The following information corresponds to Chapter 10 (and parts of Chapters 1 & 2) 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**

- **Medical 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;
  - _______ = inadequate protein & insufficient calories; affect millions of children – mostly in the LDCs (least developed nations).
- _______ = condition related to a lack of protein early in life;
- _______ – 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 _______: trade one problem with another.
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).

Other Disease Types
- ___________ 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 __________ Syndrome, ___________ (lactose intolerance).