

Ebola is a virus infection that is systemic. This means it attacks every organ and tissue of the body except skeletal muscles and bones. Ebola HF is marked by blood clotting and haemorrhaging. The Ebola virus attacks connective tissue multiplying rapidly in collagen. Collagen, tissue which helps keep organs in place, becomes digested by the virus. Small blood clots are formed in the bloodstream caused by the virus within the patient, causing the blood thickens and blood flow slows down. As blood clots get stuck in the blood vessels causing red spots to appear on the skin of patients, they will grow in size as the disease progress.

- ***Compare the length of time the disease will affect the person***

Task 3 – Write a report for a newspaper or website (D)

Compare the predicted effects of obesity and type II diabetes on the people and communities in the UK over the next twenty years with the effect of HIV on sub-Saharan Africa that you outlined in your answer above.

<http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Pages/hub.aspx>

Diabetes and Obesity are common sicknesses in the UK, as most people suffer from one of the two. However, over the next twenty years in the UK obesity and type 2 diabetes could become a widespread disease as HIV is in sub - Saharan Africa because of the fact that people in the UK are treating the problem as HIV is being treated.

Obesity is such a common problem that every four adults and one in every five children between 10 and 11 will be affected within the UK.

The reason for this is due to people living inactive lifestyles and consuming far too much calories, especially fatty and sugary foods. Let alone any hidden health conditions that add/give to weight gain, for example underactive thyroid gland is a health condition that could increase chances of being very overweight.

Type 2 diabetes is somewhat connected with obesity, even though its usually in older people, and is more common than type 1 diabetes. It's been guessed that more than 1 in 16 people will have diabetes whether they are healthy or not in the UK.

Type 2 diabetes can cause long - term serious health problems such as vision loss and are more likely to likely to get disease of the heart and blood vessels than those without diabetes. This can affect the people in the community as children from a young as 12 who has diabetes could lose their eye sight creating feelings that there is no hope for both family and friends, also depression for the child. Being very overweight could also affect people and their ways of living as the fear of being insulted for being overweight can also lead to depression.

In almost the same way, to HIV infected people as having HIV carries a strong mark of shame and can also influence relationships with friends and families as people in the community may insult or label the individual based on them being infected with the disease.