

Germ Theory – What Causes Contagious Disease?

Define infectious disease: same as contagious or communicable - passes from person to person

According to Germ Theory, what causes infectious diseases? pathogen (germ or microbe)

- Examples of pathogens:
1. bacteria
 2. fungi
 3. protists
 4. viruses

Examples of infectious disease

<u>hepatitis B - virus (HBV)</u>	<u>tuberculosis (TB) - bacterium</u>
<u>AIDS - HIV</u>	<u>strep throat - streptococcus</u>
<u>cold - rhinovirus</u>	<u>Athlete's Foot - fungus</u>
<u>Flu - influenza virus</u>	<u>malaria - Plasmodium</u>

What are some examples of diseases that are NOT infectious? most cancer asthma
cardiovascular any genetic disease,
diabetes CF, S.C.A., Huntington's

Why is Germ Theory important?

1. sanitization/sterilization to prevent spread
2. medicines like antibiotics to treat disease
3. vaccination to prevent infection

Name	Discovery or Contribution
John Snow 1854	Showed that cholera was spread by contaminated water, not air (water contained bacteria)
Florence Nightingale 1860	emphasized cleanliness in patient care (1st nurse)
<div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Louis Pasteur 1865</div>	main author of Germ Theory finally disproved Spontaneous Generation (swan neck flask exp.) invented pasteurization (heating up food to kill microbes) invented vaccines
Joseph Lister 1867	namesake of Listerine thought of using chemicals to kill germs
<div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Robert Koch 1876</div>	<u>proved</u> that certain bacteria cause certain diseases
William Halstead 1890	surgeons should use gloves