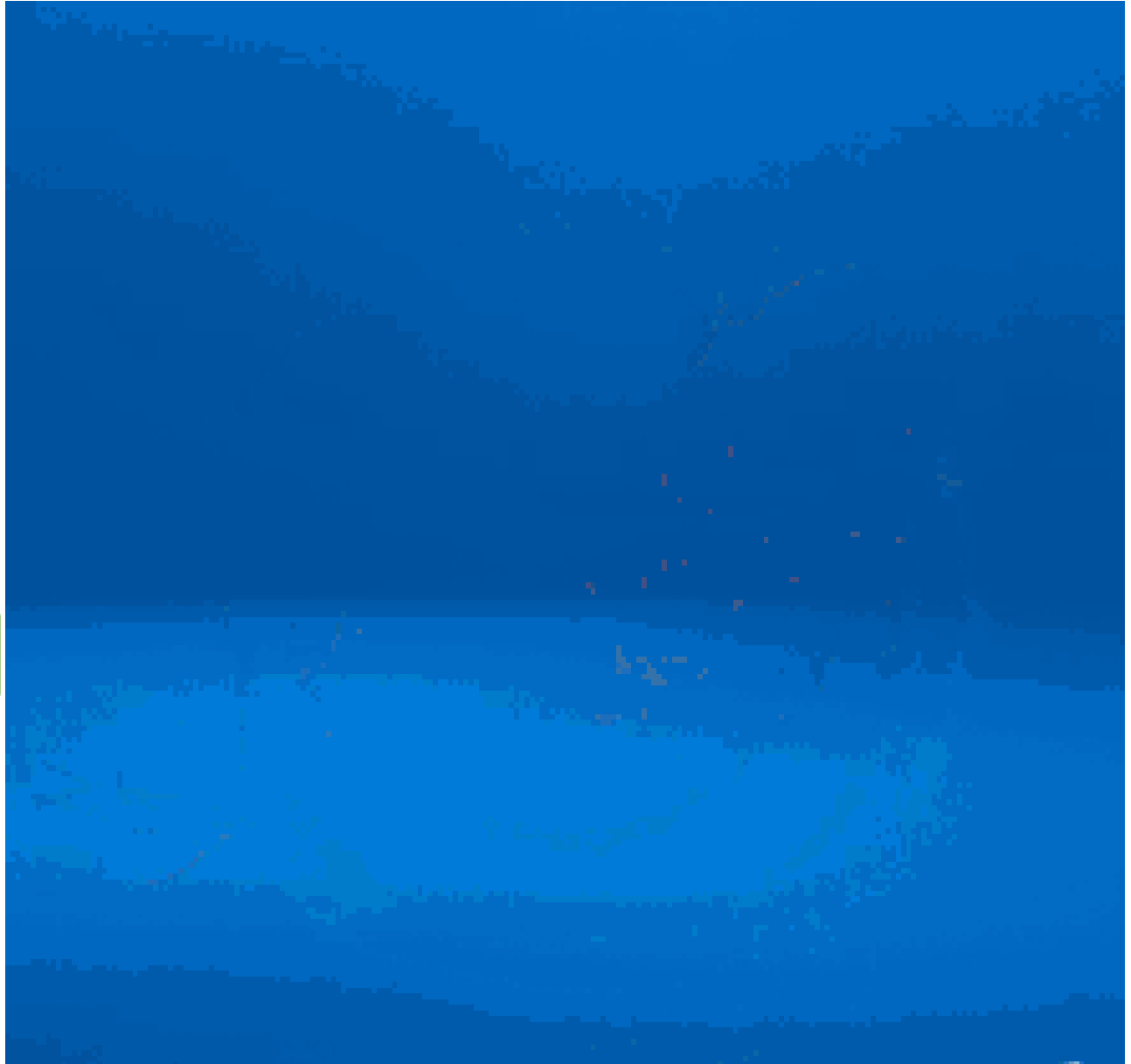
# Typhoid

**What causes typhoid?**

➤ **Bacteria**

**Which bacteria  
causes typhoid?**

➤ **Salmonella typhi**



## How typhoid spread

- By drinking dirty water
- By eating dirty food
- By eating with dirty hands

**Note : Cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid and dysentery spread in similar ways.**



# Signs and symptoms of typhoid

➤ Pain in the abdomen

➤ Fever

➤ Headache

➤ Diarrhoea

When my diarrhea is not quite finished





## Prevention of typhoid

- Covering left over food
- Washing hands before eating food.
- Drinking clean boiled water
- washing hands after visiting latrine.

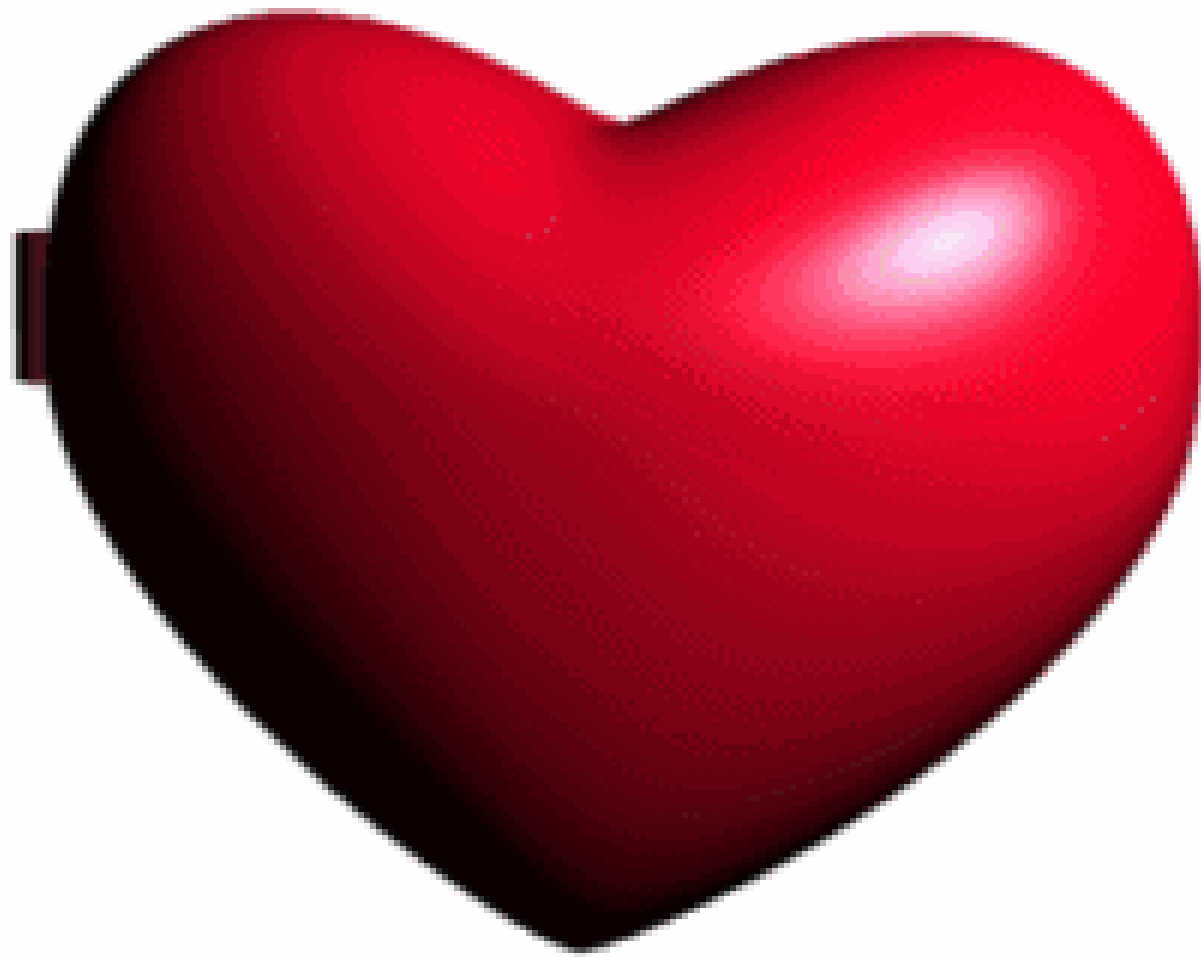


# Prevention of typhoid

➤ Proper dispose of  
faces in toilet

➤ Proper dispose of  
faces in latrine





# Examples of worms

- Hookworms
- Roundworms
- Tapeworms
- Pinworms also called Threadworms
- Whipworm
- Fluke worms
- Guinea worms



# INTESTINAL WORMS

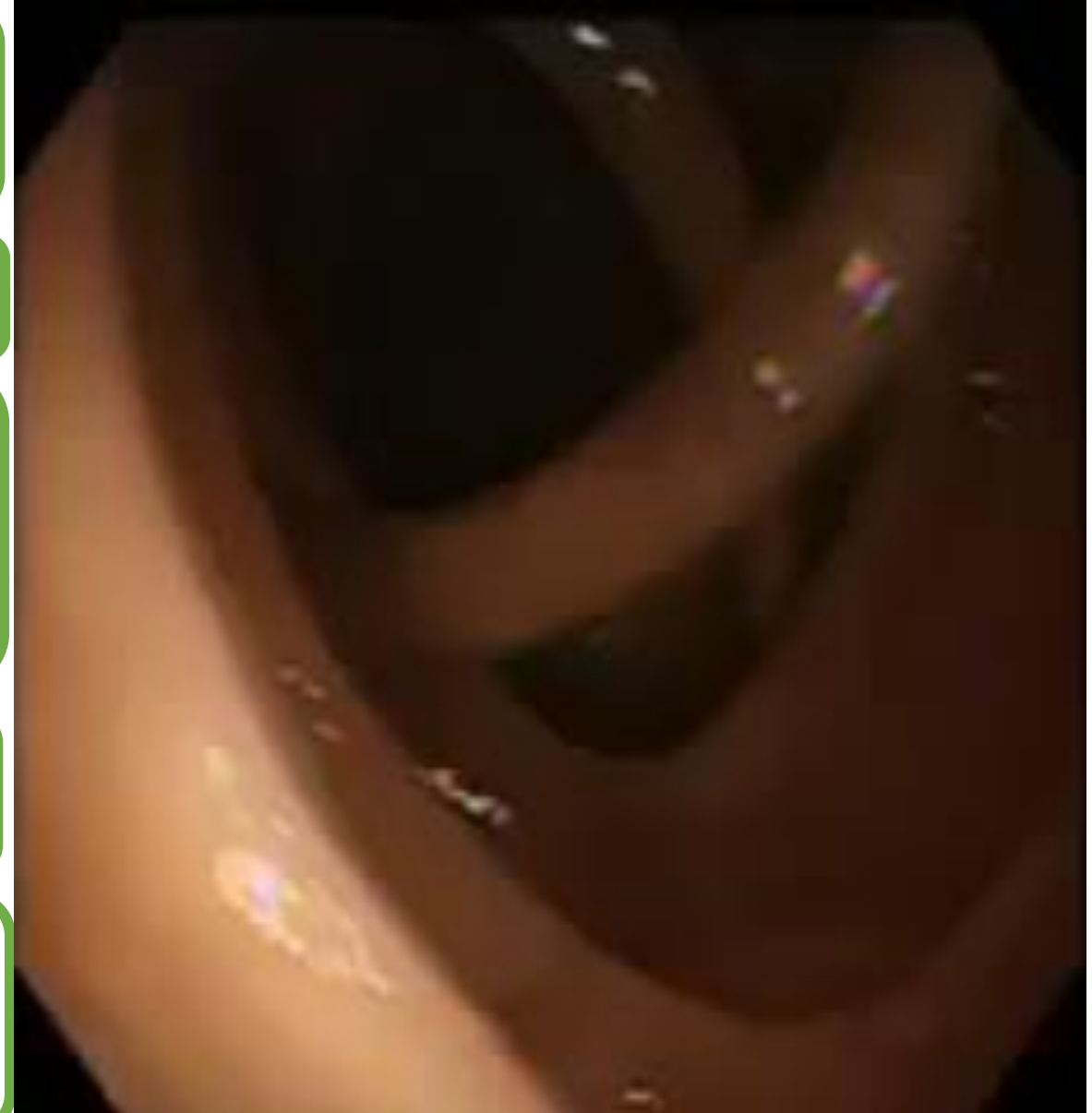
**These are internal parasites.**

**What are parasite?**

**Parasite are living things that live and get food from other organisms.**

**What is a host?**

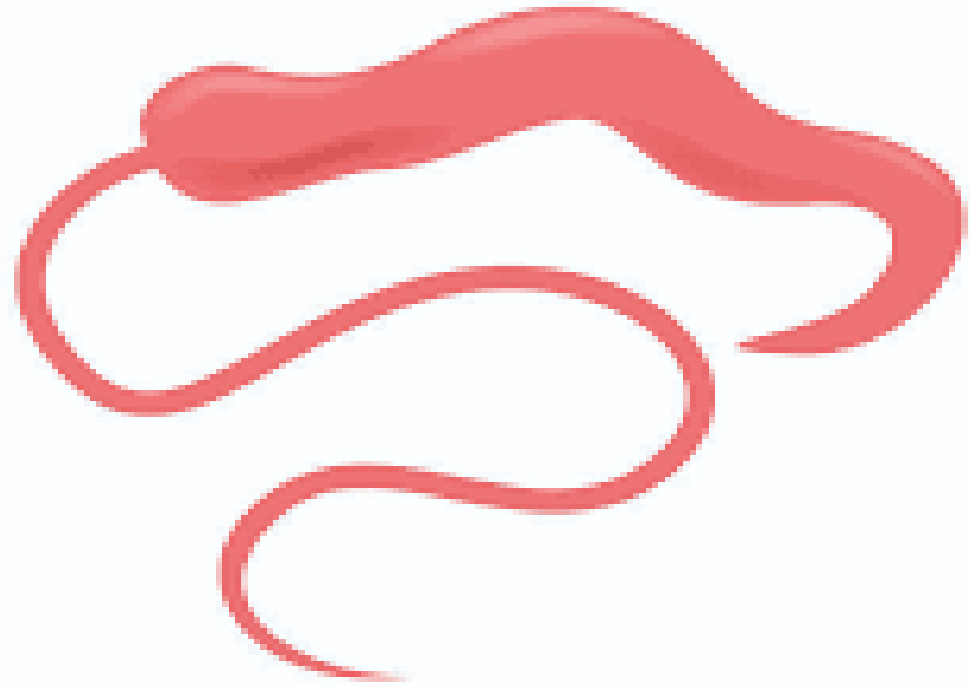
**A host is an organism on which a parasite depend.**





# Examples of intestinal worms

- Hookworms
- Roundworms
- Tapeworms
- Pinworms also called Threadworms
- Whipworm



WHIPWORM

# Hookworms

They are  
8-13mm  
long



- Hookworms live in the small intestines where they hook themselves in the walls of the intestine with their hooks mouth and feed on blood.
- The female lays egg which passes out in stool
- The eggs hatch in water or wet soil and enter in the body through bare feet especially around the ankle.
- They enter the blood stream and are carried to the lungs.
- From the lungs they are coughed to the gullet and swallowed to the stomach and then to the small intestine where they stay.

# Hookworms

**Where do hookworms live?**

**In the small intestine**

**What do hookworms feed on?**

**Blood**



**How do hookworms enter our body?**

**Through bare feet**

**How are hookworms dangerous in our body?**

**They cause hook worm anemia**

# Signs and symptoms of hookworm infestation

- Abdominal pain
- Loss of weight
- Body weakness
- Diarrhoea
- Pale gum



## Prevention of hookworms

By wearing shoes when walking in dirty places

By washing hands after using latrine



# Roundworms



# Roundworms (Ascari worms)

➤ They are about 15-35cm long

➤ They live in small intestine

➤ They feed on digested food

## How do children get roundworms

➤ In contaminated food

➤ Dirt around houses

➤ In the garden

➤ They get roundworm eggs from dirty fingernails



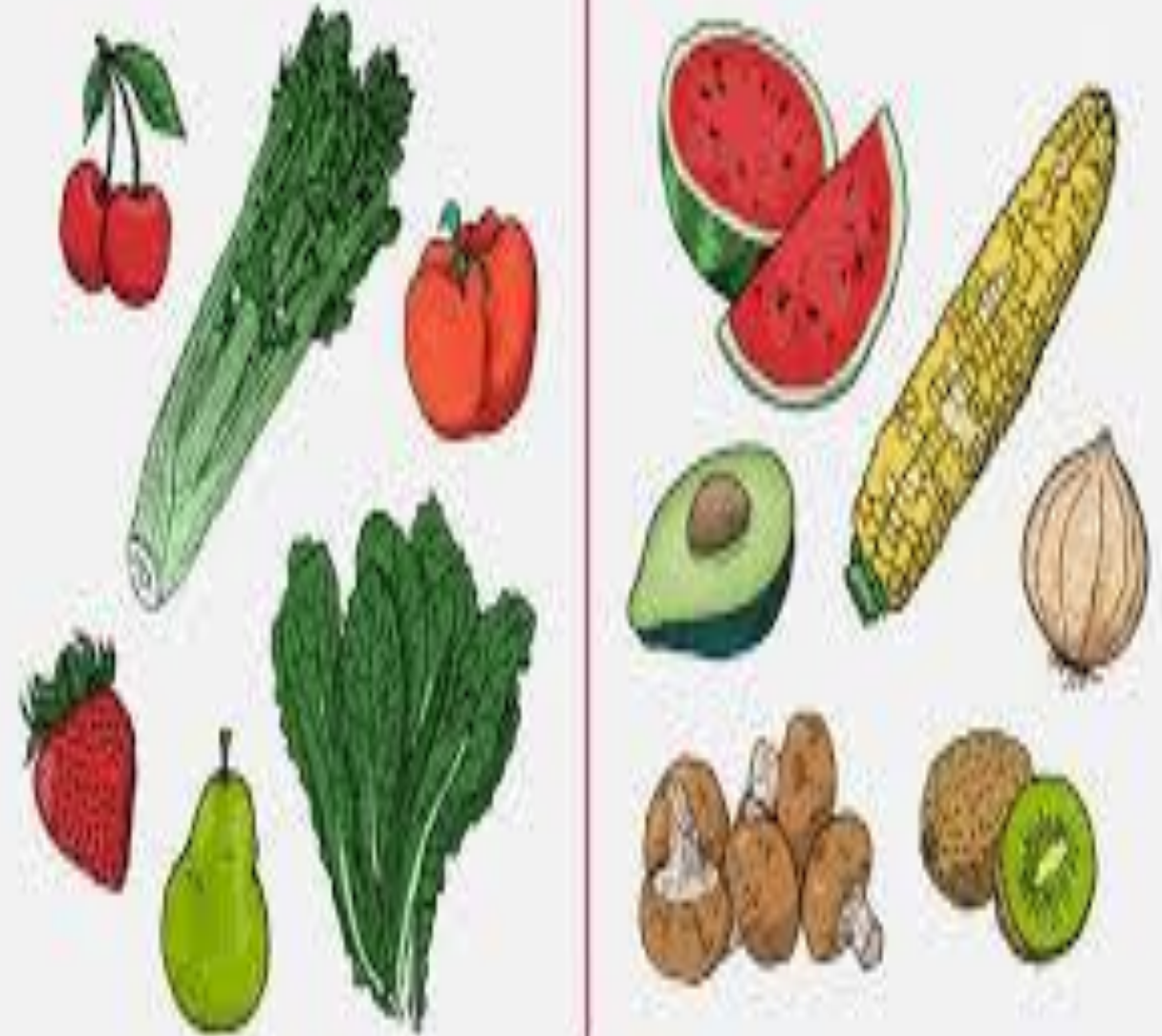
# How do round worms enter our body

➤ Through eating dirty fruits

➤ Through eating raw vegetables

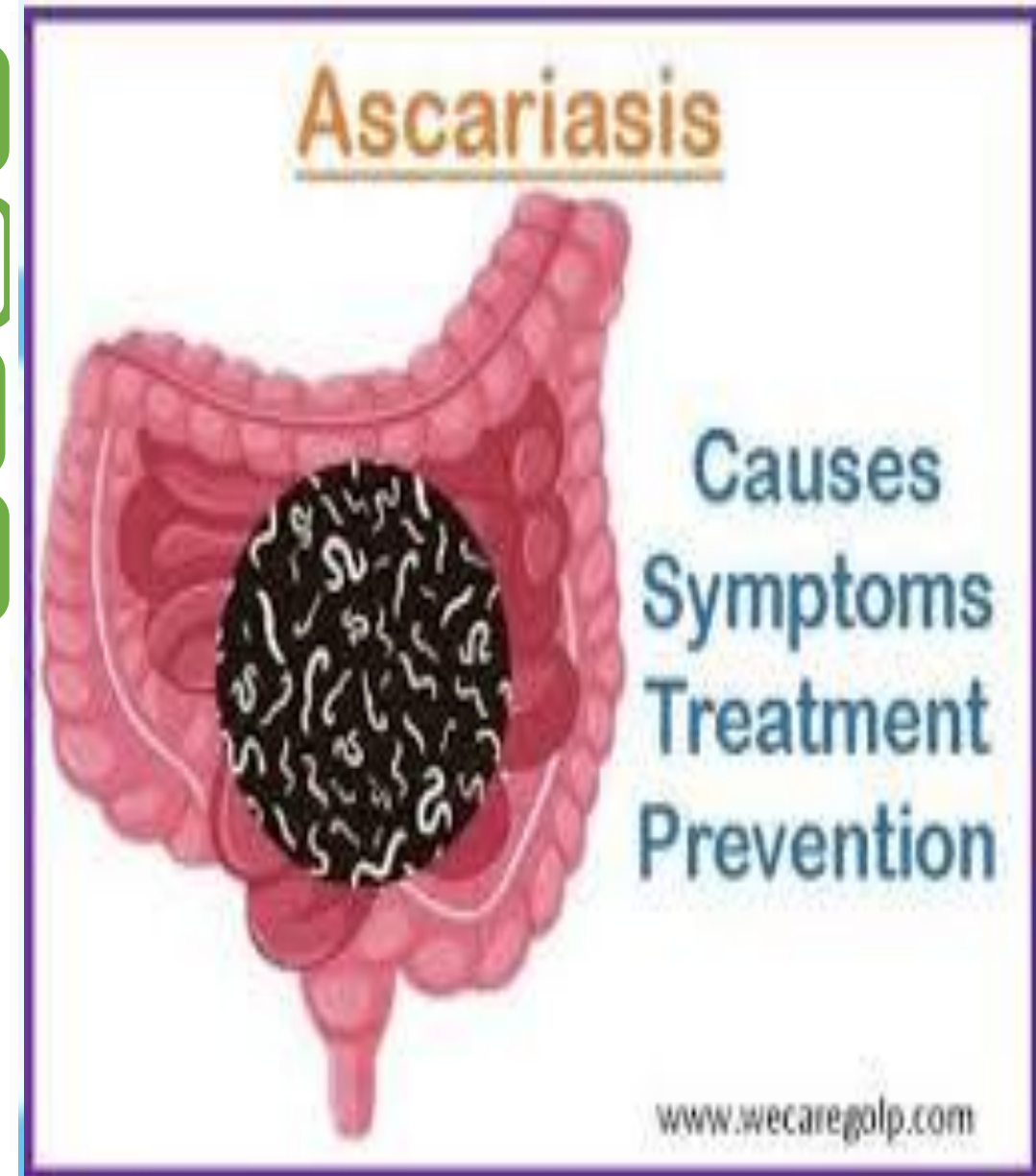
## What do roundworms feed on?

➤ Digested food



# How are roundworms dangerous in our body

- They block the intestine
- They cause diarrhoea
- They cause constipation
- They cause ascariasis





# Signs and symptoms of roundworm infestation

❖ Pain in the abdomen

❖ Fever

❖ Diarrhoea

❖ Restlessness

❖ Grinding of the teeth  
in children





# Prevention of roundworms

- Wash hands before eating food.
- Do not play in dirty places
- Do not share plates
- Wash fruits before eating
- Wash hands after using the toilet
- Trim your fingernails



# Tapeworms



# Tapeworms

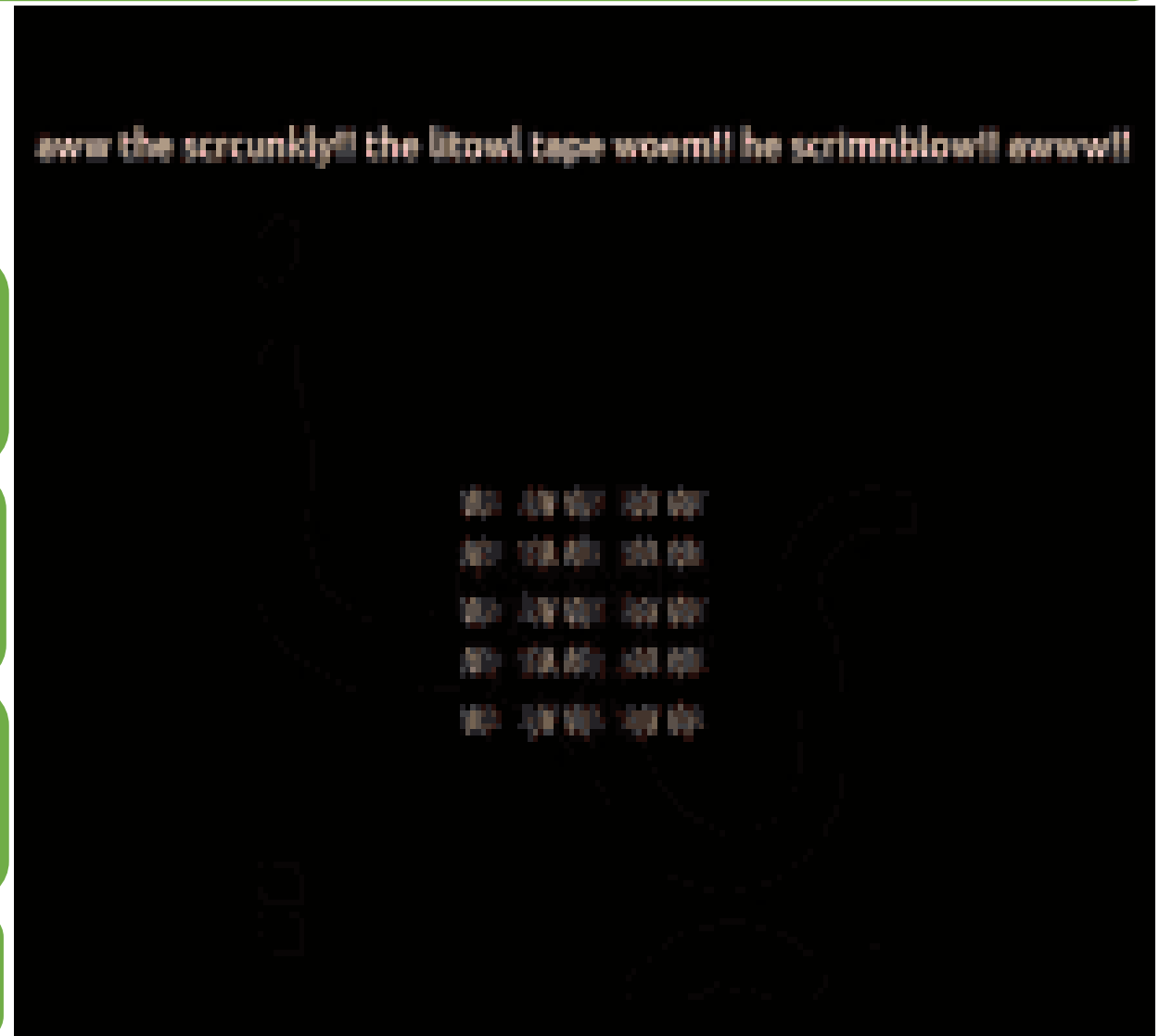
- They are about 10m long

**How do tapeworms enter our body?**

- By eating undercooked beef
- By eating undercooked pork

**Where do tapeworms live in our body?**

- Small intestine



## Note

They hook themselves on the walls of the small intestine and suck **digested food**.

**What do tapeworms feed on?**

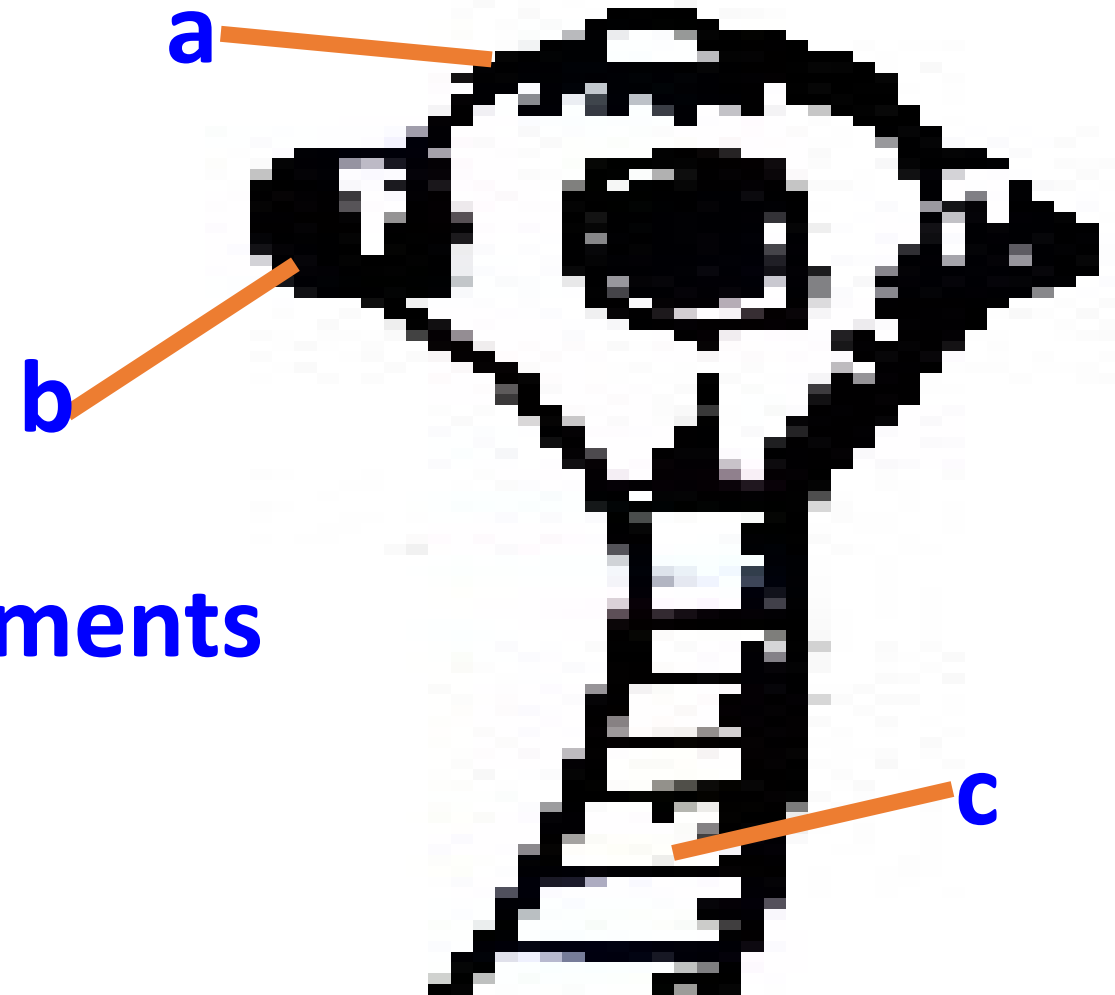
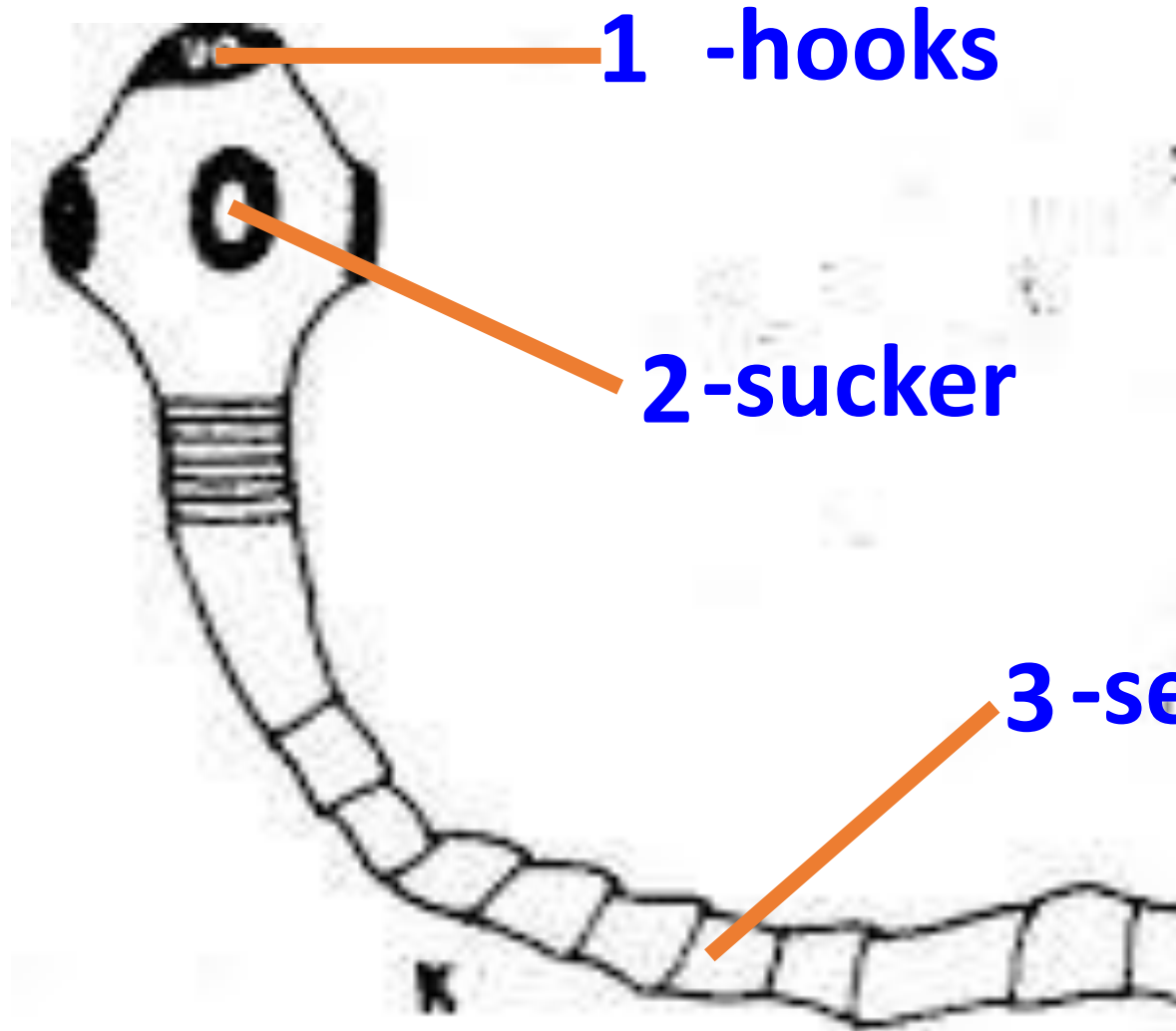
➤ **Digested food**

- When a tapeworm is mature, they shed their last segments containing thousands of eggs which are passed out in stool.
- The mature eggs can stay on the grass up to one year until they are eaten with grass by either a pig or a cow .
- When the eggs enter the body of a cow or pig, they go for another stage of development in the mucus.

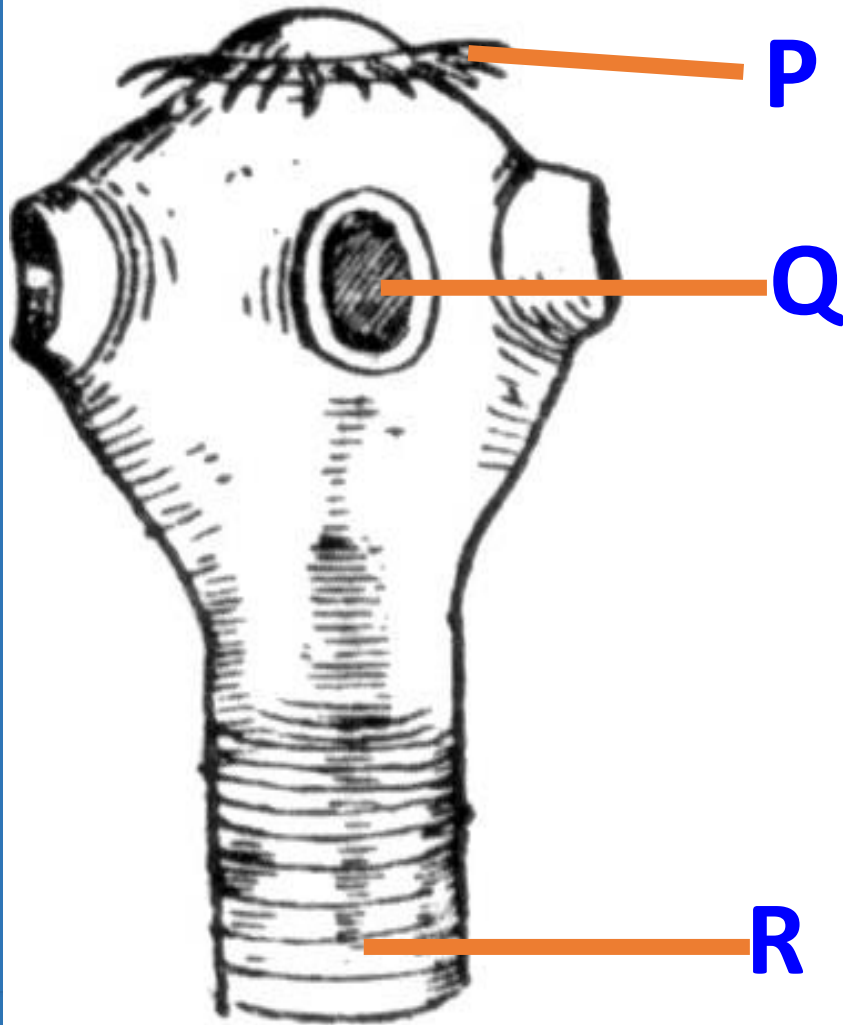


# The head of a tape worm

Name the part labelled a, b, c and d



Use the diagram below to answer questions that follow



### Questions

1. Name the part labelled P , Q and R.

**P**-hooks    **Q** -Sucker    **R** -Segments

2. Give the function of each parts above

**P** -For attachment

**Q** -For attachment

**R** -For reproduction

# Signs and symptoms of tapeworm infestation

- **Body weakness**
- **Tape worm eggs in stool.**
- **Diarrhoea (Watery stool).**

## Preventions of tapeworms

- **By eating well cooked meat**



# Pinworms



save trees

{LEARNING  
junction}

## **Pinworms / Threadworms**

- **They live in the large intestine especially in the rectum.**
- **The female comes out at night through the anus and lay eggs around the buttock**
- **This cause itching around the anus especially at night.**
- **The worm is white in colour and around 13-18mm long.**



## **Pinworms / Threadworms**

- **When an infected person scratch the itching part and later handle food or puts fingers in the mouth ,the eggs are swallowed therefore reinfecting the person .**
- **If the eggs are hatched around the anus, the worm crawls back into the large intestines**
- **However if the infected person shares edibles with someone without washing hands, the eggs are spread and the next person will swallow the eggs and become infected.**

➤ **The eggs can also contaminate:**

➤ **Beddings**

➤ **Under wears like knickers and pan**

**Note: if the above items are share with an infected person, the worm can spread.**

# Sign and symptoms of pinworms / threadworms

➤ Pain in the abdomen

➤ Lack of sleep

➤ Restlessness



# Prevention and control of pinworms / threadworms

- Wearing tight fitting clothes
- By changing under wears daily
- By changing beddings daily
- By treating all family members incase of infection
- Washing hand after using toilets
- By cleaning toilets daily
- Cutting finger nails short



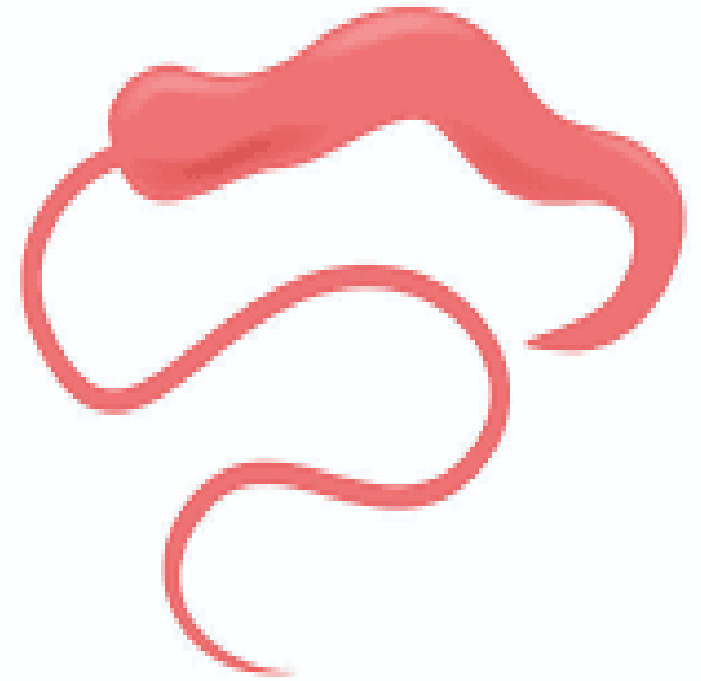
# Whipworms

They are about 35-50mm long

The head is smaller than the tail, this is why it is called whipworm.

They live in the small intestine without causing any symptoms

When mainly, they cause diarrhoea and pain in the abdomen

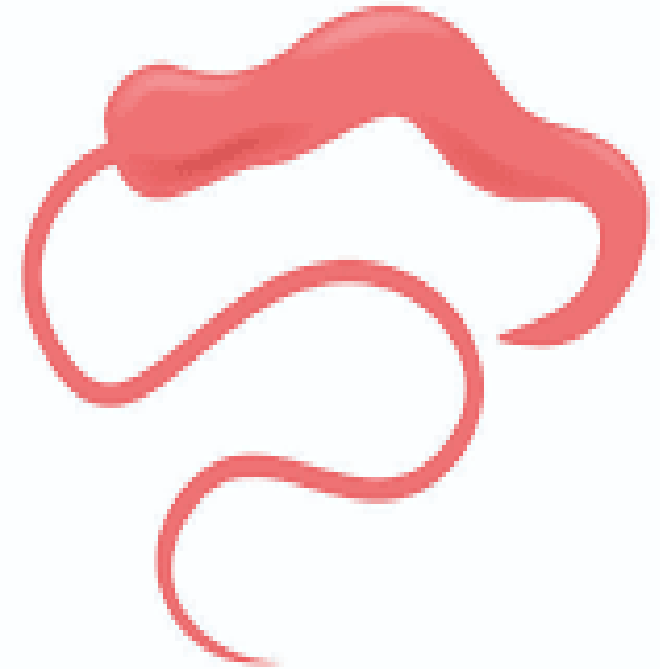


WHIPWORM

# Whipworms

The eggs pass out with stool and hatch in the soil.

They enter our body in the same way as roundworms



WHIPWORM

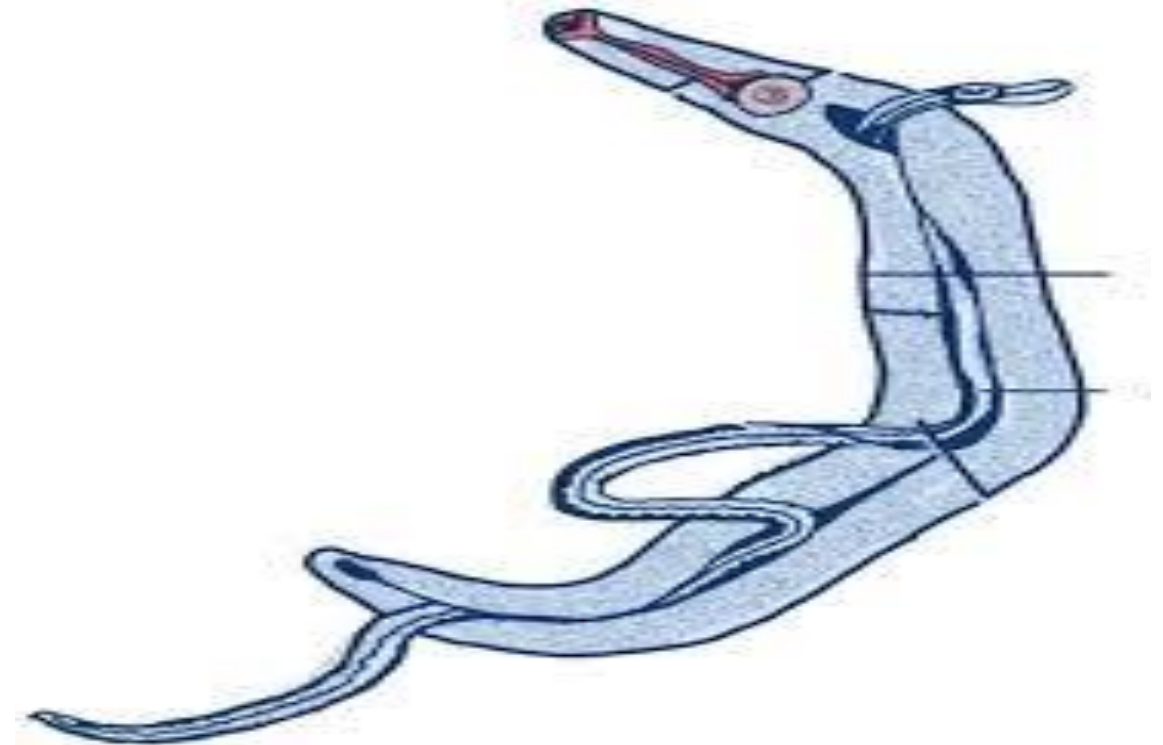


## Fluke worms

Majorly three types cause infection in human.  
These are liver fluke, blood fluke and lung fluke.



**Liver fluke**



**Blood fluke**

## Summary of worms

Type of worm	Where they live	What they feed on.
➤ Tapeworm	Small intestine	❖ Digested food
➤ Tapeworm	Small intestine	❖ Digested food
➤ Roundworms	Small intestine	❖ Digested food
➤ Hookworms	Small intestine	❖ Blood
➤ Pinworms	Large intestine	❖ Digested food
➤ Whipworms	Large intestine	❖ Tissue secretions
➤ Fluke worms	Liver	❖ Blood