

## Causes of Death – Part II

Malaria is caused by a protist, HIV/AIDS is caused by a virus, and tuberculosis and many diarrhoeal diseases are caused by bacteria.

Examine the calculations and graphs in Part I of this assignment. How do the percentages of death by malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and diarrhea compare in countries of differing incomes?

Death from malaria is common in low income countries because the people who have a low income do not use bug spray or usually do not take many precautions to protect themselves from getting malaria. It is not as common in middle and high-income countries because they usually do take the precautions and are less likely to get and die from malaria.

Death from tuberculosis is common in low-income countries because it transmits by coughing, sneezing and sharing of eating utensils, which is more common in low-income countries.

Death from HIV/AIDS is more common in low- income countries because there is a lack of education of how HIV/AIDS spreads and can lead to an outbreak in low-income countries. In middle-income countries HIV/AIDS is also a common cause of death but not as common as low-income countries, I think this is a combination of the lack of education and that people do not tell their sexual partners before intercourse.

Death from diarrhea is common in low-income countries, there is only one main reason and I think that is the lack of clean water for children and adults in low-income countries.

Which country group is highest for each disease? Lowest?

Malaria is most common in low-income countries and is less common in high and middle-income countries.

Tuberculosis is most common in Low-income countries and is less common in high and middle-income countries.

HIV/AIDS is most common in low-income countries and less common is

high-income countries.

Diarrhea is most common in Low-income countries and less common in middle and high-income countries.

Using everything you know about protists, bacteria, and viruses (and some additional background research) formulate a hypothesis about why *the rates vary*. Be sure to consider: how the disease spreads, how easy it is to prevent and treat, how accessible medical treatment is in each country group, and how accessible educational resources are when formulating your answer. Then, write an essay that explains your hypothesis.

I hypothesize that death from malaria is more common in low income countries because the people that live on a low income usually do not use bug spray and don't usually take many precautions to protect themselves from getting malaria. It is not as common in middle and high-income countries because they usually do take the precautions and are less likely to get and die from malaria.

I hypothesize that death from tuberculosis is more common in low-income countries because it transmits by coughing, sneezing and sharing of eating utensils, which I think is more common in low-income countries.

I hypothesize that death from HIV/AIDS is more common in low-income countries because there is a lack of education of how HIV/AIDS spreads and can lead to an outbreak in low-income countries. In middle-income countries HIV/AIDS is also a common cause of death but not as common as low-income countries, I think this is because there is a lack of education and that people do not tell their sexual partners before intercourse that they have or may have HIV.

I hypothesize that death from diarrhea is common in low-income countries because the lack of clean water for children and adults in low-income countries.

## Diseases transmitting differently in different income groups

How do the transitions of different diseases spread in different income groups? And why? That is the question I have set out to answer. I have formed a hypothesis, that explains how these diseases transmit. Is it because the virus or bacteria is more common in different places of the world? You'll have to keep reading to find out.

The facts of the matter we know, but the question still remains to me and many other people, why? Based on the information I was given, many of the diseases are more common in low-income groups. Those being Tuberculosis, Malaria, Diarrhea and HIV/AIDS. My hypothesis explains that Malaria is more common in low-income groups because generally low-income groups are in warmer conditions, thus breeding more mosquitoes and giving a higher risk of getting Malaria. Also that some people may not be able to afford or even find bug repellent.

Tuberculosis is also a more common cause of death in low-income countries than any other kind of income countries. My hypothesis states that the reason for this is that low-income countries tend to be less hygienic, and tuberculosis is transmitted by sneezing, coughing, speak, spit or share eating utensils, which could be the reason why tuberculosis spreads more easily in low-income countries. Diarrhea is also more common in low-income countries, my hypothesis states that this is because there is a lack of clean water in low-income countries.

HIV/AIDS is also more common in low-income countries than any other income group, my hypothesis states that this is because there is usually a lack of education about diseases in low-income countries. Death from HIV/AIDS in middle-income groups is also common however not as common as in low-income groups. My hypothesis states that this is because there is a lack of education and that people do not tell their sexual partners before intercourse that they have or may have HIV.

I hope that I have explained well how these different diseases spread in different income groups, and that you now know how lucky you are to live in a income group that is comfortable, and that you and your family don't have to be as concerned about catching a deadly disease as the people who live in low-income groups do.

### SOME “MUST DOS”

- You may use the “I” voice (because it is your opinion), but don’t overuse it.
- Do not make an “I” statement without further support from sources other than your brain.
- Write your body first.
- Write a captivating lead and flesh it out in your introduction.
- Write a conclusion that restates, in summary, your hypothesis & evidence.

*NOTE: You have lots of planning tools and rubrics available to you in order to help you plan and write your essay. They are on the web site. Feel free to use them.*