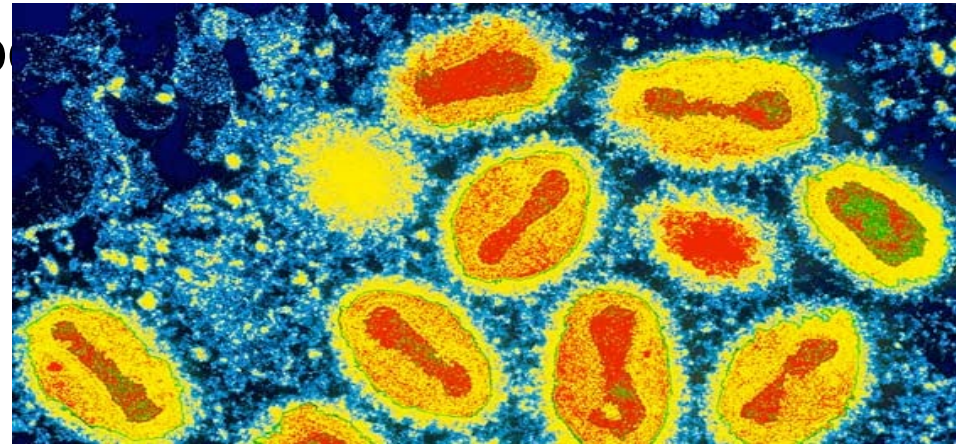


# CHAPTER 10: SOCIETY'S RESPONSE TO DISEASE

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# How Diseases affect Society

- When Europeans came to Canada they brought lots of new things like iron pots, rifles, new seeds, and disease
- Aboriginal groups were affected by smallpox, tuberculosis, and the flu
- Done by accident and on purpose
- They struggled at fighting off these diseases because their immune systems had never been exposed to these viruses before
- As a result millions died ☹️



# Effects on the Aboriginal Groups

- With so many deaths there were:
- Fewer hunters, so more people starved
- Fewer young women, so the birth rate decreased
- Many traditions and knowledge lost, as elders died

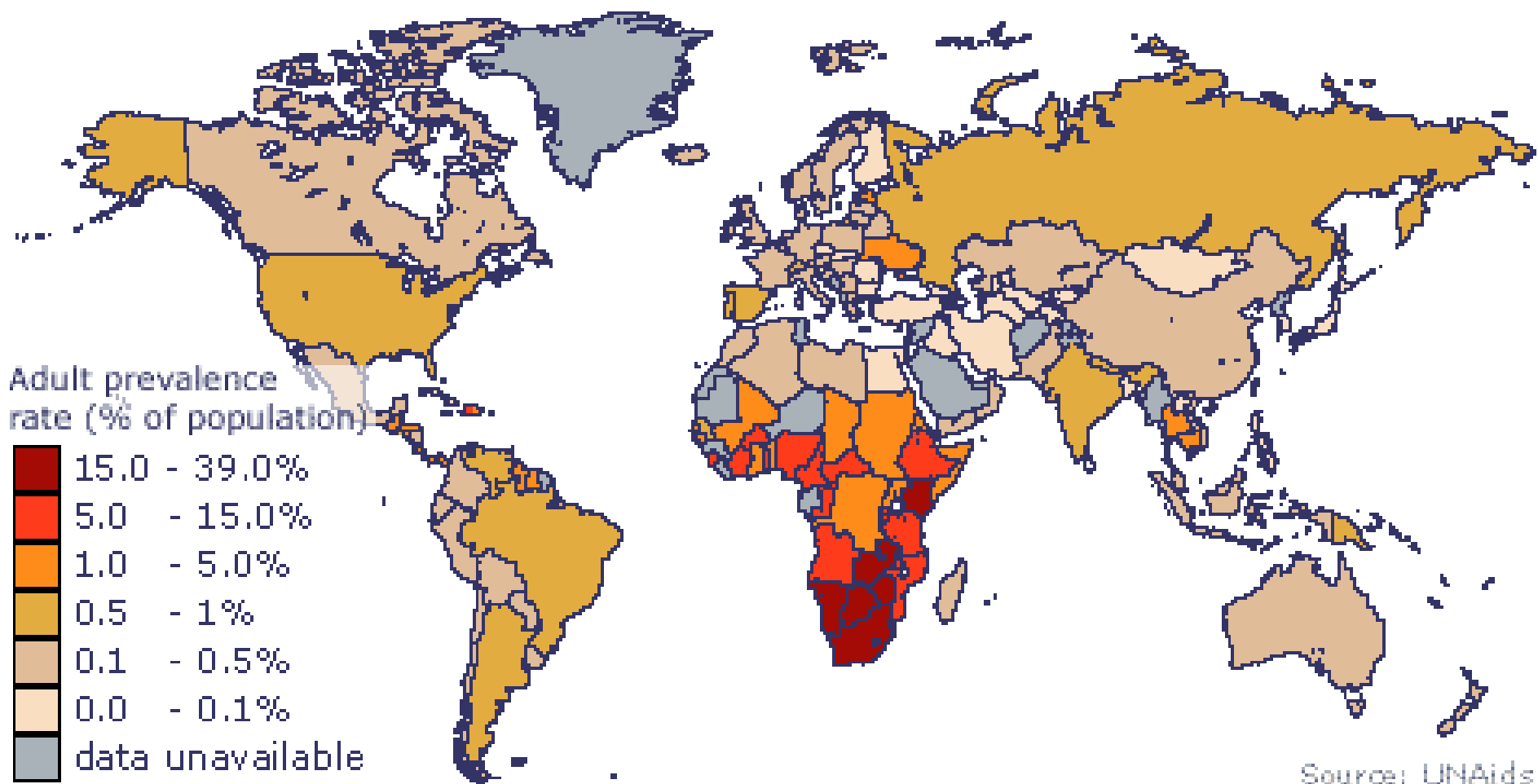


# Pandemic Disease

- is an epidemic of infectious disease that has spread through human populations across a large region; for instance multiple continents, or worldwide
- Today diseases such as AIDS are affecting African Society in a similar way
- Despite knowing what causes AIDS and what puts you at risk it is still spreading
- Pandemic diseases are often difficult to control or stop, and are often very dangerous



# AIDS Worldwide



Source: UNAids

# Epidemic Diseases

- Contagious diseases that are not very widespread. Many people in the same location are diagnosed at a similar time
- 1346-1350 Bubonic Plague Pandemic
- 1500s-1700s Tuberculosis Epidemic
- 1918 Spanish Flu Pandemic
- 1980s-present AIDS Pandemic
- 2009 Swine Flu Pandemic
  
- More information on pg. 179



# Public Health

- During the bubonic plague people had no idea what was going on and really had no way of finding out
- Disease carrying rats ran wild and sewage was dumped in the streets and nothing was done
- Eventually they figured out the connections and had city officials create departments to deal with these issues
- People became more interested in working together for the good of everyone and this became known as **public health**









# Improving Human Health

- Health programs came into Canada after WWI as a result of the Spanish Flu Pandemic
- Canadians realized they needed to rebuild the population and they never want to go through a disease like that again



# Canadian Government

- In 1919 the Canadian government established the first department of health
- Today the department is responsible for:
- Monitoring the safety of drinking water
- Checking air pollution
- Taking measures to avoid disease outbreak



# Water Quality

- Water is often tested to make sure it is safe for drinking, cooking, bathing, or swimming
- Treatment plants often use chemical such as chlorine to kill harmful bacteria in water





# Garbage Disposal



- Landfills keep garbage out of our immediate environment
- Prevent contamination of surrounding environment or water system



# Air Quality

- Tested and released to public
- There are standards of air quality that must be met
- If air quality is too poor, the department will advise people to stay indoors and avoid physical activity
- Physical activity increases your need for oxygen



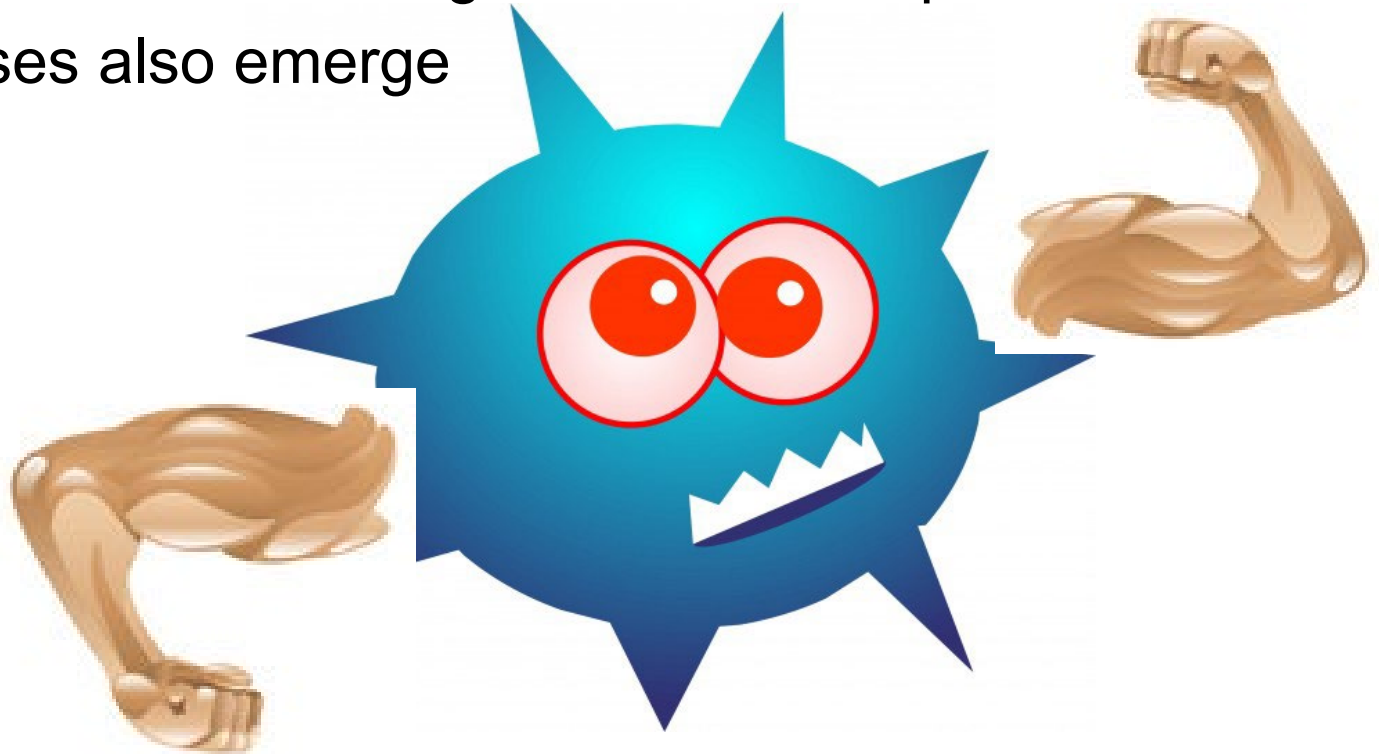
# Vaccination

- Increase people's ability to fight disease
- In Canada children are often vaccinated against many diseases at a young age
- Could also be required when you visit other countries



# Public Health and You

- Although we have discovered many ways to fight diseases they aren't really going away
- Some diseases we thought were gone have resurfaced and are resistant to the drugs created to stop them
- New diseases also emerge



# Population Growth and Overcrowding

- Overcrowding conditions increases the chances of being exposed to pathogens
- Guidelines: Reduce waste and improve personal hygiene to reduce spreading





# Migration

- Disease may be carried from country to country or town to city, could be **immigration** or **emigration**
- Guidelines: Disease monitoring keeps an eye on levels
- When levels are high they may prevent migration, or disinfect personal belongings



# Lifestyle



- Going out for social festivities – restaurant, cinema, sporting event
- Guideline: Inspection services make sure proper food handling and sanitation services are provided



# Travel



- Increase exposure to disease in other countries
- Guidelines: Receive special vaccinations before travel
- Be informed on dangers of other country – food and water sanitation







# Sexual Activity and Childbirth

- Sexual Contact results in spread of sexually transmitted infections (STI)
- Underweight babies and unhealthy mothers
- Guidelines: STI awareness programs on the rise
- More education about the effects and treatment are being provided to patients



# Health Warnings

- How do you know when there is a major health concern?
- Health authorities release warnings or advisors to alert you



# Food Recalls

- All products containing a contaminated ingredient must be removed from store shelves.
- Media will distribute this message telling the public what to do and how to avoid danger



# Boil-Water Advisory

- If test shows drinking water is unsafe health authorities warn members of the public to boil water before personal use
- Ex. Drinking, cooking, brushing teeth





# Mass Vaccinations

- When a communicable disease is spreading, health officials offer free vaccinations for those who may get the disease
- Area of controversy right now



# CHILDHOOD VACCINES

68%

SHOULD BE REQUIRED

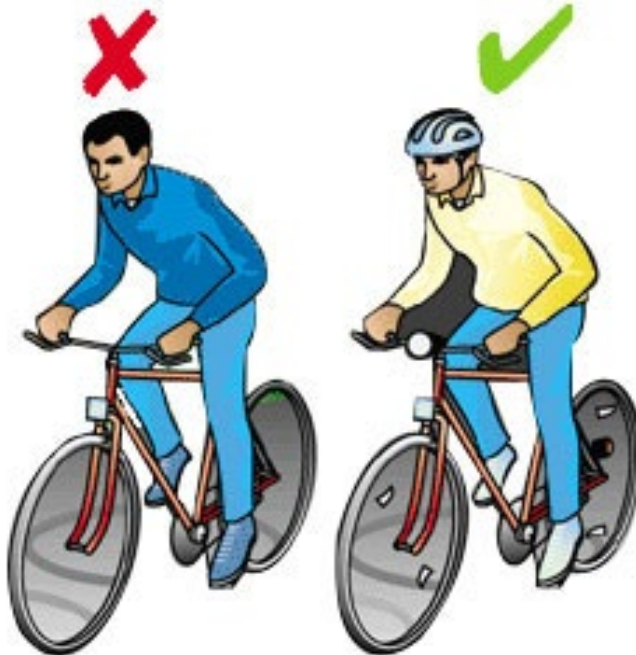
30%

PARENTS DECIDE

SOURCE: PEW RESEARCH CENTER, JAN 29

# Road Safety

- When riding a bike or in a car it is important that the necessary safety precautions are followed
- This can be the use of seatbelts, helmets, or not using a cellphone



# From the Womb to the Grave

- Public Health guidelines help promote wellness and prevent disease
- Different guidelines depending on different stages in life
- Guidelines for new mothers
- Child vaccines
- Promote healthy living through diet and exercise
- Discourage harmful activities like smoking and drinking irresponsibly





# Personal Actions

- Taking necessary steps like washing your hands, disposing of waste, and maintaining your health will not only help you but keep others healthy as well.



# Protect Yourself

- Get vaccinated
- Take care of your personal hygiene
- Keep informed about health news



# Making Life Choices

- Exercise regularly
- Eat a well balanced diet
- Avoid smoking, alcohol, and illegal drugs



# Adopting Safer Practices

- Wash your hands often
- Wear bike helmets and seatbelts
- Practice safe sex

