



#### Solution SAQ - 16

The diarrhoea spreads through infection by contaminated food, water, drinks, hands, clothes etc. During diarrhoea frequent loose motions and vomiting leads to dehydration.

To control the dehydration during diarrhoea; Saline drip may be given intravenously to maintain fluid and electrolytes in the body. Alternatively oral rehydration Solution (ORS) may be given to the patient periodically.

#### Solution SAQ - 17

Stagnant water (of pools, ponds) in the locality is the habitat of larvae of many types of mosquitoes and they are the vector of a disease, called malaria.

Doctor confirms malaria if the patients have following symptoms: headache, nausea, muscular pain and high fever. Doctor also checks the presence of malarial parasite in the human body by blood test.

#### Solution SAQ - 18

Methods of prevention of Malaria:

- (i) Wire-gauze should be used on doors and windows of houses to prevent entry of mosquitoes.
- (ii) One should sleep under mosquito nets.
- (iii) Insect-repellents should be used to prevent mosquito-bite.
- (iv) Mosquito larvae can be killed by sprinkling kerosene oil on large-sized water bodies.

#### Solution SAQ - 19

The person having AIDS lose the power of fighting any infection.

The disease of AIDS is caused by retrovirus (a RNA virus) known as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

AIDS disease spreads among human beings in the following ways:

- (i) The AIDS usually spreads through unprotected sexual contacts with an infected person carrying AIDS virus.
- (ii) It also spreads through the transfusion of blood contaminated with an AIDS virus.
- (iii) It also spreads through the use of infected needles for injections.
- (iv) An AIDS infected mother can transmit the virus to her child during pregnancy or during birth.

#### Solution SAQ - 20

Diarrhoea is an abnormally frequent discharge of semisolid or fluid faeces. It spreads through infection by contaminated food, water, drinks, hands, clothes, bed sheets and utensils.

Symptoms of Diarrhoea:

- (i) Decreased appetite, nausea, vomiting and abdominal cramps.
- (ii) There may be blood and mucus in the stools.

Prevention:

- (i) Eatables should be covered to prevent their contamination.
- (ii) Fruits and vegetable should be properly washed before use.
- (iii) Stale food should not be consumed.

Control:

- (i) Complete bed rest should be ensured till the illness is fully controlled.
- (ii) For treating diarrhoea anti-microbial drugs and anti-diarrhoea agents should be used.

#### Solution SAQ - 21

In rabies, the patient feels restless, does excessive salivation, has a

choking feeling and finds difficulty in the intake of even liquid food. Since patient develops fear of water, the disease is called hydrophobia.

Solution SAQ - 22

Pulse Polio Programme - Pulse polio immunization programme forms the largest single day public health project. Pulse means a dose of a substance (here polio vaccine) especially when applied for a short period of time. It was conducted for the first time in 1995. The program uses oral polio vaccine or OPV. As per the National Immunization Schedule (NIS), a dose of 3 drops is given orally to the child, i.e. one dose each at 1.5, 2.5 and 3.5 month's age. Finally a booster dose is given at the age of 1.5 years. After oral administration, virus particles in the vaccine begin to live in the intestine of the human body and multiply. It leads to production of protective molecules in the intestine and the blood.

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