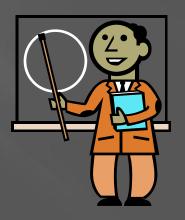
8TH GRADE UNIT ONE

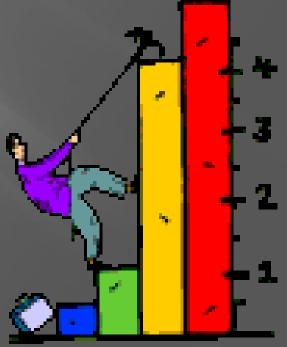
Wellness & Disease Prevention



Wellness and Disease Prevention

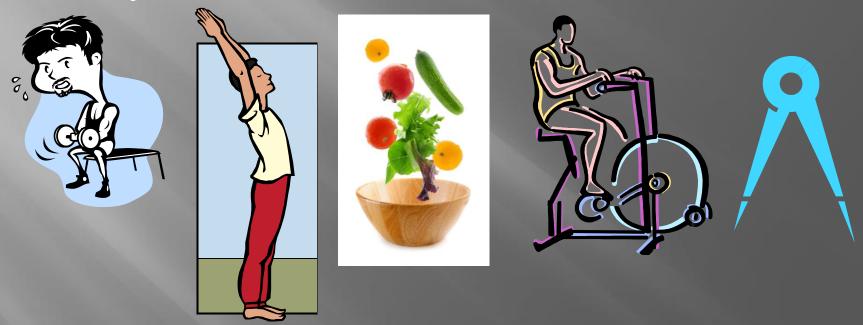
Wellness Defined

The highest level of health one can achieve or "total" health.



The Health Triangle

Physical



Weight Lifting, Flexibility, Cardiovascular Exercise, Body Composition, Nutrition

Mental health

READING

BRAIN PUSH UPS

■ SELF-ESTEEM/BODY IMAGE



Social Health



- How you get along with others.
- The state of your relationships

Communicable Diseases

Vocabulary:

- Pathogens disease-causing organisms that can only be seen with a microscope
- Disease any condition that interferes with the proper functioning of the body or mind.

Communicable Diseases

- Vocabulary continued:
 - Communicable disease- any disease that can be passed to a person, animal or object.
 - Infection is a condition that occurs when pathogens enter the body, multiply, and cause harm.

Types of Pathogens

- Viruses-smallest of all pathogens
- Bacteria- are tiny one-celled organisms. Some are helpful, some are harmful and some we coexist with.

- Fungi more complex than bacteria can cause ring-worm and Athlete's foot.
- Protozoa hydrophilic (love water), carried in mosquitoes and cause malaria and sometimes dysentery.

How Pathogen are Spread

Direct contact with others

Indirect contact with others

Contact with contaminated food and water

Contact with animals or insects – An organism, such as an insect, that transmits pathogens is called a vector.

How Pathogen are Spread

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Prevention of Pathogens Spreading

- Eat nutritious foods
- Exercise/daily physical activity
- Avoid infected people that are contagious
- Never share drinks/foods
- Do not share toothbrushes or personal hygiene items
- Wash your hands/good hygiene habits
- Avoid touching mouth, nose, eyes.
- Do not bite your finger nails.

Prevention of Pathogens Spreading

- Handle and prepare food safely.
- Wash and replace sponges, dishtowels frequently.
- Keep your environment clean.
- Empty the trash frequently.
- Keep trash cans clean.

Prevention of Pathogens Spreading

- If you are ill stay home.
- When you sneeze, cover your mouth and nose, and turn your head away from others. Wash your hands immediately.
- Follow directions for prescriptions.
- Wash hands frequently when preparing food.

The Seven Different Family Structures

- Nuclear
- Couple
- Adoptive
- Foster

- Joint-Custody
- Single-Custody
- Single-Parent

- The family is the basic unit of society, and includes two or more people brought together by blood, marriage, adoption, or a desire for mutual support.
- Some children live with their extended family, a family in which one or more parents and children live with other relatives such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins.

A nuclear family is composed of two parents and one or more children.

 Your earliest and most important relationships are with your family.

- There are many different types of families.
- The role of the individual in the family unit varies among cultures.
- Family structure in the United States has changed significantly in the last fifty years.

- Families often meet the physical, mental, emotional and social needs of their members.
 - It is important for parents to set fair limits for their children. As they grow they learn to set limits for themselves.

 Changes to family structure and circumstances happen often. Features found in strong relationships include trust, respect, patience and tolerance.

- Changes to a familial circumstances can include moving to a new city, financial problems, job loss, and illness.
- Relationships satisfy emotional needs such as the need to feel loved and to belong.

Short Answer

 Name three things you learned about HIV/AIDS from the movie "The Announcement" Know at least one communicable and a noncommunicable disease. Give details. Know the difference between communicable and non communicable.