



MYSTERY ILLNESSES



HYPOTHESIS

Everybody here would ask us why we chose to do mystery illnesses as our topic for this presentation, we chose this topic because we were curious about how people get diseases, especially the rather mysterious illnesses such as pica disorder and the zika virus.

Another reason that led us to choose this topic was the media as you can see many people are dying to terrible diseases such as: Ebola, cancer and tuberculosis. This was also the first topic that we studied in our GCSE Science, so it is vital for us to learn this. Sadly a teacher of ours had been affected by the disease polio, which has left her with a paralysed right leg and so she has difficulty walking. Luckily she wasn't affected as heavily as others. This drove us to find out how: people catch diseases, how they get transmitted and what happens to them once they have it.

We wish to know how scientists create such cures that will help the patient effectively and efficiently. We should all take precautions in what we do and eat since this is what can give us diseases. By doing this we hope that you will keep safe by being hygienic and make sure you stay in clean environments!

METHOD

After we chose our topic, all of us had to individually research about mystery diseases

Each individual presented their research to the group and made comments to improve our work.

We put our information and data together and created a table with suitable column heading to allow us to draw graphs and write conclusions

There's 13 of us, we divided ourselves into different groups with responsibility for different parts of the report.

Hypothesis - 3 people

Method - 2 people

Table of results/ statistics - 3 people

Graphs/charts - 2 people

Conclusion and evaluation - 3 people

Even though we were in different groups we still sat together and talked about what went well and how to improve our work.



DATA

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Ebola

Influenza

Polio

Malaria

Meningitis

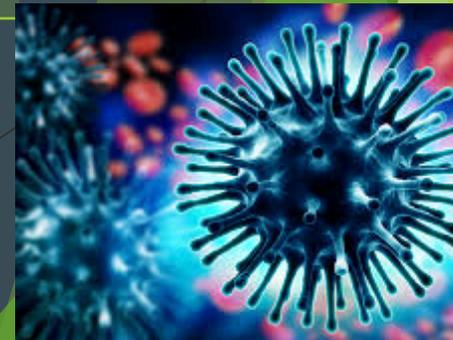
NON-INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cancer

Alzheimer's disease

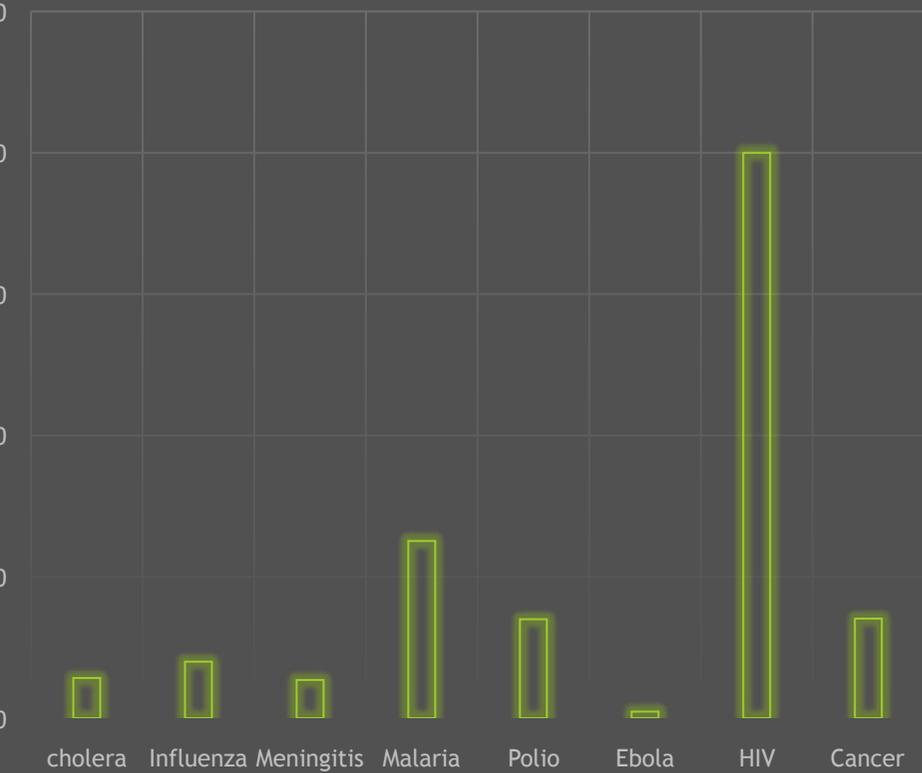
PICA disorder

Nodding Syndrome

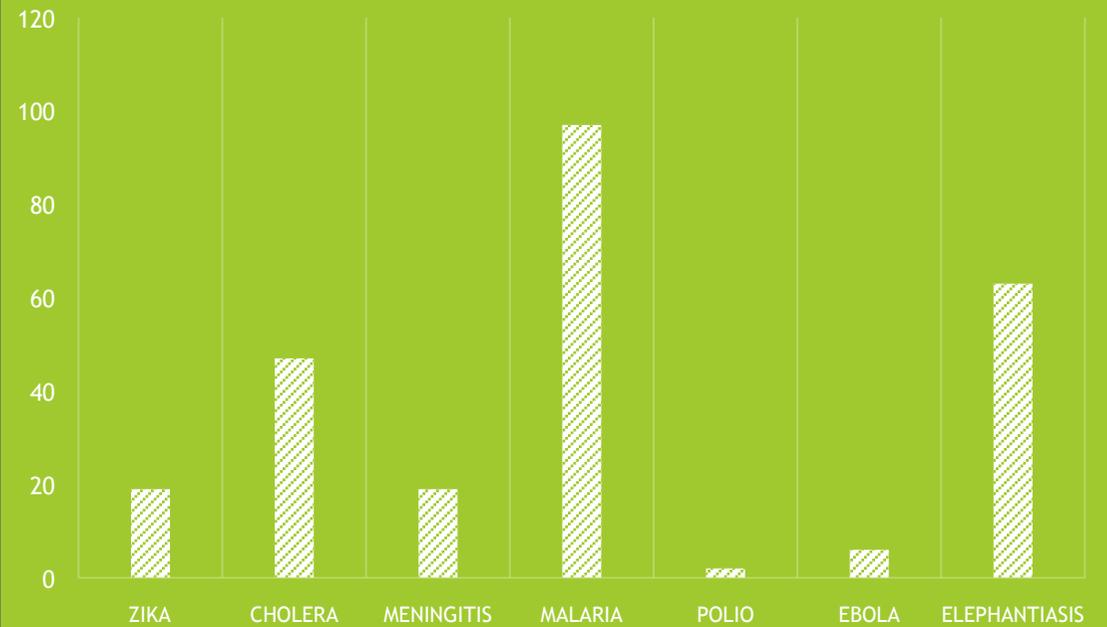


More data

Population affected by diseases yearly



COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY DESEASES



CONCLUSION

62% of the diseases we have chosen are infectious, so they spread easily.

38% of the diseases are non-infectious.

Most of the diseases are caused by infectious microbes.

Most of the infectious diseases are pandemics rather than epidemics.

The diseases have common effects such as fever, pain, etc.

Quite a few of these diseases are deadly, whether it is a huge risk, such as Ebola, or a slight chance as in Nodding syndrome.

For most of these, there are treatments, therapy, and even vaccinations.

Most of the diseases are caused by viral infectious rather than bacteria infections.

Almost all of the diseases have treatments and preventive measures.

There is also a possibility of death for most of these diseases.

EVALUATION

During our investigation, there were many things that went well, and many things that didn't.

We were able to gather our data for the diseases fairly easily, and organize them into infectious, non infectious and how many people have been infected over the past few years.

We were able to formulate the method for our presentation on mystery diseases quite well, as it allowed us to complete the overall work much quicker.

However, the time that we took to organize all of the data into graphs and charts, then put it into a presentation was long as some of us could not make it to our meeting every time.

We also needed to get precise figures on all of the diseases, including what the symptoms are, this information was not easy to come by.

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Credits

- ▶ Callum Wilson
- ▶ Saurabh Rawat
- ▶ Al Nowed A.
- ▶ Moin Nasim
- ▶ Alfred Ramos
- ▶ Rhys Nunoo
- ▶ Seif Eunice
- ▶ Yusha Mulla
- ▶ Yahya mulla
- ▶ Ahsan Nasim
- ▶ Fardin Hussain
- ▶ Raihan Uddin

REFERENCES

BBC BITESIZE

SCIENCEKIDS

YOUTUBE

NHS

WIKIPEDIA