

5.1_C1



Lecture: Causes of disease

Disease _____ when there are _____ in the _____ structure or _____ of the body, causing problems or discomfort to the patient.

Disease can be caused by:

- external _____ – also called environmental
- internal factors – also called genetic

Diseases can be put into a number of _____:

- inflammatory: where tissue is destroyed by a process (e.g., arthritis)
- degenerative: where the normal _____ and renewal of tissues does not take place (e.g., Alzheimer's disease)
- neoplastic: where there is _____ growth in tissues (e.g., cancer)

Diagnosis takes place when a disease is discovered and identified by a doctor during examination of a patient. It is based on the patient's symptoms, and various tests can be carried out to confirm the diagnosis. Disease can also be detected in regular screenings, such as a mammography.

A _____ of the progress of a disease and its likely outcome is known as a *prognosis*.

5.1_C1 Answers



Lecture: Causes of disease

Disease occurs / happens when there are variations / changes in the normal / usual structure or function / role of the body, causing problems or discomfort to the patient.

Disease can be caused by:

- external factors / reasons – also called environmental
- internal factors – also called genetic

Diseases can be put into a number of categories / groups:

- inflammatory: where tissue is destroyed by a process (e.g., arthritis)
- degenerative: where the normal growth / development and renewal of tissues does not take place (e.g., Alzheimer's disease)
- neoplastic: where there is abnormal / unnatural growth in tissues (e.g., cancer)

Diagnosis takes place when a disease is discovered and identified by a doctor during examination of a patient. It is based on the patient's symptoms, and various tests can be carried out to confirm the diagnosis. Disease can also be detected in regular screenings, such as a mammography.

A prediction of the progress of a disease and its likely outcome is known as a *prognosis*.