



## **FAQs**

### **1. What is disease?**

Ans: The term disease broadly refers to any condition that impairs the normal functioning of the body.

### **2. What is communicable disease?**

Ans: A communicable disease is defined as an illness that arises from transmission of an infectious agent or its toxic product from an infected person, animal or reservoir to a susceptible host, either directly or indirectly through an intermediate plant or animal host, vector, or environment.

### **3. What are non communicable diseases?**

Ans: Non-communicable diseases are those diseases which cannot be transmitted from one person to another.

### **4. How are STD caused?**

Ans: Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are caused by infections that are passed from one person to another during sexual contact.

### **6. What are the sources of infections?**

Ans: The sources of infections are humans (e.g. patients, carriers and people with latent infections), livestock, insects and soil.

### **7. Name the water borne diseases which are very common in summer and why.**

Ans: The common water-borne diseases like cholera, gastroenteritis, diarrhoea erupt every year during summer and

rainy seasons in India due to poor quality drinking water supply and sanitation.

**8. Name the different types of diabetes.**

Ans: There are 4 types of diabetes. They are type 1, type 2, gestational, and pre-diabetes (Impaired Glucose Tolerance).

**9. What are the characteristics of non communicable diseases?**

Ans: The characteristics of non communicable diseases are a) complex etiology (causes) b) multiple risk factors c) long latency period d) non-contagious origin (non-communicable) e) prolonged course of illness and f) functional impairment or disability etc.

**10. Define cancer.**

Ans: Cancer is a rapid creation of abnormal cells that grow beyond their usual boundaries, and which can then invade adjoining parts of the body and spread to other organs.

**11. What is the aim of the disease control programmes?**

Ans: The aim of disease control programmes (prevention and treatment) is to reduce excess morbidity and mortality by limiting the spread of diseases of epidemic potential.