Biology Questions

by Biology Questions Biology Questions

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Biology Questions

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1. Describe differences in reproductive processes between viruses and bacteria

Viruses are only "interested" in host cells, as bacteria are single-cell organisms that produce their power and can reproduce themselves.

2. Explain what factors affect the basic reproductive rate (R0) for a disease and why a value of R0>1 can lead to an epidemic.

A society is not entirely resistant to illness in the world today. For instance, safety or vaccine prediction may achieve some degree of tolerance. When ill, secondary infections are sometimes more significant. For any illness, the activity-reducing (R) number for a reaction group and hosts with vulnerability is the cumulative number of secondary cases. If R>1 raises the number of patients at the start of an epidemic, for example. R=1 is a normal state, and R<1 limits the number of cases. Only the reproductive number of the asset and the host group is allowed (x).

3. What is herd immunity? Why must you vaccinate a larger proportion of the population for measles than for smallpox in order to achieve herd immunity?

Herd immunity results from many community-based vaccinations and dislike, which seldom transmit the disease amongst people. Both the embryo and immune-free and stable persons cannot then be spread. Measles conditions may also be extended to the larger community, so 90-95% can also be vaccinated to protect the populace as a whole. At the same time, The rate of spread of smallpox usually is slower than that of measles.

4. Describe two community mitigation efforts that can help to reduce the spread of an infectious disease like influenza AND how each effort does so in particular (in other words, which part of the R0 equation is affected).

The community has modernized vital public health services such as water and sanitary networks and increased visibility, and quickly curb pandemic gusts.

Enhanced capability – the likelihood of clinical services changes compared to prevalence, pathogen, and vulnerable population – is used in successful preparation and disaster management.

5. Explain why evolution by natural selection is expected to favor pathogens with intermediate virulence rather than high or low virulence.

Different biological thresholds influence the production trade in parasite virulence. The host society is innocent people's most giant parasite. However, still very much is linked to the parasite's capacity to monopolize the potential of susceptible hosts to survive and efficiently reproduce between hosts. The effectiveness of the host culture is often dependent on the host population's physiological performance.

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