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| **Disease** | **Pathogen** | **Transmission** | **Symptom** | **Prevention** | **Treatment** | **Problems** |
| HIV/AIDS |  | Exchange ofbodily fluids (e.g. sharing needles) and breast milk from infected mother |  |  | Anti-retroviral drugs allow sufferers to live very long life. Stem cell Transplants (novel treatment in early stages of research and development) |  |
| Measles |  |  |  |  | No treatment | Can be fatal if there are complications. |
| Salmonella |  | Contaminated food or food prepared in unhygienic conditions |  |  | Antibiotics given to the young and very old to prevent severe dehydrations. |  |
|  | Bacteria | Sexually transmitted | Early symptoms include yellow/green discharge from infected areas and pain when urinating. | Condoms | Antibiotics | If untreated can lead to infertility, ectopic pregnancy and pelvic pain. The bacteria are becoming resistant to antibiotics meaning they are more difficult to treat. |
| Malaria |  |  | Flu like symptoms |  | Anti-malarial drugs |  |
| COVID-19 |  |  | Flu like symptoms | Wearing a face cover, practicing social distancing, COVID-19 vaccine |  | Long term effects of disease unknown –ongoing research in this area |

