Survival of the Sickest Chapter 1 Quiz

1. Aran Gordon’s blood tests eventually showed that:
   1. He was infected with Malaria
   2. He had massive mounts of iron in his blood and liver
   3. He had a genetic disease that made his blood cells misshapen
   4. He had too little sugar in his blood
2. How does someone get Hemochromatosis?
   1. It is transferred by mosquitos
   2. It is through airborne infection
   3. It is genetically inherited
   4. It is due to bad life choices in diet
3. Weinberg found that:
   1. Iron helps almost all bacteria to multiply nearly unrestricted
   2. Excess sugar in the blood causes weaknesses in the capillaries
   3. Dangerous bacteria can be transferred by people coughing and sneezing
   4. Certain mosquitos were responsible for the infections
4. The bubonic plague:
   1. Killed every person that it infected
   2. Killed many but not all people that it infected
   3. Had little to no effect on the populations
   4. Had a slight effect on those that were infected
5. Who was at the highest risk of the bubonic plague?
   1. Young men
   2. Very old men
   3. Women
   4. Children
6. In chapter 1, the author references a common medical treatment in the 18th and 19th century, which was also done to George Washington was:
   1. Antibiotics
   2. Blood letting and bleeding
   3. Taking anti venoms
   4. Taking extra vitamins and home remedies
7. Which of the following statements is correct according to chapter 1?
   1. If you have hemochromatosis, there is no known treatment or method of caring for it
   2. Bacteria and diseases do not require iron to survive and reproduce
   3. At the time of the middle ages, hemochromatosis was a major pandemic that killed 1/3 of the European population
   4. During the bubonic plague, those with hemochromatosis were very likely to survive