

## AQA GCSE Topic 2 Organisation: Health & Disease Key Words

<b>Key Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Health	The state of physical and mental wellbeing
Communicable diseases	Diseases that can spread between people or between animals and people. These can be caused by bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi e.g. measles and malaria
Non-communicable diseases	Disease that can't be spread between people or between animals and people e.g. asthma, heart disease, cancer
Cardiovascular disease	A term used to describe diseases of the heart and blood vessels e.g. coronary heart disease
Coronary arteries	The arteries that supply blood to the heart itself
Coronary heart disease	When the coronary arteries get blocked by fatty deposits. The arteries narrow so there is a lack of blood and therefore oxygen to the heart muscle. This can cause a heart attack
Stents	One way to treat cardiovascular disease. Stents are wire mesh tubes that can be inserted into arteries to widen them (useful treatment for coronary heart disease) to increase blood flow to the heart muscle
Statins	One way to treat cardiovascular disease. Statins are drugs that can reduce the amount of the bad cholesterol (LDL) found in the blood stream. This can slow down the formation of fatty deposits in coronary heart disease
Artificial hearts	One way to treat cardiovascular disease. Artificial hearts are mechanical devices that pump blood. They are normally used temporarily until a suitable donor heart can be found e.g. if the patient has heart failure
Replacement heart valves	One way to treat cardiovascular disease. Severe valve damage can be treated by replacement valves. Valves can be damaged by heart attacks, infection, old age
Biological valves	Replacement valves taken from humans or other mammals
Mechanical valves	Replacement valves that are man-made
Artificial blood	A salt or saline solution used as a blood substitute if someone has lost a lot of blood. This increases the volume of blood and allows the heart to pump the

	remaining red blood cells around the body. This may give the patient time to produce more red blood cells (if not then a blood transfusion will be needed)
Cancer	Cancer is caused by uncontrolled cell growth and division. This results in a tumour (a growth of abnormal cells)
Benign tumours	The tumour stays in one place and doesn't spread to other tissues. The tumour isn't cancerous
Malignant tumours	The tumour spreads to healthy body tissue and can form secondary tumours. These tumours are cancerous
Risk factors for cancer	<p>Lifestyle risk factors – smoking, obesity, UV exposure, viral infections</p> <p>Genetic risk factors – inheriting faulty genes e.g. mutations in the BRCA genes linked to breast and ovarian cancer</p>