

P5 science classwork week four (29.June.2020)

MONDAY, 29thJUNE2020

A table showing examples of vaccines.

VACCINE	AGE	DISEASEMODE OF ADMINISTRATION	SITE	
BCG	At birth	Tuberculosis	Injection on the right upper arm	Right upper arm
Polio vaccine	At birth 6 weeks 10weeks 14 weeks	Polio	Putting drops in the mouth	Mouth
DPT HepB+Hib	6 weeks 10weeks 14 weeks	Diphtheria Pertussis(whooping cough) Tetanus Hepatitis B Heamophilus influenza type b	Injection on the left upper thigh	Left upper thigh
Measles vaccine	9month	Measles	Injection on the left upper arm	Left upper arm.

ACTIVITY

- 1 .Name two immunisable diseases immunised against at birth.
- 2.Name the vaccine for Tuberculosis.
- 3.Write DPT in full.
- 4.How is polio vaccine administered to babies?
- 5.Why is BCG given to a baby immediately at birth?

TUESDAY,30th JUNE 2020.

A table showing childhood immunisable diseases, their causes, signs,symptoms and treatment.

DISEASE	CAUSE	SIGN	SYMPTOM	TREATMENT/PREVENTION
Tuberculosis	Bacteria Drinking unboiled milk	Chronic cough Loss of weight A lot of sweating at night	Mild fever Loss of weight Pain in the chest Pain in the upper back	Treat with antibiotics Visit a health worker for treatment Isolation Eating balanced diet.
Measles	Virus	Sores in the mouth Running nose Dry cough Red eyes Rash all over the body	High temperature Itching rash Loss of appetite Weakness	Isolation Immunisation at nine months
Pertussis	Bacteria	Runny nose	A cold and	Use of antibiotics

(whooping cough)		Severe coughing Vomiting Quick deep breath through the mouth	fever at the beginning	
Diphtheria	Bacteria	Swollen neck Sore throat	Fever Difficulty in breathing	Immunisation
Tetanus	Bacteria	Stiff muscles Sudden death Baby stops suckling	Fever	Immunisation Wounds and cuts should be dressed.
Poliomyelitis	Virus	Lameness of the bones	Paralysis	Drinking boiled water Proper disposal of faeces Immunisation
Hepatitis B	Virus Water bone	Eyes turn yellow Vomiting Tiredness Dark urine Loss of appetite	Tiredness Loss of appetite	Have enough rest Take a lot of fluids e.g chicken soup or orange.
Haemophilus influenza b	Bacteria	Stiffness of the neck	Fever Body	Treat the patient in isolation.

		Vomiting	weakness	
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ACTIVITY

1. Name the disease that spreads through open cuts and wounds.
2. Which immunisable disease is spread through drinking unboiled milk?
3. Give one way of preventing measles apart from immunisation.
4. Which immunisable diseases cause lameness of bones?

WEDNESDAY, 1st JULY 2020

OTHER IMMUNISABLE DISEASES.

These are diseases which are immunised against when there is a break out

They include;

Cholera

Meningitis

Yellow fever

Small pox

Rabies

Typhus fever e.t.c

CHOLERA

It is caused by bacteria

It spread through contaminated water and food.

Food can be contaminated by house flies.

Cholera can also be spread when a sick person touches a normal one.

Signs and symptoms of cholera.

- Excess vomiting

- Excess diarrhoea
- Dehydration
- Weakness, collapse and death.

Note

What kills a person suffering from Cholera is not germs but dehydration.

ACTIVITY

1. Write down any other two immunisable diseases.
2. What causes cholera.?
3. Give one sign of cholera
4. Name the vector that contaminates uncovered food

THURSDAY, 2nd JULY 2020

DEHYDRATION

This is the condition when the body does not have enough water in it.

Causes of dehydration.

- Severe vomiting
- Severe diarrhea
- Too much sweating.

NB Severe vomiting and diarrhoea can lead to loss of water and important mineral salts i.e sodium and potassium.

Signs of dehydration

- Sunken eyes
- Dry lips
- Little or no urine is passed out.

- Sunkey fontanelle.
- A pinch on the skin goes back to the shape slowly.

Treatment of dehydration

- Give extra fluids
- Give ORS (Oral Rehydration Solution/salts)

ACTIVITY

1. Explain the term dehydration.
2. Apart from severe diarrhoea, name any other cause of dehydration.
3. Mention two important mineral salts lost during dehydration.
4. Give one sign that can be shown by a baby with severe vomiting.
5. Suggest one treatment that can be given to a person with severe diarrhoea.

FRIDAYS, 3rd JULY 2020

HOWTO MIX ORS

1. Wash hands with clean water and soap.
2. Measure one litre of clean boiled water in a container.
3. Measure one leveled tea spoon full of salt and eight leveled tea spoons full of sugar in water.
4. Stir to make a solution.
5. Taste a solution it should not taste salty.

NOTE.

When mixing ORS,

- WATER : works as a solvent.,
- SALT and SUGAR: work as solutes.

Salt - replaces lost mineral salts.

Sugar - provides lost energy.

Water replaces lost fluids.

NB, Washing hands with soap kills germs.

It also prevents contamination of the solution.

ACTIVITY.

1. Name the first step taken when preparing ORS.
2. How is salt important when preparing ORS?
3. Give one solute needed when preparing ORS.
4. Why should one wash hands before preparing ORS?