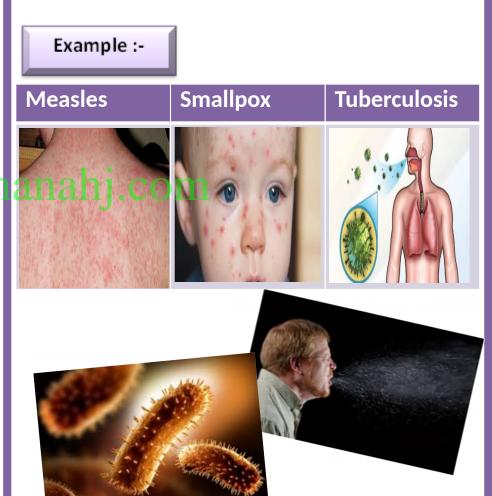
Health Sciences

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Communicable and noncommunicable diseases



communicable diseases :an infectious disease that can be passed from one person to another.



Noncommunicable diseases (NCD): are not passed from person to person.

Example:-

DIABETES

Kidney disease

Tuberculosis









Communicable Diseases (pathogens)

Bacteria



Bacteria damageSkin

infections, pneumonia, and meningitis occur, thus causing diseases for humans. Spoil open foods. Lead to tooth decay Benefits of bacteria Bacteria are spread in most areas of the human body permanently such as the upper respiratory tract, mouth, skin, and intestines without causing any disease or risk to health. Contribute to the recycling of foodstuffs so that recycling operations rely almost entirely on them. Mold produces some types of cheese, yoghurt, vinegar, and some food.

viruses



Infection is transmitted from viruses through the mouth, by eating contaminated food or by contact with an infected person, by contaminated water, or by contact with the personal tools of a sick person, the most common of which is a serious skin disease that affects the cows, Lean, and eventually die

Causes of non-communicable diseases

Lifestyle

Environmental factors

Genetics and family history



Lifestyle

The diet and lifestyle are the main factors that are thought to affect many diseases. Drug abuse, tobacco smoking and drinking alcohol in addition to not exercising may also increase the risk of certain diseases, especially later in life.

Environmental factors

Effect of air pollution on humans COM Fall in the cardiovascular system. Poisoning in many organs and tissues. Lung diseases, bronchitis, and shortness of breath.

Methods of preventing air pollution

The establishment of factory regulations obligate the use of filters for their gas residues.

Reduce the use of lead in fuel.

Ensure that fuel is properly combusted in the vehicle.

Genetics and family history

Genetic diseases are a heavy burden on all communities.