

Q 32 (19) **Polio** is a disease caused by poliovirus. poliomyelitis is a highly infectious disease that most commonly affects children.

General Instructions

1. Give numbers to headings.
2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.
3. Do not use table for comparison and contrast questions.

SYMPTOMS it is a disease with mild symptoms and most people have no symptoms.

6. Write unit of the answer in ability section.

CAUSE It mainly targets nerve cells in the spinal cord and brain stem that control muscle movement. it leads to trouble breathing and sometimes death.

7. Explain mathematical steps and the reasoning for better score.
8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.
9. Manage time well.
10. Wide page borders are discouraged.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IPV and OPV :-

11. Avoid writing wrong references.

IPV (Inactivated poliovirus vaccine) **OPV** (Oral polio virus vaccine).

IPV is the only polio vaccine that has been used in the United States since (2000).

This vaccine is no longer licensed or available in the United States -

It is given by shot in the leg and arm, depending on the patient's age.

Children receive doses of the vaccine by drops in the mouth.

It is still used in many parts of the world -

(b) Two Parts of Nervous System.

- ① Central Nervous System
- ② Peripheral Nervous System.

No highlighter.

CNS (Central Nervous System):

Brain and spinal cord together make up the CNS. Brain uses the nerves to send message to the rest of the body. Each nerve has a protective outer layer. Called Myelin. Myelin insulates the nerve and helps the messages get through.

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE is a brain disorder that gets worse over time. It is characterized by changes in the brain that lead to deposits of certain proteins. Alzheimer's disease causes the brain to shrink and brain cells to eventually die. Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia, a gradual decline in memory, thinking, behaviour and social skills. These changes affect a person's ability to function.

(c) FUNCTIONS OF CARBOHYDRATES

They provide energy to the cells, supporting the structural integrity of cells, to support the organism's growth and development.

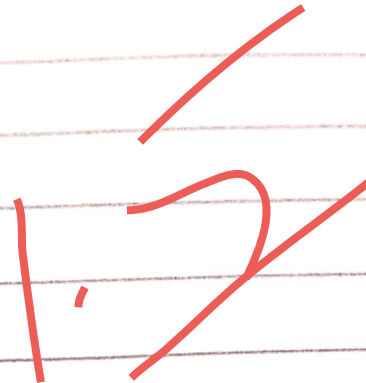
CLASSIFICATIONS Carbohydrates are classified into four types:

① Monosacharides

② Disacharides

③ Oligosaccharides

④ polysaccharides.



STRUCTURE :-

