Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

Unit 5

Medical Geography

Rural Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 30 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

The Distribution of Health

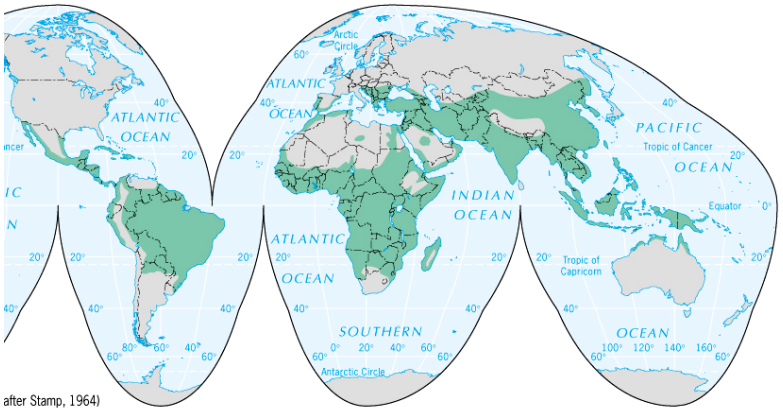
- _____ geography – the study of health in geographic context.
- _____ typically have source areas (cores), identifiable diffusion routes, and affect clusters of populations (regions).
- Regions where _____ prevails are also areas of poverty, inadequate medical services, poor sanitation, and sub-standard housing.
- _____ _____ _____ (IMR) – reflects the overall health of a society (diarrhea & malnutrition are leading killers of children worldwide); 27 countries still have IMRs > 100.
- _____ _____ _____ (CMR) – deaths b/w 1-5 yrs, still high in much of Africa & Asia; kwashiorkor = condition related to a lack of protein early in life; marasmus = inadequate protein & insufficient calories; affect millions of children – mostly in the LDCs (least developed nations).
- _____ _____ – reported as very low in areas with high IMRs and CMRs; women almost always outlive men; a person who has survived beyond childhood is likely to live well beyond life expectancy.
- "_____" of populations – 600 million people age 60 and older worldwide; the number is increasing – mostly in the MDCs (most developed nations).

The Distribution of Disease

- **There are three major types of diseases:**
  1. _____ – result from an invasion of parasites; 65% of all illnesses.
  2. _____ (degenerative) – diseases of longevity or age; long-term deterioration.
  3. _____ (inherited) – traced to genetic factors; chromosomes & genes.
- **More terms & definitions:**
  - _____ – when an outbreak affects a large number of people in a region (may be associated with a large number of deaths.
  - _____ – when the outbreak spreads around the world (e.g. influenza – 1918).
  - _____ – used to describe a disease that is particular to a region.
  - _____ – organisms (e.g. worms, insects, viruses, bacteria,…) that infect people (hosts).
  - _____ – when a population contains a large number of hosts.
  - _____ disease – when a disease is carried from one host to the next by an intermediate host; _____ disease – spread through contact, no intermediate host (vector).
  - _____ – a mechanical vector (water, food, soil,…).

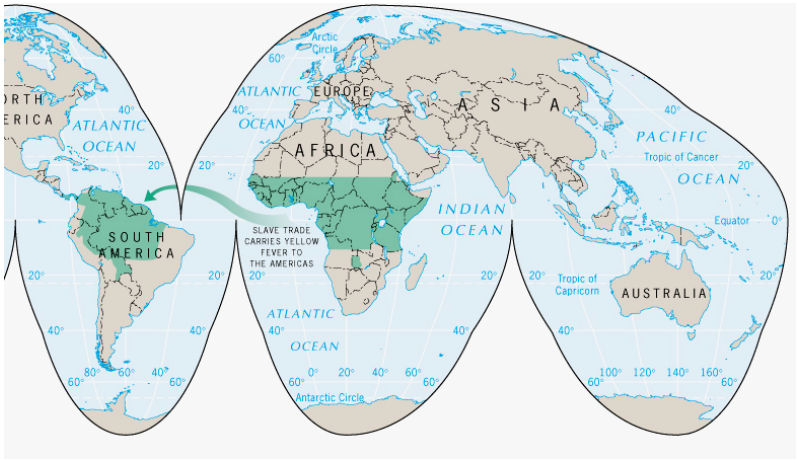
Vectored Infectious Diseases

- _____ – occurs worldwide, but not at higher latitudes; mosquitoes are the vectors; symptoms include fever, chills, reduced energy, and higher susceptibility to other diseases (kills b/w 2-3 million yearly).
- In 1955, the WHO (World Health Organization) used DDT (a pesticide) to eliminate malaria in Sri Lanka (Ceylon); DDT is carcinogenic: trade one problem with another.

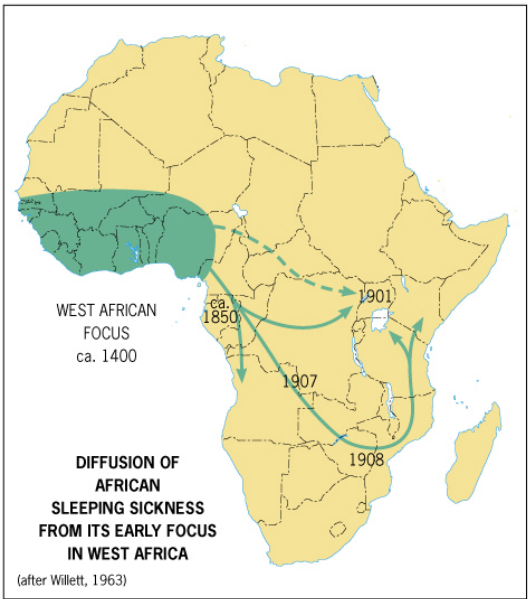


after Stamp, 1964)

Vectored Infectious Diseases (cont'd)



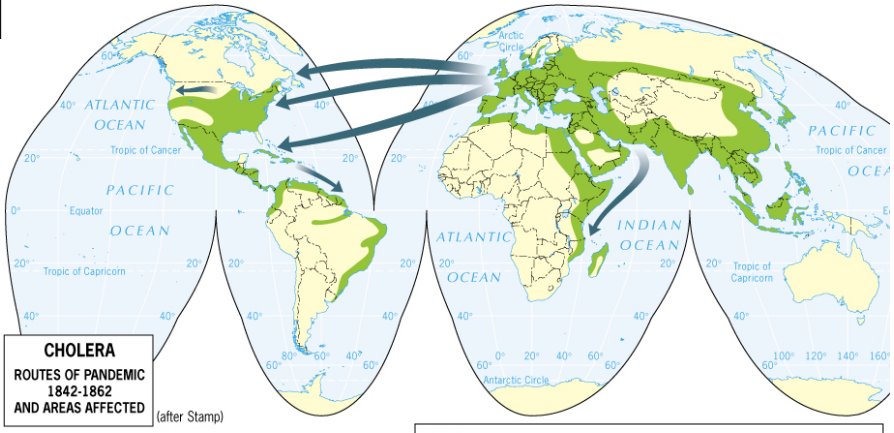
- _____ _____ – now confined to tropical & near-tropical areas; mosquitoes are the vectors; symptoms – high fever w/ aches & vomiting; can color eyes and skin yellow (jaundice).
- _____ _____ – source is in West Africa; tsetse flies are the vectors & Africa's huge wildlife population acts as a reservoir; symptoms - fever w/ swelling of lymph nodes, and swelling of limbs in some cases; inflammation can go to brain & spinal cord (lethargy).



- _____ _____ _____ - very recent; a seasonal epidemic in North America that flares up in the summer and continues into the fall; mosquitoes are the vectors; symptoms of WNV may include fever, aches, nausea,… (affects the central nervous system); 80% show no symptoms at all.

Nonvectored Infectious Diseases

- These diseases are passed by direct transmission through:
  1. bodily contact (w/o the vectors),
  2. contamination of food or water (fecal matter),
  3. contamination of the air (saliva - sneezing).
- _____ – source is often in China; transmitted from birds to pigs, from pigs to humans (but the virus survives in the air long enough to be transmitted w/o vectors); 1918 – worst pandemic in history (20-30 million died worldwide).



- _____ – source is in tropical Africa; spreads through exchange in bodily fluids; breaks down the immune system; people can carry HIV for years w/ no symptoms; 1980 – 200,000 cases; 2002 - >40 million cases.
- _____ – source is in India; symptoms include diarrhea & dehydration (death can be convulsive); hygiene prevents it (e.g. boiling water) – this fact was first discovered in England by Dr. John _____ in the 1850s; he mapped out the reported cases, and saved hundreds of lives.

Other Disease Types: Chronic & Genetic

- _____ diseases - occur over time; often concentrated in urban/industrial cores (infectious is most common in the periphery); the U.S. top four causes of death - 4) _____ diseases (5%); 3) _____ (23%); 2) _____ (23%); 1) _____ Disease (31%)
- _____ diseases - result from gene mutations or accidents to chromosomes (e.g. radiation, viruses); some examples include Down's Syndrome, galactosemia (lactose intolerance).