

	<p>Conclusion</p> <p>The sexual diseases are extremely expanded in all the countries of the world, where they show an important recrudescence. These are infectious diseases whose transmission is done during sexual relation. The curative treatment is very effective and easy at the beginning of disease. The sexual transmitted diseases do not confer immunity. The diseases are contracted each time when there is contact with germ. The sexually transmitted diseases are contracted to both and should be treated by both.</p> <p>What are the diseases transmitted by vectors?</p> <p>A- Malaria</p> <p>The endemic disease in the intertropical countries, the paludal fever or malaria expand around a milliard of subjects and cause still the death of more than a million of people every year. There are children who pay heavier tributary to this disease, because they do not have natural or acquired immunity against the germ. The almost all the young people are parasitized before 1 year old. The bad habit of people who sleep at night, out of the house during active time of mosquitos, increase the risk of infection and the reinfection.</p> <p>1. How does the symptom of disease develop?</p> <p>The manifestation of malaria is associated directly or indirectly with the increase of pathogenic agent in organism. The gravity of symptoms depends on the infested species and the density of parasite. The incubation differs with the type of plasmodium, from 10 to 25 days counting with the incubation of pathogenic agent. It corresponds to the hepatic exoerythrocytic stage of multiplication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first paroxysm of fever <p>This stage of primo-invasion is characterized by a continuous fever accompanied by malaise. There is already increase of volume of spleen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The malaria of state or secondary malaria <p>Its manifestations are variables. It is distinguished:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The intermittent paroxysm <p>These are characterized by a intermittent fever, tertian fever which causes fever one day in two, or malariae malaria, one day in three. The clinical table is well known. The lassitude and migraine are the beginning of paroxysm which develops in three phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - period of shiver (1/2 hour by 1 hour) - period of heat (2 hours, high fever, hot skin). - period of sweat (2 to 4 hours), then progressive disappear of troubles. <p>The paroxysm develops in around 6 to 8 hours. The paroxysms of fever correspond to explosion of erythrocyte at the end of schizogony.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The pernicious paroxysm <p>It attacks not treated subject and children of less than 5 years old. The intermittent paroxysm is different by the nervous damage (convulsions, respiration troubles, coma). When a large number of erythrocyte is parasitized, they are agglutinated and form the clots which close the blood vessel.</p> <p>At the level of brain, these thromboses are the origin of the nervous troubles.</p> <p>These non treated paroxysms might be fatal within 24 hours. They are essentially origin of the falciparum plasmodium. If treated, it is quickly recovered.</p> <p>By weaken the organism, the malaria might allow installation of many disease: tuberculosis, measles, hepatic damages. Such associations, often accompanied intestinal parasitosis, are particularly redoubtable among children under-nutrition.</p> <p>2. What are the pathologic agents?</p> <p>The pathogenic agent was discovered by Laveran, in the erythrocyte in 1880 at Constantine: since then, three other species were discovered. These are the protozoa, intern parasites of erythrocyte (hematozoon) of Plasmodium.</p> <p>Four principal plasmodium are distinguished :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the falciparum plasmodium which is allocated geographically between the 21 °C isotherm of North and South hemisphere. It is responsible of malignancy tertian fever. <p>The falciparum plasmodium is responsible of 92% of cases of malaria in black Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geographical allocation of the vivax plasmodium is much larger. It is agent of the benign tertian fever. -The malariae plasmodium has geographic discontinuous allocation. It causes the malariae malaria. - The oval plasmodium of allocation is still not continuous. <p>3. How does the disease expand?</p> <p>It has always two hosts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reservoir of pathogenic agents: it is a sick human. - The vector: it is a mosquito of anopheles genre. There are 400 species of anopheles in the world where around twenty are dangerous. Only the female hematophagus transmits the disease. The disease is transmitted by bite of the female anopheles which is parasitized to healthy human. <p>The activities of female anopheles are nocturnal and their fly is quiet.</p> <p>4. What is the cycle of parasite?</p> <p>The cycle of development of parasite needs a temperature equal or superior to 20°C. It is divided into three important phases: the one among the mosquitos, and two among man.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The human hepatic stage, called also exoerythrocytic stage. Its duration is various from 7 to 11 days. During the bite, before aspiration of blood, the anopheles injects its anticoagulant saliva, which continues, if it is contaminated, a large number of parasites: the fusiform sportozoites which last in the blood circulation only half of hour. It arrives quickly to the lever and multiplies. The explosion of parasitized cells releases a large number of parasites merozoites, which pass in the blood circulation. Some stay in the lever except for falciparum plasmodium, then parasite to other hepatic cells securing the persistence of exoerythrocytic cycle, generator of relapse. - The human vascular stage, asexual endoerythrocytic stage <p>In the blood asexual erythrocytic cycle is executed. Each released merozoite penetrates in an erythrocyte. The parasite, changing the form and its nucleus are being divided, gives schizont. The nucleus glow up and surround the cytoplasm to give a rosaceous body. This division of nucleus is the schizogony. The matured rosaceous body explores and releases the merozoites which are going to parasite to other erythrocytes. The explosion of erythrocyte coincides with the fever. Each erythrocytic cycle lasts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 48 hours for the falciparum plasmodium, oval and vivax. - 72 hours for the malariae plasmodium. <p>In the blood, the sexual or sporogonic cycle starts by evolution of some schizonts in sexual cells, the gamonts or increasing body.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sexual stage among anopheles
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	<p>Taking its sanguineous meal of malaria patient, the mosquito absorbs the parasites in various stages. All are digested except for the gamonts which continue its development. The gamonts become matured, and give the male gametocysts and the female gametocysts. In stomach of mosquito, the male gametocyst gives the flagellar gametes. Each male gamete which impregnates a female gamete and obtained egg is mobile: the oocinete across the cell wall of stomach of anopheles and stays on its face by forming a oocyste, in which it multiplies the plasmodium. From explosion to oocyste, the plasmodium gains the salivary glands of mosquito. A new cycle starts.</p> <p>5. How to fight against the malaria?</p> <p>The fight ruptures plasmodium cycle, by treating the disease, reserving of pathogenic germ, by eliminating mosquito, vector of agent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual prophylaxis: chemotherapy. The objective is the rupture of multiplication cycle of parasite by killing it during one of the stages of its development. To do so, many medications schizonticide or gametocysticide are necessary: the quinine, natural substance extracted from cortex of tree, the quinquina, and the medication of synthesis: the nivaquine or the falvoquine. - Collective prophylaxis: destruction of vector. Knowledge of cycle of development and ecology of mosquito is indispensable for effect of fight. <p>The female anopheles spawns, in the stagnated water, the eggs, where the larvae are born which are arranged horizontally on the surface of water and respired by the stigmatization.</p> <p>Larvas are eliminated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - oily tier on the surface of stagnated water to prevent the respiration of larvas; - drainage of stagnated water; - fight against vector insect which consists of its destruction by utilization of insecticides and of avoiding its bite: mosquito net, air condition and bugging product. <p>What are the diseases called the "peril fecal"?</p> <p>In this section, we group all the parasitic or the infectious diseases whose transmission of germs is related to their eliminations by the feces or the urine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A- Ameba or dysenteric amebas B- Bilharziasis C- Teniasis D- Ankylostomiasis E- Oxyuris F- Anguillula G- Ascaridida H- Cholera I- Typhoid J- Poliomyelitis K- Viral hepatitis <p>For all these diseases, the excrements contain the form of dissemination of pathogenic agents. It is in the countries where hygiene is the more rudimental. These affect all categories of ages, it is more grave for young individuals and under nutrition.</p> <p>II- Of which consist the good function of body</p> <p>In order to product the material and the energy, we have to supply the nutriments to our body. Our health depends at first on the quality of our alimentary regimen: well alimanted organism fights more effectively against the aggressions of external environment which is essentially represented by the germ. We fight actively against the germ's invasions by executing the hygienic rules and the cleanliness.</p> <p>2. Avoid the toxic substances</p> <p>a) alcohol</p> <p>If potable water is the only physiologically indispensable drink, we need just take only water. Other drinks might be to mitigate thirsty or please our meals, but all the alcoholic drinks are dangerous.</p> <p>We can distinguish two big groups of alcoholic drink according to its productive method and its alcoholic content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the fermented drinks: wine, beer, cidre, wine of palm... - the distilled drinks: some aperitifs, liquors, digestives, eau-de-vie, arki, koutoukou ... <p>It is important to know the quantity of alcohol which is contained in the drinks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wine 8.5 to 17% of alcohol - beer 2 to 8 % of alcohol - cidre 5% of alcohol - alcohol or eau-de-vie and liquors 40 to 60. <p>The Sobriety, it's a liberty "tailor-made" which allows to adapt what we drink , what we are and what we do.</p> <p>Since children are fragile, they do not have to take alcoholic drinks. If adolescent wants to take alcoholic drinks, let them take it only very moderately and exceptionally. Alcoholic drinks are not necessary to organism.</p> <p>• The alcoholemy</p> <p>It is a content of alcohol in blood, which is expressed by grams par litter. When we say alcoholemy of 0.80 g, it means that 1 liter of blood contains 0.8 grams of alcohol. It is enough to ingest a half litter of wine and a digestive (whisky, cognac, eau-de-vie...). The alcoholemy depends on many factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The timing of absorption, for same quantity of ingested alcohol, the alcoholemy is one-third superior than on an empty stomach. - The quantity of ingestion, and also the alcoholic degree of the drink. A drink which is rich in alcohol increases more the alcoholemy than a drink with low alcoholic degree. - The rhythm of absorption, the quick and massive consumption increases alcoholemy. - The time, the alcoholemy increase gradually intestinal absorption, it decreases slowly after the degradation of alcohol by lever. <p>The alcoholemy depends also on individual factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The weight of body: the alcoholemy is higher when the individual has low weight. - The sex: woman is more sensible to alcohol than man.
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	<p>- The general state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some prejudices to combat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The alcohol does not heat you. - Alcohol does not give you power but temporary whip - The alcohol is bad aliment, it does not contribute to grow you up, it is not utilized in the muscle. - The alcohol does not quench, by contraries it increase the volume of urines and give thirsty. • The alcohol and the medications <p>The alcohol and contains of some medications have an interaction and their effects are modified. It is particularly true for the tranquilizer That's why it is necessary to respect the notice of medications.</p> • The effects of alcohol to the nervous system <p>It is at first exiting and causes a totally artificial sensation of comfort and satisfaction. The alcohol gives sometimes the effect which weakens the perceptions, disturbs the capacity and blunts the reflex.</p> • The effects of alcohol to organisms <p>The alcohol agitates on all the organs, particularly on the lever and stomach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the stomach: the cell wall receives damage, it forms the ulcer. - For the liver: it disturbs lever's function and gets it to cirrhosis. The lever receives by intermediate of portal vein, absorbed alcohol. <p>b) The tobacco</p> <p>Today, no one can ignore the harm of tobacco. Its combustion emits a smoke which contains at the same time gaze and fine particles which forms an aerosol which penetrates in the respiratory tract.</p> <p>There are more than three thousand different substances in it. Among them, some are particularly toxic: monoxide of carbon, irritant substance, nicotine, coal tar which contains substances carcinogen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tobacco affects the health <p>Many studies showed that the tobacco decrease the hope of life. It affects on many apparatus: The respiratory apparatus: The inhalation of smoke multiplies ten times the pulmonary danger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - irritation of the through and the respiratory tree, prickle, cough and sputum; - lowering of the respiratory capacity; - apparition of chronic bronchitis. More sensibility to respiratory infections; - cancers, the risk of bronchic cancer increases with the number of smoked tobacco and it is more precocious when the smoker started earlier. <p>The cardiovascular organs</p> <p>Six tobaccos par day multiplies twice the risk of cardiovascular disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The tobacco increases the rhythm of heart beating; -It increases the arterial pression; - It causes the deposit on the vessel of plaque of fat and formation of clot which closes the vessel. <p>It leads to the angina of breast or the infarction of myocardium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It causes the vascular cerebral accidents; - It might cause the arteritis at the level of inferior member. <p>The digestive and urinary apparatus:</p> <p>Smoker draws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decrease of appetite; - increase of gastric acidity and it causes installation and aggravation of ulcer of stomach; - development of cancer of mouth, of larynx, of esophagus but also of bladder. <p>The nervous system and sensory organs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The nicotine contained in the tobacco acts on the nervous system, its action is expressed by the shake, of irritability of the irritation and a loss of memory; - decrease of visual acuity, acuity of taste, of smelling is frequent among smokers. • The tobacco among women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It affects the perturbations of period cycle. - It might influence on the fertility in unfavorable way; - The association tobacco-pill increases considerably the cardiovascular risk; - It's a factor of risk of spontaneous abortion at the beginning of pregnancy. Among pregnant woman the fetus is very sensible to monoxide of carbon which passes directly in the fetal circulation. <p>In conclusion, the tobacco acts directly to health. Many smokers are dependents of tobacco. The decision of stop smoking is a personal choice, however the habit of smoker is associated with the conditional reflex, the only will to stop of tobacco is not sufficient and divers method might help to stop smoking.</p> <p>c) the drugs</p> <p>There are substances which might be classified in four groups by function of effects affecting organism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The hallucinogens <p>These are the substances which, by perturbing mental activity, cause hallucinatory and oneiric manifestations like a mescaline or the LSD</p> - The narcotics, they act on the intercellular liaisons of encephalon, they get rid of the physical and psychic pain. These are the major analgesic like opium and its derivation. <p>These substances are searched by the toxicomania to gain the extreme "happiness". This search is not without danger, because these substances cause a physical and psychic dependence. Their utilization leads to the dependence, to the strong intoxications and to the death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The enivrants, it causes drunkenness, these are alcohol and the volatile solvent.
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Geology and biology	8	<p>VI-Response to some questions</p> <p>5. Why some minor diseases are critical during the pregnancy?</p> <p>The rubella is the cause of serious deformation of child for pregnant mother (blindness, defective hearing, cardiac deformation). The immunity of mother can be detected by blood analysis only once. If she is not immunized, she has to get vaccination.</p> <p>7. How do we avoid the impregnation? or how to control the birth?</p> <p>If having a child is a big pleasure, it's also a big responsibility. Sometimes the couple does not hope its birth for the maternal, professional or familial reasons.</p> <p>The contraception is all of the methods which allow a couple to have the sexual relations by avoiding the pregnancy risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The methods of periodical abstinence. They compose of abstain of sexual relations during the impregnation period. These are determined by: - The Ogino method <p>This is a very aleatoric method which is based on the calculation of impregnation period, according to Dr. Ogino, between 12th and 19th day before the menstruation. In fact, the day of the ovulation is always unpredictable and the impregnation is possible from the beginning of the cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The method of temperatures

	<p>The temperature of woman's body varies during the cycle: it does not depend on its duration. It is always lower before the ovulation than after. In order to establish the useful curves, woman should measure her rectal temperature every morning at awakening moment, before wake up.</p> <p>Inconveniences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The method is compulsive. - The day of ovulation does not figure always clearly: - The variation of temperature is weak and it has a risk of being hidden during all period. <p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The method does not need mechanical or chemical method at all, and no cost. <p>- The method of withdraw</p> <p>The sexual intercourse is interrupted before the ejaculation.</p> <p>Inconveniences:</p> <p>The rate of failure is very high, a little quantity of sperm is enough for impregnation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The mechanical methods - The male condom: It is a sheath of thin rubber which covers the penis like a glove and prevents the penetration of spermatozoon into the vagina. <p>Inconveniences:</p> <p>Risk of failure due to the tear of condom.</p> <p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The utilization is convenient; - It is a method of prevention against the sexually transmitted disease. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The female condom or diaphragm: The figure 19 shows the principal of diaphragm. Associated with a spermicide product, it stops the spermatozoon entering the neck of uterus. <p>Inconveniences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is impossible to utilize in case of deformity of the vagina or the neck of uterus; - It should be put inside for longtime before the sexual intercourse. <p>Advantage:</p> <p>It is a good contraceptive method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sterilities: <p>These are the small plastic substances. These should be put in the uterus by doctor. These do not prevent the impregnation, but prevent the egg implantation.</p> <p>Inconveniences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These are not 100% effective, - These can be ruptured by the uterus, - These do not always accepted by women. <p>Advantage:</p> <p>These permanent contraceptives are set for two years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The hormonal method <p>The pills prevent the ovulation and make the impregnation impossible. The uterus, the ovary and the hypophysis are synchronic cycle from the puberty to the menopause.</p> <p>The first day of the period is the first day of the uterus cycle. This matches to the destruction of uterus mucous membrane which follows the regeneration.</p> <p>The cycle of the ovary is described by the lay of ovule at 14th day of 28 days cycle.</p> <p>It compounds of three phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maturity of a follicle in the ovary with secretion increase of estrogen; - rupture of follicle : lay of ovule; - transformation of follicle which contains the hormone. The progesterone. It degenerates at the end of cycle if there is no impregnation. <p>This third phase takes regular duration of 14 days. In contrary, the first is various.</p> <p>The hypophysis contains the hormones (the gonadostimulines) which control the impregnation of ovary and in particular operate the ovulation. The ovarian hormones, when there are sufficient quantities in woman's blood, restrain the secretion of hypophysis gonadostimulines. This is the principal which is adapted to the oral contraceptive. Pill is a tablet which compounds of the synthesis ovarian hormones. Regular taking of pill restrains the secretion of hypophysal gonadostimulines and then the ovulation does not happen.</p> <p>Inconveniences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There exists a certain number of taboo, and the pill should be utilized only under medical control. <p>Advantage:</p> <p>Taking under medical control, it is the best contraceptive method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other chemical methods of contraception. - The micropill: It contains only one hormone, the synthesis progesterone, which is weak doses. It does not prevent ovulation, but make spermatozoon impervious to glair of cervix of uterus. Its effect is good, but not absolute. - The trimester injection of progesterone: An intramuscular injection, every three months, of progesterone in the late solution has a comparable action to the estro-progesterone pill and removes the daily anxiety. Its effect is excellent, but many inconvenience. - Search of new methods <p>Searches to discover new method of anti-conception continues. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The anti-pregnancy vaccination: It is related to the vaccination which leads the formation of antibody which prevents pregnancy. But it is necessary to cancel its effect when woman desires to have child. - The chemical contraception for men:
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	<p>Many substances were created in laboratory; they prevent the formation of spermatozoon or the paralysis of agglutinant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sterilization: It is practiced among women or men. It is not the ablation of glands. - Among women, it is related to the ligature of canal. The ovule does not have the uterus cavity. - Among men, it is related to the ligature of deferent canals. This intervention does not stop the spermatid secretion. By the way, the sperm does not contain the spermatozoon. <p>Actually, the male and female sterilization leads often the definitive sterilization.</p> <p>VII- Hygiene of sexual organs consists of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. securing of the cleanliness of underwear; 2. washing of organs after sexual intercourse; 3. paying attention for the cleanliness, in particular for women during the period. 4. observing the mucous membrane and the skin in order to find all irritation or eruption which might be one of the first symptoms of sexually transmitted diseases. <p>Conclusion</p> <p>The reproduction of men is the sexual reproduction. The egg resulted from the fusion of ovule and the spermatozoon, is an impregnation. It develops in the canal of uterus. After many divisions, it fixes the fetus in the mucous of uterus. The placenta is at the same time organ of fixation and organ to exchange between mother and child. The gestation takes 9 months and finishes with delivery.</p> <p>You have to secure daily cleanliness of external sexual organs.</p> <p>2 How to manifest the sexually transmitted disease and AIDS?</p> <p>Actually, there are about twenty sexually transmitted diseases. Contrary to their old reputation of shame diseases, they are easily recovered if treated with time. The modern therapies are very efficacy. They should be disappeared longtime before if their mode of transmission, sexual relation or contact, is not particular, if ignorance of public is not so serious and if these diseases do not pass so often among woman without knowing. The affections had been decreased until 1956. Since then, we have witnessed very strong recrudescence.</p> <p>There are many and variety of disease agents. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bacteria - virus - fungi - protozoa. <p>1- What are the sexual diseases originated from bacteria?</p> <p>1. The gonorrhoea or blennorrhoeal gonorrhoea</p> <p>It is appeared in the different way among man and among woman.</p> <p>a) What are the symptoms?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The male gonorrhoea <p>It is essentially located in the ureter.</p> <p>Between the period of the contamination and the apparition of first symptoms, there is a incubation period, of length of 2 to 6 days. Then, the patient complains the itch of duct, on the other hand, the diapedesis with a sensation of burn at the moment of miction, by which "hot pee" is named for this disease as a popular name.</p> <p>The secretion becomes various. The discharges of urine are painful and difficult, and all the canal of urethra is affected. If a correct treatment is not administered from the beginning or if it is relapsed, the genital complications might affect to the testicle, the epididymis or the prostate gland. A stricture of urethra might appear and lead a set of a probe to evacuate the urine.</p> <p>The female gonorrhoea</p> <p>The gonorrhoea of woman is often incubate, thus indolent at the beginning. It affects quickly by multiplication of glandular nest. The period of incubation is from 2 to 7 days. The urinary canal is being separated from genital canal, the first symptoms are very discreet. These are some burn in the miction, some lost of vulvovaginal mucous membrane. These manifestations might bring a light irritation during sexual relation. The initial period is not clear and particularly dangerous for its contagious effect.</p> <p>Sometimes woman start to worry about serious leucorrhoea and pain of canal (salpingo). The gonorrhoea of woman might bring also the complications. It might, by the entry of canal, cause the abdominal cavity and cause the peritonitis.</p> <p>b) What is the responsible germ?</p> <p>The microscope examination of pus after detection found the gonococcus which composes of two different reniform elements like grain of coffee encircled by capsule. It was discovered by A. Neisser in 1879.</p> <p>c) How do we fight against the gonorrhoea?</p> <p>Prescribe a very quick treatment which consists of administration of antibiotics by oral way, by intermuscular injection. In anyway, the patient should follow the strict rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - abstain all the alcohol drinks, violent exercises, all sexual relation until complete recover is confirmed by the control tests; - wash hands carefully after every miction; - follow the treatment prescribed by the doctor with his/her partner. <p>If the gonorrhoea is treated earlier, it is recovered without sequelae.</p> <p>d) New aspects of the gonorrhoea</p> <p>The gonococcus which is located on anorectal mucous becomes more frequent, but it is hardly paid attention by patients. The gonococcus develops also on the amygdale, the pharynx and the skin. These anorectal and pharynx gonorrhoea are detected frequently among homosexuals. Another form of gonorrhoea, the asymptomatic gonorrhoea, develops quickly. The patients, called healthy host, do not feel any clinical sign. This gonorrhoea is particularly dangerous by its contagiousness. Only the systematic examination allows to detect it.</p> <p>2. Syphilis</p> <p>a) What are the symptoms?</p> <p>It's by light lesion, in general during sexual relation, that agent of disease enters in the organism. If it develops normally, recent syphilis appears with chancre of inoculation. But the bacteria might develop inapparently; this possibility is actually more frequent by reason of prescription of antibiotics for the most ordinary diseases.</p> <p>The period of incubation is silent and of length from 2 to 5 weeks. Actually there are some cases that incubation period is 4,5 or 6 weeks. Among woman, this period passes often inapparently.</p> <p>b) How does the disease develop?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary period <p>Among man the primary period is represented by the chancre which is in inoculation. It is made up in 5 or 6 days. Its typical characteristics are small unique round or oval ulceration around which is traced regularly, from some millimeter to 1 or 2 cm of diameter, indolent, on the</p>
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	<p>indurated base, accompanied with increase of volume of ganglion. Actually the chancre accompanied with thick ulcerations and swelled, and inflammatory ganglion is observed more frequently.</p> <p>Among woman, the genital chancre is not detected in 95% of cases.</p> <p>But it is in this primary stage which is convenient to diagnose the disease. Treated normally, the chancre will be recovered in a few days. Even the danger of the disease which is caused by non treated chancre, will be disappeared in around 30-40 days.</p> <p>- Secondary period</p> <p>This phase corresponds to the phase of dissemination of affection. The lesions are multiple and different. Benign for individual, they are full of bacteria and are extremely contagious. Their social gravity is huge.</p> <p>This phase imitates many case of affections which draw error of diagnose. There are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The roseola: first sign of the secondary syphilis. It appears in the form of eruption, the round trace of rose color. - The mucous plaque which is at the commissure of the lips, the genital organs, particularly the vulva, and the anus. - The multiple ganglions which are particularly on elbow and nape. - The pigmented syphilids, which are especially found among young woman and around the neck. - The fall of hair, very clearly behind of ears. <p>Without treatment, these might expand in around two years.</p> <p>- Refracting period</p> <p>These are the accidents which appear from 3rd year but also 10, 15 or 20 years later. All the organization and organs might be affected. The most typical accidents are cutaneous, mucous, osseous, visceral. The nervous syphilis is a redoubtable complication which leads to the tabes or general paralysis.</p> <p>c) What is the agent of disease?</p> <p>The responsible agent of disease was discovered in 1905 by F.R.Schaudinn and Hoffman. It is an extremely mobile bacteria, the pale treponema.</p> <p>It does not cause acquired immunity, even the second contact of disease. The syphilis should not be considered like a shameful disease, but like an infectious disease, a little serious and easily curable, without incidence to the descendant, because it is not inheritable.</p> <p>3. Soft chancre</p> <p>a) What are the symptoms?</p> <p>After the incubation period of 2 to 5 days, a small red papule develops to the base of glans of men, or to the level of the labia of woman. This papule evolves rapidly to the pustule and ulcerates.</p> <p>This chancre, very often among men, rarely among woman, accompanies a painful inflammation of ganglions of the groin, within ten days.</p> <p>If the treatment is not done earlier, there will be a formation of a bubo by swelling of many ganglions. This bubo ulcerates quickly, evaluates like an abscess. This ulceration might last some weeks or months.</p> <p>b) What is the agent of the disease?</p> <p>The agent of the disease is a bacillus of the Haemophilus : the bacillus of Ducrey described in 1889.</p> <p>4. Non gonorrheal blennorrhoea</p> <p>What are the symptoms?</p> <p>Very often the manifestations are like what are described in the gonorrhoeal. They are proceeded from various germs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The infections of mycoplasma <p>These germs cause inflammations of the ureter or the urteric-vaginal suppurations, and the salpingitis. They might be the cause of some male sterility. There are very small bacteria without cell wall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The infections of Chlamydia <p>Actually, it is very frequent infection of male and female urteric-genital. The incubation period is difficult to precise (110 to 60 days). The germ might infect all the mucous: urethral, causes an uretric vaginale: cervical, causes a vulvo-vaginal, an endocervicitis: conjonctival, causes a benign or grave conjunctivitis. Articulaire complications might appear among young man.</p> <p>The agent, the trachomatous Chlamydia, plays a major role for the male sterility by affection of epididymis, and for the female sterility by affection of canals and ovaries.</p> <p>The mycoolasma and the Chlamydia are often associated with gonococcus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The infection of vaginal Homophilus and vaginal Gardnerella cause the inflammation of vagina. - The infections of staphylococcus and of streptococcus, germs originated from intestine cause the urethritis. - The donovanose, resulted from an infection by the Donovan bodies, causes the urethritis and the vaginitis. <p>II- What are the sexual disease originated from virus?</p> <p>1. Nicolas-Favre disease</p> <p>a) What are the symptoms?</p> <p>The incubation period is various with average of 5 to 10 days, but it exceeds sometimes from 3 to 4 months.</p> <p>The chancre of inoculation is a light lesion, ephemeral. Frequently it is the glans or the prepuce, the base of the vulva among woman where it is more frequent than among man.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among man, 1 to 6 weeks after inoculation, a swelling of ganglion appears on groin and sometimes on which of upper thigh. If, in this stage, the treatment is not done, the ganglions will be aggravated. Then an abscess develops, the skin becomes violaceous and pierces making the ulcerations: a bubo might last many months, following an irregular cicatrization. - Among woman, all regions connecting from pubis to anus swell transforming the hard mass. These mass evolves destructive and painful ulceration which is accompanied with constriction of rectum. In this step the treatment is long and the result is uncertain. It is grave state, fortunately, exceptional. Then the earlier the disease is treated, the earlier it is recovered. <p>b) What is the agent of disease?</p> <p>It is a big virus in which the culture is done on egg or animal tissue.</p> <p>2. Acuminate condylomatous</p> <p>They are caused by the virus transmitted by sexual relation.</p> <p>The condylomas are the big verrucas called sexual vegetation or crest of chicken.</p> <p>3. AIDS: acquired immune deficiency syndrome</p> <p>The AIDS is an infectious disease transmissible by sexual relation (or by blood transfusion). It is caused by a virus identified in 1983 by the researchers of the Pasteur Institution. This virus infects preferentially a category of white blood cell. The virus kills the lymphocytes in which it develops and propagates, engendering a destruction of immunity system. There is no production of antibodies, where the immune-deficiency leaves all other kind of infection and the skin cancer, the Kaposi sarcoma to develop.</p> <p>In the advanced stage of disease, all the organs and the brain are invaded by the tumors which lead to the death.</p>
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	<p>The virus of AIDS is transmitted by the blood and the sperm. It is often found among certain individuals who belong to the groups so-called "at risk". It is notably the case such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - those who have many sexual partners; - homosexuals, the bisexuals or the heterosexuals practicing the anal sex; - drug users who use contaminated needles and syringes; - homophiles or the patients who receive frequently blood transfusion; - children who have parents affected by AIDS. <p>4. Genital herpes</p> <p>It is characterized by apparition on the vulva, the vagina and the cervix and uterus of small vesicular which is recovered in 1 to 2 weeks of falling crust after few days.</p> <p>5. Viral hepatitis</p> <p>These are the disease of liver caused by 5 virus which stand for the letters A, B, C, D and E.</p> <p>The hepatitis A and E are in general without gravity: it's a jaundice.</p> <p>The virus of hepatitis B, C and D have similar modes of transmission to the HIV.</p> <p>The virus of hepatitis B is transmitted by the blood, the sexual secretions, the saliva and the objects of toilette of patient. There is a risk of mother to child transmission during the delivery. The person who has regular contact with the patients should be vaccinated against this virus.</p> <p>The virus of hepatitis D is especially found among the injection drug users. The transmission by sexual relation is less frequent, but possible.</p> <p>The virus of hepatitis C is transmitted essentially by the blood. The transmission by sexual relation is less frequent.</p> <p>The virus B, C and D cause in the majority of case an acute hepatitis which might evolves to the chronic hepatitis existing by two forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - persistent chronic hepatitis: the affected person is a host of virus, there is no treatment. - active chronic hepatitis: the virus is always present and continue to destroy the cells of liver; such as cirrhosis which might, in 20% of cases, evolves to a cancer of liver. <p>III- A sexual disease originated from fungus</p> <p>The candidiasis</p> <p>a) What are the symptoms?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among man, symptoms are like inflammation of the base of glans. There is an ooze and formation of creamy secretion. - Among woman, the vulval pruritus might be important and painful. Sexual relations are often painful. The vagina becomes irritable. <p>b) What is the responsible agent?</p> <p>The responsible fungus of candidiasis is a yeast, the albicans candidiasis.</p> <p>The mycosis viginitis are found especially among pregnant woman and among diabetics.</p> <p>IV- A sexual disease originated from protozoan</p> <p>The trichomonas</p> <p>a) What are the symptoms?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among man, the presence of parasite is presented by urethritis. - Among woman, the parasite causes an urethritis, but its presence is presented essentially by a viginitis. <p>b) What is the agent of disease?</p> <p>It's a flagellum protozoan: the Trichomoniasis viginitis.</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>The sexual diseases are extremely expanded in all the countries of the world, where they show an important recrudescence.</p> <p>These are infectious diseases whose transmission is done during sexual relation.</p> <p>The curative treatment is very effective and easy at the beginning of disease. The sexual transmitted diseases do not confer immunity.</p> <p>The diseases are contracted each time when there is contact with germ.</p> <p>The sexually transmitted diseases are contracted to both and should be treated by both.</p> <p>17. Know the consequences of early sexual relations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the psychological traumatism might compromise sexual future of individual b) unwanted pregnancy c) interruption of study d) delivery by caesarian section e) delivery by episiotomy, which consists of allocation of vulva and muscle of perineum to avoid the tear, especially among young girls; f) abortion <p>18. Knowing the best period for reproduction is that comprise from 20 and 35-40 years old, because from 40 years old, woman is predispose to give birth of child having deformity. In addition, sexual activity of woman decreases between 45 to 50 years old: this is the menopause, which characterized by gaining weight and increase of temperature. The andropause is the restrain of man's sexual activity.</p> <p>20. Knowing that a pregnant woman should get vaccination from the end of 6th month against tetanus.</p> <p>22. Avoid very high risk pregnancy for mother and child:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) young girl between 13 and 16 years old; b) woman who got pregnancy for less than 2 years; c) primipara of more than 30 years old; d) woman who has already difficult delivery (caesarian) e) woman who had extra-uterine pregnancy; f) woman who delivered six times; g) woman who have cardiac disease or heavy anemia <p>24. Verify the inexistence of disease such as the syphilis, the AIDS, the rubeola, the toxoplasmosis before conception by laboratory examination.</p> <p>25. Understand the necessity of family planning (spacing of birth, limitation of the child number).</p> <p>26. Receive antenatal care during the 3rd, 6th and 8th month. A high technology, the echography allows to follow the evolution of the pregnancy and the detect of deformity.</p> <p>30. Learn the growth of children:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) wash carefully your hands before touch or take children; b) breastfeed them during first 6 months which assure protection against any sorts of aggressions; c) after each nurse, wash the nipples with clean or boiled water and sterilize them to prevent crevasse and infections; e) vaccinate them (BCG, measles, DTCCOQ-POLIO...)
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Biology	7	<p>II- What are the diverse forms of intervention of human in the nature?</p> <p>I. The damage of invertebrate and the plant without flowers</p> <p>a) The disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Two bacteria, the Gonococcus and the Treponema, cause two sexual diseases to men and women. It means the diseases which are caused by sexual intercourse. These diseases are the Gonorrhoea and the Syphilis, respectively. If they are not treated, they cause the sterility for two sexes or the crucial complications. To avoid the sexual diseases, the young people should: · keep their sexual organ strictly and daily clean · avoid early sexual intercourse · avoid utilizing sanitary substances of other people. · The Trypanosoma and the Plasmodium falciparum are the protozoans which cause the trypanosomiasis and the malaria to the human. These are transmitted by the bite of the Tse-tse fly and the Anopheles respectively. <p>So how we can avoid these diseases?</p>
Moral education	4-5	<p>SUBJECT: The individual virtues.</p> <p>Title: The cleanliness: the public hygiene</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify the merit of hygiene - guide actions of public hygiene <p>I. Support</p> <p>Text: Fight against the mosquitos.</p> <p>The malaria causes many victims in my village. In fact, there are many mosquitos, holders of the disease. To fight against them, village peoples decide to clean streets of village and around the big lake by advice of nurse.</p> <p>The day came, men, women and children gather at the public place. With the sound of youyou, women start to broom the streets. Men take the hatchet and the rake. Encouraged by the rhythm of drum, they cut the weeds which propagate around the lake. After hours, whole the village becomes clean.</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Which disease is in the village? Why? · What do village people decide? Why? · Those who participate to the action, what are they.? <p>SUBJECT: The code of the road.</p> <p>Title: The caution: think before action; the code of the road.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify some traffic signs - respect the code of the road. <p>I. Support</p> <p>Text: How should we across the pavement?</p> <p>"Across the pavement, it is not difficult, but, if you do not pay attention, it might cause the deadly danger, told Bintou to his younger brother Ari...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · It is enough to pay a little attention and nothing will happen! · It is not enough, Ari, Bintou told, there are areas to across and good way to do... You have to utilize the pavements for passengers, if there is, but it does not mean that you do not need to look your left, and then right, in order to be sure the security...You never have to get over the places or the cross diagonally. Since the circulation is regulated... you can across only when the police or the sign allows you. And, now, the color of signal changed to green and you can across!"From "Moral education", Larousse-Afrique, Paris, 1987.

Benin

Subject	Grade	Description
French	1	<p>Bake washes her body</p> <p>She takes off her clothes and washes her hair, forehead, arms and legs using soap. Bake falls in a bucket of water laughing along with her mother.</p> <p>Drinks for health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare yellow lemon, 2. Wash 3. Cut with a knife 4. Squeeze the lemon 5. Add water 6. Drink <p>Is it good? The drink is good for your health.</p> <p>Bake is sick</p> <p>Bake has a headache and is sleeping. Bake calls for her mother. Her mother places her hand on Bake's forehead to check for fever and says, "You really are sick. Let's go to hospital". In the hospital Toni's mother is taking care of Bake.</p> <p>Caution-mosquito</p> <p>It is raining today. There are many moquitos. If you get mosquito bite, it itches. Sometimes you can get sick from mosquito bite. To avoid mosquitos, it is important to sleep under the bed net, move the empty containers, and weeding.</p>
French	3	<p>L'homme et sa santé (human and health)</p> <p>1 Premier jour de classe (the day class started)</p> <p>(Outline) Abissola wanted to eat a hot breakfast. He made an order to the lady who was selling food in front of the school. When he ordered rice and beans, he found that he lost his money. However the lady told him that he can pay tomorrow and provided his meal. (The importance of eating breakfast)</p> <p>2 Pourquoi se laver les mains ? (Why do we have to wash our hands?)</p> <p>(Outline) You must wash your hands often, because you use your hands when you catch insects and butterflies, and when you touch soil and rocks. Your fingernails have dirt; germs live on your palm, finger, and under your nails. These germs are the causes of abdominal pain, diarrhea, and parasitic infections (the disease make your stomach swell).</p> <p>3 L'entretien des dents (tooth brushing)</p> <p>(Outline) To keep your teeth healthy, you must brush your teeth properly after every meal or at least twice a day in the morning and the night. Apply toothpaste on a tooth brush or a tree brunch. Brush your teeth from every angle and starting at the base of the teeth and do not forget to brush your gums. You cannot bite or digest foods without teeth. If you do not brush your teeth, food debris will remain in your teeth resulting in bacteria to grow causing tooth decay. Bad oral hygiene can also lead to pain in the ears, eyes, throat and head.</p> <p>5 fly, flies</p> <p>Flies carry germs and are attracted to food and discomposed waste. Make sure to not let any used dishes or garbage to settle. Use trash containers with lids and place them away from the home. Flies are also found on cows, goats, and sheep. It is important to ensure that flies are kept away from cattle and also keep cattle away from your house. Flies tend to enter the house from the windows that face the sun. Therefore, open windows in the shade and use screen windows if possible. When flies enter they will be attracted to puss, food, and sleeping babies.</p> <p>6 Une cloche pour proteger les aliments (the net used to protect foods)</p> <p>*Describes how to make</p> <p>8 Le SIDA (HIV/AIDS)</p> <p>(Outline) HIV/AIDS is used be called "sunken (dull) eyes disorder". Adults and children who get infected with HIV can get serious disease (such as pneumonia) and can easily die. Currently HIV/AIDS are endemic mainly in the continent of Africa. Many countries have research centers for HIV/AIDS drug development. However taking medicine cannot cure this disease and it cannot be fought off. Consulting health care centers or adults knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS and obtaining information introduced in posters is some of the prevention methods used to prevent HIV/AIDS. At your age, you need to know that people get infected with this disease by blood contact. For instance, when someone positive with HIV/AIDS gets injured, you have a chance to get infected by touching his/her blood. Even through small cuts the disease can be transmitted. If the blood from an infected person contacts your wound, you may get infected. People with HIV/AIDS suffering from this disease, need support and you may have a family member with this disease. Your kindness will support their unfortunate situation.</p>
French	4	<p>P8 L'homme et sa sante (Human and health)</p> <p>(Top)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · What is this picture telling you about? · When and where is this happening? · What do you think about these two children and their mother? <p>(Bottom)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · What does this picture meaning of? · What is this doctor's profession? · Discuss the reason for the medical examination, what the doctors will ask you and so on. <p>P9 Une lutte pas comme les autres (A fight different from others)</p> <p>(Outline) Bake fell asleep during class in the afternoon since he didn't take a break after class in the morning. (You must rest your body when it's needed)</p>

	<p>P15 Teye lace un SOS (Teye send out an SOS) (Outline) Teye in grade CM1 recently has poor eyesight and started to have problems with reading and writing. He went to see a doctor and was diagnosed as having myopia. Teye's family cannot afford buying glasses so he wrote a letter to NGO to support him</p> <p>P17 Lamaladie d'Ablawa (A disorder Ablawa has) (Outline) Ablawa became sick a couple of months ago. He could barely eat or play. He didn't get better with commercially available medicine. Being weighted in pediatrics clinic, he only weighed as much as a 10 month old even though he is actually 16 months. The doctor checked his eyes with penlight, checking for swelling in the legs and stomach. The doctor also pulled Ablaw's sparse hair and confirmed that his hair is fragile. Ablawa's family is poor. They normally eat corn soup or millet soup and rarely eat meat, fish or eggs. The doctor diagnosed him as malnutrition. He did not prescribe or provide medicine but told him to change his eating habits. He recommended him to visit Social Promotion Center where people are trained about diet by professional trainer. They told people to eat reasonable but nutritional foods. Adding protein rich food such as kidney beans, soybeans, or peanuts can enrich the nutrition levels. Months from now, Ablawa's condition must be well.</p> <p>P26 Communication Orale (Oral communications) (Top) · Look at the pictures. Do you know what is this for? What's the reason he does not have some teeth? What do you think of smoking? (Bottom) · Look at the picture. What is going on? What would you tell your friend doesn't want to have an injection?</p> <p>P27 Pour quelques bouffees (Smoking just little bit) (Outline) Toni told his mother that he is going to see his classmates got sick. His friend Lambert smokes his father's pipe. He then started coughing and broke out in fever. Lambert is only ten years old and is just trying to copy what grown ups do. Toni is now wondering how adults don't get sick when they quit tobacco or smoke. His mother told him that even adults could hurt their health by consummating tobacco. The mother showed to Toni, who still cannot believe what she told him, messages listed below.</p> <p>Can smoking tobacco be healthy? -Do you smoke, chew, or snuff tobacco? -Do you live in the place filled with tobacco smoke? -Tobacco contains nicotine that is harmful to your health. -Nicotine slows down blood circulations and decreases oxygen delivery. -Tobacco has effects on your teeth and gums. -Tobacco can lead to pharyngeal cancer or lung cancer. -Tobacco causes cough and a decreases sense of smell. -You easily become short of breath by smoking. -You decide if tobacco is healthy or not.</p> <p>Tobacco and beauty (your decision) -Tobacco brings bad smell. -The color of your nail or gum will be pale; it is not for your look. -You can loose your teeth by smoking. -You get wrinkles from smoking tobacco, even when you are young. -Tobacco prevents smokers' beauty.</p> <p>P29 Le faux médecin (Quack doctor) (Outline) There are quack doctors in my countries. They have places all over the town to diagnose patients then give cheap cures. They do anything: give patients shots, weight measurement, check blood pressure, write prescriptions, and sell drugs. Kemi accidentally stepped on a nail then got injured. He went to see a doctor in a town. A man in a white coat applied a bandage and gave him tetanus shot. It only cost 1000 Fran. Kemi's mother was relieved that cost of therapy was cheap. Few days after Kemi got immunized, his body got hot, started to have watery eyes and a fever broke out. Kemi went to Central hospital and found that the man was quack doctor. The doctor was originally a joiner. He has some medical knowledge because his uncle was a doctor. He began performing medical services to make some extra money.</p> <p>P31 Halte au SIDA ! (The voice of AIDS) (Poem) What sins did people commit? Why do many misfortunes befall us? Why do so many people die? Let's fight against HIV/AIDS You are not infected. You can stay alive. Stop using sharps or unsanitary stuff. Stop using used needles. Do not transfer an infected person's blood. Do not have any sexual intercourse without condoms. Just as plants with no water or nutrition, people infected slowly make people around feel unhappy and dying.</p> <p>L'environnement naturel et les problemes environnementaux (Natural environment and environmental issues) (Top) · Look at the picture. What is it telling you about? · Why are children moving around in the water? What kind of risk do they have? · What can we do to protect our houses or estates from water damage? · Let's discuss about the flooding problems in our town.</p>
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		<p>(Bottom)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Look at the pictures. What is it telling you about? · What environmental issue is drawn in second picture? · Discuss how we should solve these problems. <p>P97 Des affiches (The poster)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural water and fresh air use natural resources. 2. Tobacco will bring you poor health. Paper tobacco, chew tobacco or snuff tobacco will burn off your estates and health. 3. 4. With fewer accidents; many lives will be saved.
French	2	<p>P34 A la douche (Wash your body)</p> <p>(Outline) Issa plays with bowls after school. She went back home covered with mud and was told by her mother to "go wash your body". Issa grabbed a water bucket, some soap and a cloth, and went in to the bathroom. She washed her body well with foamed soap and then rinsed off. She then dried herself off with a towel, combed her hair and put on clean clothes.</p> <p>P38 Les aliments bons pour la santé (Foods good for your health)</p> <p>P46 Pour me faire beau (To keep cleanness)</p> <p>Where are you going holding laundry in your arms?</p> <p>I am going to the river to wash my shirt and pants, and then get some water to clean myself.</p> <p>Have a good time, but don't forget the soap!</p> <p>P55 L'oeuf au lait (Milk and egg)</p> <p>Recipe for milk and egg: prepare a fresh egg, separate yolk and add it to hot milk, add two dices of sugar and mix. It is very healthy drink.</p> <p>P72 Viens-tu en ville avec moi? (Would you like to go to the town with me?)</p> <p>Toni called Bake and told that he can't go into the town with him since he is sick.</p> <p>Toni: I have cough, seems like I caught a cold. I'm using many tissues, my body is sore all over and I have a bad headache.</p> <p>Bake: Did you go see a doctor?</p> <p>Toni: No, my mother is taking care of me and she gives me medicine. I don't like medicine though.</p> <p>Bake: You need to take it. At night, you need to put blankets on to keep yourself warm.</p> <p>P74 Comment ca va? (How do you feel?)</p> <p>Bake went to see Toni.</p> <p>Toni: I still have a fever and sore all over my body. I am never hungry. My mother called a doctor this morning. The doctor checked my body temperature and told us that it's severe. He gave my mother a prescription.</p> <p>Bake: You should not be talking; you will get tired. I will go get some hot bread and biscuit's.</p> <p>P76 Cava mieux (Getting well)</p> <p>(Outline) Toni called Bake, and Bake told Toni that he has been taking medicine that his mother bought.</p> <p>P88 Une maison propre (Clean room)</p> <p>In the clean house, there are no cockroaches or flies in the kitchen or bathroom, rich-poor gaps don't matter.</p> <p>A clean house receives sunlight well. You can also sleep well.</p> <p>You won't get sick easily living in a clean house and you will not need to go to the pharmacy that often.</p> <p>Clean your house.</p> <p>P90 Chez le coiffeur (Barber shop)</p> <p>(Outline) Toni went to barber. He asked to shave his head to make it easier to wash and prevent fleabites.</p> <p>P110 Operation : maison propre (Activity: Clean house)</p> <p>(Outline) Kemi sweeps the garden and around her house everyday. Her brother cleans scraps and leavings, then disposes thme in the garbage box. Kemi's father cleans hen-roost. He picks chicken feces in a basket, and covers it to avoid flies. The father digs a garden and buries the feces. You will not smell or see flies anymore.</p>
French	5	<p>P8 L'homme et sante (human and health)</p> <p>(Top)</p> <p>Look at the picture. Explain what kind of man and child they are. Discuss about what they are wearing.</p> <p>(Bottom)</p> <p>Look at the picture and explain what you feel.</p> <p>P9 Les tics de Kolade (Klade's habit)</p> <p>(Outline) Kolade sits next to Toni and is clean and always careful about her appearance. Gradually, her habits made Toni groomed too.</p> <p>P11 Le journal intime de Fati (Fati's confidential talk)</p> <p>(Outline) Fati (a girl) has received genital mutilation when she was little. Two old ladies resected her genitals, with a knife that has not been sterilized. The ladies told her that mutilation was necessary to become a "real woman"; but Fati thinks the custom is senseless.</p> <p>P13 L'epidemie (Infectious disease)</p> <p>(Outline) One day during harvesting, a father found that two of their cows were dead. The dead cows' tongue were out, bare teeth, with lustered eyes full of anxiety. Moreover, 13 cows are jumping or falling and screaming. They already stick out their tongue and some have bitten off own teeth. Cows were flapping their legs; falling on the ground, walking disoriented, turning over, jumping, and frothing at the mouth. Three cocks and two hens have also died. (From Olympe Bhely-Quenum, un piege sans fin, Presence Africaine, Paris 1985, page 31-33)</p>

	<p>P22 Le SIDA? Parlons-en ! (let's talk about HIV/AIDS) How do we get infected by HIV (human immune deficiency virus)? (Outline) We do not get infected by HIV easily. Not like measles or tuberculosis pathogens, HIV does not spread through the air. There are only four transmission routes for HIV. -Having a sexual intercourse -Transfusion with HIV positive person's blood -Mother-to-child transmission -Use of needle or other sharps. HIV invades white blood cells to survive in the human body. This virus can be transmitted when infected blood enters a person's body. The skin covers human body and normally prevents the virus to enter the body.</p> <p>How do we assure what to do to avoid HIV infection? Many believe that we can get infected by touching an infected person, contaminates through the air, interaction with food, clothes or dishes that comes in contact with infected people via mosquito, flies, and saliva. Most of those believe in those do not feel comfortable being with infected individuals. However the actions listed below won't transmit the disease. -Living with an individual infected with HIV -Playing sports with infected person. -Sharing meals with infected person. -Sharing toilets or baths with infected person. -Dancing with infected person. There are no reports about someone getting infected with just having an ordinary life with an infected person. Therefore, parents or caregivers with an infected child do not have to worry about getting infected from them, unless they cut themselves with sharp objects with an infected person's blood.</p> <p>P24 (Protect yourself from HIV) The facts people need to know. Needles used for immunization are disposable or sterilized every time; there is no risk having shot.</p> <p>Things promoted. -Go get injections from a health officer. -Use injection drugs if possible -Make an assertion to the health officers to use new needles to patients. -Claim to use sterile instrument when incision therapy is performed. -Claim to use sterile instrument when you get pierced or tattoo. -Claim to use disposable instrument or sterile instrument when circumcision is performed.</p> <p>Warn children about the things listed below. -Do not play with sharps used by someone else such as nail clipper or shaver. -Do not share toothbrushes; even your family members or friends. -Do not use toothpicks used by someone else. -Do not eat bread, meat or other foods consumed by someone else.</p> <p>5 Un mariage parfait (Perfect marriage) (Outline) Toni believes that cleanliness can prevent skin diseases and bad smells.</p>
Science	<p>2-3</p> <p>Hygiene (Hygiene) Why do we feel tired at times? At the age of eight, you must sleep at least ten hours a day. You must eat sufficient and nutritious foods. Sleeping and eating well are necessary for you to study or play sports well at school. You will feel tired if you don't sleep or study well.</p> <p>Why do we get sick sometimes? Bacteria can enter your body from the mouth, nose, and skin (scar). Your body tries to prevent these entrance but the body organs don't function well sometimes and cause you sick. To cure these diseases, you have to take medicine prescribed by a medical doctor.</p> <p>Why do we have to take hygienic food? Foods that are indigestible, bad, or not cooked well will confuse your digestive organs. These foods cause slow and difficult digestion causing stomachaches. Eat nutritious meals at certain times.</p> <p>How do we get toothaches? Foods left in your teeth grow bacteria that will attack the enamels. Cavities that are deep can reach a nerve causing pain. Therefore, you must brush your teeth after every meal to prevent it.</p> <p>How do we prevent parasitic infections? Many parasites in the body are the cause of itchiness, stomachaches, or diarrhea. For prevention of these, you must drink safe water, wash fresh vegetables, wash your hands before sitting at the table, cook meat well, and not wash your body in puddles.</p> <p>How do we treat scars? Wash your hands with soap. Use wet gauze with boiled water to clean your scars and then sanitize it with an antiseptic medicine. In the case of bleeding, put 消毒水?-soaked gauze on. Then cover it with a bandage.</p> <p>P92 Le thermometer (Thermometer) Use thermometer to check the temperature. Your sensible temperature doesn't tell you correct temperature. Touching hot objects can burn you.</p> <p>Le thermometer medical (Clinical thermometer)</p>

		<p>The position of mercury tells you the temperatures. The clinical thermometer can measure the temperature between 35 to 42 °C. When mercury is heated by body heat, it raises up in the tube of thermometer. The temperature measured with it is different from room temperature. Shake down the mercury to the end of the thermometer to cool it down. Make sure you to shake it before the use. Preventing infections are also very important.</p>
Science	4-5	<p>P16 Les aliments (foods) (Top left)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Newborns only weight 3kg but they grow into 9kg by the time they turn one year old. What substances make your body tissue such as bones or muscles? · Farmers or sports players use lots of energy. What kind of food provides energy? <p>(Middle right)</p> <p>An experiment to seek food that contains milk.</p> <p>You can separate foods into five groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Milk is the perfect food because it contains nutrients from all five groups and is used to feed newborns. <p>P18 Comment se nourrir correctement? (How do we take proper nutrients?) (Top left)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · We normally eat supper not caring about consuming a balanced menu. What is well-balanced diet? · Let's study what this child consuming. · Which groups do each food belonging to? · Is this meal well balanced or not? <p>(Middle right)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Why is the meal in the picture well-balanced? <p>Avocado is rich in lipid, meat contains protein, in pasta is rich in carbohydrates, yogurt is rich in saline mineral, and pineapple is rich in vitamins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Look at the picture <p>What is this picture showing?</p> <p>Picture #3 shows a child with kwashiorkor (malnutrition caused by lack of protein). A child needs to take protein rich foods to get well.</p> <p>Picture #4 shows a child that has rachitic. A child needs to take saline minerals and vitamin to get well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Eating breakfast at the beginning of the day is very important. <p>Is the breakfast menu shown in the picture sufficient?</p> <p>There is milk, honey, bread, boiled egg and fruit.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You must consume food that contains protein, lipid, carbohydrates and saline mineral everyday. 2. Lacking nutrients cause disorders written below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Kwashiorkor: caused by lack of protein · Rachitis: caused by lack of vitamin D · Beriberi: caused by lack of vitamin B1 3. Physical labor uses lots of energy; therefore it is important to eat foods that contain carbohydrates and lipids to produce energy. However people who don't move much have less energy consumption so taking too much energy can cause obesity. <p>P28 La reproduction chez l'homme (Human reproduction)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · How humans are borne? How long does the fetus stay in the mother's womb? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An egg is released every 28 days from one of two female ovaries. Sperm is produced constantly in the male testicle. 2. Ovum and sperm has to be fertilized to create a child. This fertilization in womb occurs after sexual intercourse during the female's ovulation period. 3. A fertilized egg becomes an embryo. Embryo is covered with placenta, which contains fluid to protect embryo from shock or bacteria. Placenta is connected to the umbilical cord and embryo then blood can be supplied from the mother. This blood supply from the mother will transport nutrition to the embryo and then so that they can breath and grow. The embryo will be ready nine months after fertilization. The mother's abdominal muscle will push the baby out. This is what we call birth. 4 When a baby is delivered, a doctor will cut off the umbilical cord. This will leave a scar on the center of the belly. This is what we call a belly bottom. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The birth of a baby by fertilization is when male sperm and the female ovum are combined. 2 Pregnancy is the duration an embryo stays in the mother, which is about nine months. 3 Embryos can take nutrition and will breath by nutrition or oxygen transported by the mother's blood through the umbilical cord. 4 Birth is when a baby is delivered from the mothers stomach. 5 Normal delivery happens after the embryo is developed in the womb for nine months. 6 Women can deliver more than one baby such as twins or triplets at same time. <p>P33 Ne négligeons pas le petit déjeuner! (Do not forget to eat breakfast)</p> <p>Breakfast is the most important meal of the day. You must provide all nutrients (lipid, sugar, protein) to your body, since you haven't eaten the night before. Taking sufficient breakfast make you fine and you can study effectively.</p> <p>Vitamins are necessary for our development and are contained in many foods. For instance, Vitamin D is contained in liver, fish, egg and butter. It can also be produced in your body by sunlight.</p> <p>P84 Hygiène alimentaire (Food hygiene) (Middle)</p> <p>Good foods;</p>

	<p>Sufficient: Insufficient food intake can weaken your muscle, ability to be resistance against disorders, and cause delay of child development.</p> <p>Constant: Taking too much foods can burden your stomach. Eating large meals will not make up missed meals from previous days. You have to eat everyday at a certain time, not too much or too small. It is also important to chew food well.</p> <p>Variety: Not all food can provide you with all the nutrients your body needs. It is important to consume a variety of food.</p> <p>(Bottom)</p> <p>Food must be fresh.</p> <p>Food exposed to air or heat goes bad easily. Therefore you have to store food in the fridge. Food will be protected from flies when stored in the fridge. Food infected by flies is one of the causes of sickness.</p> <p>After every meal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 You must protect food from dust or animals 2 Leftovers can easily attract flies or cockroaches leading to sickness. To avoid infection, you must throw away your leftovers in a garbage box with lid. 3 Clean tables with detergent water. 4 Wash dishes with clean water and detergent. 5 Store all the clean dishes where it is not dusty or where animals can have access <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Drink water to stay healthy. Get safe water from water station. 2 Boil unclean water for 5 to 10 minutes or add chlorine disinfectant (1 drop per liter). Drinking water should be clear and odorless. <p>P86 Hygiene corporelle (Physical hygiene)</p> <p>Skin</p> <p>To prevent parasitic infections, you must wash your body with water and soap everyday.</p> <p>If you don't wash your body everyday, dirt on your skin will provide the environment for parasites to grow.</p> <p>Our scalp or hair can be the host of Trichophyton.</p> <p>Our skin can be the host for scabies worm, flea, and Tunga.</p> <p>Parasites cause itchiness. Wash your body everyday and change your clothes in regular intervals to prevent parasites from living on your skin. Make sure that you wash your hands before every meal.</p> <p>Ears</p> <p>Earwax has the role to prevent dust from entering your ears. However you should sometimes clean your ear to prevent earwax from accumulating and clogging your ears. This can cause difficulty in hearing. Be careful not to use sharp objects to clean your ears.</p> <p>P87 Comme lui, lavez-vous les dents (Brush your teeth like he does)</p> <p>Mouth and teeth</p> <p>Adults have 32 teeth. They have 8 incisor that cut the food, 4 cuspid that tears off foods, 20 molar that grind food.</p> <p>Teeth are composed of two parts. Upper part is a crown covering enamel. Lower part is base in the jaw.</p> <p>How do we get toothaches?</p> <p>When the enamel is weak a cavity will form causing pain.</p> <p>How do we get bad teeth?</p> <p>Food left in your teeth will grow bacteria that will attack enamel of your teeth.</p> <p>P89 Le danger des blessures (Danger of external injuries)</p> <p>Skin protects your body. Every scar can be a source of entrance for bacteria. Scars have a component for bacteria to prolife. You can get infected from scar. When you are injured, it becomes painful and will swell.</p> <p>How do we prevent infections?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean your scars with boiled water. 2. Sterilize your scar with a disinfectant. 3. Cover your scars with bandages to avoid dust or shock. <p>Dangerous objects or animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not play with sharp objects. • Be careful touching glass products. • Do not dispose of anything in a fire. • Do not touch any honeycomb of hornet or honey bee. • Do not play in bushes • Do not fumble a hole in the ground. <p>P90 Prevention contre certaines maladies (Prevention against several diseases)</p> <p>Mosquitoes mediate malaria. Infection with malaria can cause you to have a fever, headache, and listlessness.</p> <p>To prevent malaria, move all the puddle or wastewater from around your house. Cut the grass and sleep in a bed covered by a net.</p> <p>Intestinal infection</p> <p>Many kinds of parasites are in your intestine. They cause stomachaches, diarrhea, itchiness, and will decrease your body weight. To protect your body from parasites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands well before every meal. • Cook meat well. • Drink water meant for drinking. • Wash fresh foods well. • Do not swim in puddle. <p>P91 L'utilisation des latrines (Use of latrine)</p>
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		<p>1. Do not dispose your feces on the ground. Feces contain bacteria or parasites that cause disease. Therefore you have to use toilet when you excrete.</p> <p>2. Wash your hands after excretion.</p> <p>3. Clean latrine with clean water and chlorine disinfectant.</p> <p>Immunization</p> <p>You can prevent many diseases by immunization. Immunization is not for the cure of diseases. You must be immunized before you get sick. The timeline for immunization is listed below. Immunization is our duty.</p>
Physical science	6	<p>Le thermometer indique la temperature du corps qui est en contact avec lui (Thermometer shows the temperature that it is in contact with.)</p> <p>1. Quelques temperatures (Temperature)</p> <p>2. Deux thermometres particulieres (Two special thermometers)</p> <p>La fumee du tabac et ses dangers (Smoking and its risk)</p> <p>1. Premieres observations sur la fumee du tabac (Observation of smoke from tobacco)</p> <p>2. Deux reactions chimiques differentes (Two chemical reactions)</p> <p>2.1 La combustion (Combustion)</p> <p>2.2 La pyrolyse (ou pyrogenation) (Thermolysis)</p> <p>2.3 dans la cigarette, deux types de reations chimiques : la combustion et la pyrolyse (Two chemical reactions happen in tobacco; combustion and thermolysis)</p> <p>3. les dangers de la fumee du tabac (Damage that tobacco can cause)</p>
Geology and biology	8	<p>P158 Comment se fait la transmission de la vie? (How human lives are created?)</p> <p>I. Comment est constitue l'appareil genital masculin ? (What are the parts of the male reproductive system?) Description: testicles, penis, glandes annexes, seminiferous tubule, epididymis deferent canal, ejaculatory duct, seminal vesicle, urethra, prostate gland, cavity of corpora spongiosum, glans, foreskin.</p> <p>II. Comment est constitue l'appareil genital feminin ? (What are the parts of female reproductive system?) Explanation: ovary, fallopian tube, oviduct, uterine muscle, uterine mucosa, uterine cervix, vagina, genitalia, labia majora (minora), clitoris, hymen.</p> <p>III. Comment fonctionnent les organes genitaux ? (How do reproductive organs function?)</p> <p>1. Chez l'homme (Male)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sperm production continues from puberty to death. • Seminal fluid is ejaculated from the male along with seminal emission. • 4 ml seminal fluid contains 240~400 million sperms. • Human sperm is composed of three parts. <p>2. Chez la femme (Female)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General cycle starts around the age of 10-15 and continues till menopause which occurs around age of 45-50. • Ovary contains 200 million ovum. At the age of 7, 30 million ova are released. Discharge of the ovum from the ovary is called ovulation. • Generative cycle comes into effect by blood flow. (Menstruation) • Each ovary produces ovum every 14 days-cycle. • Ovulation cycle is 24-32 days. Menstruation cycle is 3-8 days. • Ovulation does not necessarily happen in 14-day cycle, so menstruation necessarily happens specific day. • Egg from ovary is collected in oviduct can generate in 24 hours, or when it is fertilized by sperm, a fertilized egg is moved through oviduct and then implanted in uterine mucosa (6 days after the fertilization, that is, 21 days after the menstruation cycle) <p>Menstruation blood flow comes from destruction of uterine mucosa. It happens to prepare the implantation of fertilized egg. Uterine mucosa is partially destroyed if fertilization didn't happen and this is the source of menstruation blood flow.</p> <p>3. Comment s'effectue la fecondation ? (How does fertilization occur?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual intercourse (penis is inserted into the vagina →orgasm and seminal emission), ejaculated semen in vagina move up to uterine mucosa and stay in oviduct. When sexual intercourse was performed during the female's ovulating term, fertilization by sperm and egg occur. <p>(Right)</p> <p>IV. Comment se deroule la premiere partie de la vie d'un individu ? (What is the beginning of the life cycle?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilized egg starts division 6 months after the fertilization, by the time of birth, a cell (fertilized egg) is divided in 60 thousand cells. <p>1. De l'oeuf a l'embryon (Fertilized egg to embryo)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilized egg remains in uterine mucosa after moved from oviduct. Therefore destruction of uterine mucosa doesn't occur. There is a possibility of pregnancy when menstruation does not occur. • Fertilized egg develops into an embryo and other attachments in uterus. Other attachments are composed of amnion that is filled with amniotic fluid that can protect embryo from shock, umbilical cord, and placenta.

	<p>2. De l'embryon au fœtus (Embryo to fetus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the growth process of the embryo (P164), the first trimester of pregnancy is important in the development of organs, and we call an embryo a fetus three months after fertilization. • Size of uterus increases along with fetus development. <p>3. Quel est le rôle du placenta pendant la grossesse ? (What is the role of the placenta during pregnancy?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilized egg release "respiratory" wall on the uterus after the implantation. This is the origin of placenta. • Blood is transmitted across the placenta between mother to fetus by way of the umbilical cord, where nutrition, waste, and chemicals are exchanged. • Nutrition and wastes are transported across the placenta by way of the umbilical cord. <p>V. Comment s'effectue la naissance ? (How childbirth happens?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fetus is ready to be out 270-280 days after fertilization. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are three stages for childbirth, expansion, discharge, and delivery. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During expansion, amniotic membrane ruptures and amnion fluid flows out. This is what we call water breaking. • Discharge takes about one hour. During this time the fetus moves through the uterine cervix, vagina, and vulva. The fetus comes out leading with the head in 95% of deliveries. • Discharge of placenta occurs about 30 minutes after the deliver. 2. Most organs of the fetus except for lungs are functioning already in mother. When the baby cries inhalation of air occurs, stretching pulmonary alveolus, and exhale. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brain of the baby needs carbon dioxide after the birth • Umbilical cord is not necessary any more after the birth. • Once the baby is delivered you clamp the umbilical cord 1cm away from the belly bottom, removing the excess cord and leaving it for 24 hours or until it naturally falls away. During this process you sterilize and cover and cover the umbilical cord with sterilized gauze until it becomes what is known as a belly bottom. <p>VI. Réponses à quelques questions (Q and A)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fille ou garçon ? (A girl or a boy?) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two types of sperm, X or Y and a type of egg, X. The combination of two types of sperm and egg dictates the sex of embryo. 2. Vrais jumeaux et faux jumeaux ? (Identical and fraternal twins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two offspring produced from the same pregnancy is called twins. • 3. Qu'est-ce qu'une fausse couche ? (What is a miscarriage?) 4. Qu'est-ce que l'incompatibilité de rhesus ? (What is blood group incompatibility?) 5. Pourquoi certaines maladies bénignes sont-elles graves pendant la grossesse ? (Why can minor illnesses be severe during pregnancy?) 6. Qu'est-ce qu'une césarienne ? (What is a C-section?) 7. Comment empêcher la fécondation ? ou comment contrôler les naissances ? (How do we control birth?) <p>VII. L'hygiène des organes génitaux consiste à : (The proper hygienic cleaning of reproductive organs)</p> <p>Comment se manifestent les maladies sexuellement transmissibles et le sida ? (What are STD's and the HIV/AIDS?) (Left)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Quelles sont les maladies vénériennes d'origine bactérienne ? (What types of bacterial STD's are there?) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. La gonococcie ou blennorragie gonococcique (Gonorrhoea or 膿淋病) 2. La syphilis (Syphilis) 3. Le chancre mou (Chancroid) 4. Les blennorragies non gonococciques (Pyorrhoea of non gonorrhoea) II Quelles sont les maladies vénériennes d'origine virale ? (What is viral STD?) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maladie de Nicolas et Favre (Nicolas-Favre disease) 2. Les condylomes acuminés (Condyloma acuminatum) 3. Le SIDA (AIDS) <p>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the disease caused by sexual intercourse or blood transportation. The cause of this disease is human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and it was discovered by researchers in the Pasteur Institute, in 1983. The virus infects a type of leukocyte in the human body. The virus weakens lymphocytes by collapsing one's immune system. The infection prevents the production of antibodies in infected individuals: it is the cause of immune deficiency. Then infected individuals become susceptible to any infections and Kaposi sarcoma (skin cancer). In severe cases, tumors are formed in organs or the brain leading to death. The virus is transmitted by blood or seminal fluid. The infections are well found in the various people. Some of these risk groups are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A person with multiple sexual partners - Homosexual, bisexual, and heterosexual individuals or individuals participating in anal intercourse. - Drug users who use contaminated needles or syringes. - hemophilic patients or patients who have frequent blood transfusions. - Child of HIV patients
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		<p>4. L'herpes genital (Genital herpes)</p> <p>5. Les hepatitis virales (Viral hepatitis)</p> <p>III. Une maladie venerienne ayant pour origine les champignons (Sexual diseases caused by bacteria)</p> <p>La candidose (Candida)</p> <p>IV. Une maladie venerienne a protozoaire (Sexual diseases caused by parasites)</p> <p>La trichomonas (Trichomonas)</p>
Biology	7	<p>II. Quelles sont les diverses forms d'intervention de l'Homme dans la nature?</p> <p>(How do humans interfere with nature?)</p> <p>1. Les degats des invertebres et des plantes sans fleur (Damages of invertebrate animals and flowerless plants)</p> <p>a) Les maladies (Diseases)</p> <p>(Outline) Tripanosoma and Malaria parasites are the agents of tripanosomiasis and malaria. People get infected when bitten by Tsetse flies or Anopheles mosquitos.</p> <p>b) Les degats materiels (Material damage)</p> <p>2. Actions nefastes de l'Homme sur la nature (harmful actions against nature by human)</p> <p>a) deboisement (deforestation)</p> <p>b) Les pratiques agricoles (agriculture)</p> <p>c) La peche (fishery)</p> <p>d) Le rejet de dechets (wastes)</p> <p>c) Les Ascaris et l'Homme (Ascaris and human)</p> <p>d) Autres parasites de l'Homme (other human parasites)</p>
Science	7	<p>2. Quelles sont le consequences de l'alimentation de certains invertebres sur la sante de l'homme ?</p> <p>(What effects do food-intake of invertebrate have toward human health?)</p> <p>Les insectes directement nuisibles a l'homme</p> <p>(Insects harm human directly)</p> <p>(Outline) Several insects (Anopheles, Tsetse flies, and others) suck mammal blood. Infections are caused when these insects suck human blood, microbe or parasites in their saliva are then introduced to human blood. In Africa, many patients in severe conditions are mostly infected through these insects.</p> <p>Malaria is well known and is caused by the bite of female Anopheles. There are many cases of infections introduced by insects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anopheles is a vector of malaria which agent is Protozoa called Plasmodium. - Flea is a vector of typhus and plague. - Tsetse fly is a vector of sleeping sickness which agent is Protozoa called trypanosome - Lice is the a of lice infection and typhus. - Bedbug is a vector of filaria. - Aedes is a vector of yellow fever and filaria. - House fly mediates pathogens such as Ameba which causes entamoebiasis . - Cockroaches can contaminate foods. - The Black fly is a small fly that mediates Onchocerca which is the cause of blindness. <p>Les caracteristiques particulieres de la vie des parasites: tenia et ascaris</p> <p>(Particularity of the life of parasites: Tapeworm and Ascaris)</p> <p>(Outline) Explanation of parasite ecology: People get infected when they eat animals that have parasites' larva growth. The infection happens when they drink contaminated water, or are bitten by insects. Parasites grow in the human body and they can induce gastrointestinal, nerve, mental instability and cyst.</p> <p>3. Quels sont les moyens de lutte contre les invertebres nuisibles ?</p> <p>(How do we control harmful invertebrates?)</p> <p>Contre les insectes nuisibles (Control of dangerous insects)</p> <p>La lutte chimique (Chemical control)</p> <p>La lutte biologique : l'exemple de la coccinelle (Biological control: an example of cochineal)</p> <p>Les autres moyens de lutte (Other Controls)</p> <p>Contre les vers parasites (Control of parasites)</p> <p>(Outline) The only way is for people to get information of the parasites' vector, lifecycle, and preventions. There is support for people who are illiterate such as the use of posters or broadcasting messages from radio and TV. Furthermore, health centers need to prepare sufficient information. Infections are disappearing from countries that are controlling their meat and slaughterhouses with hygiene services.</p>

Ghana

Subject	Grade	Description
Mathematics	6	Nurses and doctors use syringes for giving injections to stop you getting ill or to help you get better if you are ill.
Mathematics	6	When you use medicines, you will often be given a measuring spoon or a measuring cup. You have to be very careful if you are giving medicine to anybody. You must only give the right quantity
Art	2	wash hands with soap and water
Art	5	Below are suggested guidelines for creating a story: 1. Think of a subject matter, HIV/AIDS. 2. Identify the main message or ideas (themes) you want to give your audience e.g. prevention of AIDS or the stigmatization of HIV/AIDS patients.
Art	5	a. HIV/AIDS is a killer disease. B. Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS patients must be stopped. C. Teenage Pregnancy brings poverty. D. Drug abuse causes madness. E. Dramatize your stories in class.
Art	6	NO to Drug ABUSE
social studies	7	Throwing of papers and other rubbish around makes the environment dirty. Improper disposal of rubbish. When we throw rubbish into gutter and our drainage systems, they become choked and can contribute to floods during the rainy season. Dirty environment spreads diseases and make people sick. Prevention of littering: We must sweep our rooms and compounds regularly. Rubbish must be properly disposed. Place rubbish in the rubbish or dust bins. We must regularly duster or wipe off all dirt on the furniture and windows in school and also at home.
social studies	7	All waste must be disposed of properly. If waste is not disposed of well, it will make our environment dirty. Dirty environment spreads diseases and make us sick.
social studies	7	Responsibilities of Children-Duties at home-Regularly sweep their homes and the rooms of their parents, sweep and weed the compound. Help to wash cooking utensils, plates, etc. In the kitchen.
social studies	7	Responsibilities of Children-Duties at home-Children must keep themselves clean by: Brushing their teeth regularly. Having their bath. Keeping their clothes clean.
social studies	7	Responsibilities of Children-Duties in the Community-We must not throw litter about as this will make the environment dirty and spread diseases.
social studies	7	Responsibilities of Children-Duties in the Community-We must not do anything that will cause bush fires.
social studies	7	Responsibilities of Children-Duties in the Community-We must not throw rubbish in gutters or rivers.
social studies	7	Obedience in school-Our classrooms and school compound must be swept every morning.
social studies	7	Obedience in the community-We must keep away from illicit drugs and drug abuse.
social studies	7	We must keep our footwear clean. We must always comb our hair and keep our nails short.
social studies	7	We avoid getting choked with food if we do not talk while our mouth is full of food at meals.
social studies	7	Importance of Good Eating Habits-When we wash our hands before meals, we avoid getting germs into the food.
social studies	7	What are good eating habits-Wash your hands well before any meals. This will ensure that germs do not get into the food to make us sick. Wash you hands well after meals.
social studies	7	Do not talk at table when your mouth is full of food as the food can choke you and hurt you.
social studies	8	But ability does not mean preparedness to have children. We must therefore wait until we become adults before we think of having children. If we have children now, we cannot provide their needs. We can also not continue our schooling. Do you want to be a teenage parent?
social studies	8	Young people who are not married must avoid sexual intercourse for the following reason: To prevent early and unwanted pregnancy.
social studies	8	Young people who are not married must avoid sexual intercourse for the following reason: To prevent Sexually Transmitted Disease(STDs) such as gonorrhoea, syphilis and HIV/AIDS.
social studies	8	HIV/AIDS is caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). The virus attacks the immune system of whoever is infected. This weakens and breaks down the defence system of the body. When this happens, the person is unable to resist the attack of any disease. The person therefore suffers from a general weakness which is known as AIDS.
social studies	8	Symptoms of AIDS: AIDS shows some symptoms in patients. Here are some of them: i. severe diarrhoea. ii. Cold sore over the body. iii. Continuous and severe cough. iv. loss of weight v. loss of appetite vi. Severe tiredness vii. Thrush in the mouth and throat viii. itchy skin rashes ix. persistent fever, accompanied with vomiting and sweating x. swollen glands on many parts of the body. We can contract AIDS through any of the following means: 1. contact with infected blood. 2. from mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding. 3. through sexual intercourse 4. through blood transfusion 5. sharing needles, syringes, razor blades or shaving kits with others. Preventing AIDS: i. Avoid sex when you are not married ii. Be faithful with your partner iii Use condoms whenever you have sex iv. Do not share pointed tools and razor blade with other people v. Transfuse blood at recommended places under qualified personnel vi. Intensify public education on HIV/AIDS awareness.
social studies	8	Neatness, personal hygiene and good health: During puberty, we acquire extra energy for our every day activities. Because of this, we must keep our body neat as much as possible. This will ensure that we are healthy all the time. To do this, we must observe the following personal hygiene: -Trim our hair regularly and cut our nails short all the time. -Keep our uniform and dresses neat. Wash and press them well regularly. -Take out bath regularly with soap and clean water. We must use lemons under our armpits to avoid body odour. We must use deodorant if we can afford one. -Brush your teeth every morning and after every meal.
social studies	8	6. Describe any four ways to acquire HIV/AIDS. 7. State any three effects of AIDS on the community.
social studies	8	The importance of living a chaste life: 2. Avoid teenage pregnancy. A chaste life does not encourage people to get involved in sexual immorality. This means young girls will not give themselves up for immoral sexual acts which can get them impregnated. What happens to the education carrier of young girls who get impregnated? 3. It prevents pre-mature parenthood. A chaste life does not allow young people to indulge in any sexual act may result in pregnancy. They therefore do not become pre-mature fathers.
social studies	8	4. Prevention of the spread of STDs: A chaste life ensures that people live a responsible sex life. Immoral sex can promote the spread of HIV/AIDS and another Sexually Transmitted Disease.
social studies	8	The outcome of living an unchaste and immortal life: They may contract Sexually Transmitted disease eg. Gonorrhoea, syphilis and HIV/AIDS

social studies	8	Dangers: 1. A girl may become pregnant. This is against school regulations. 2. Boys become pre-mature fathers. They may also drop out of school to work for money and care for the new born baby. 3. As they drop out of school, they cannot get a well paid job. 5. They may contract Sexually Transmitted disease eg. Gonorrhoea, syphilis and HIV/AIDS. 6. Some young mothers may lose their babies during delivery.
social studies	8	HIV/AIDS is Sexually Transmitted Disease. It is caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Effects of HIV/AIDS on the community: 1. AIDS kills its victims or makes them disabled to work. This reduces the labour force in the country and reduces our production level. 2. More money is spent on AIDS patients. This causes less money to be spent on other development projects and reduce our rate of development. 3. AIDS reduces the population of the country. 4. AIDS kills parents, leaving their children as miserable orphans. 5. AIDS victims bring disgrace and embarrassment to their relatives.
social studies	9	We must keep our home clean.
social studies	9	When we avoid adultery, we can keep away from diseases such as AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) and other sexually transmitted diseases.
social studies	9	Use illegal drugs: Illegal drugs such as cocaine and Indian hemp are dangerous to our lives. It is bad to use illegal drugs, sell them or even support a drug dealer in any way. Drinking of alcohol: It is bad to drink alcohol. When we drink alcohol, we become intoxicated. When we become intoxicated from drinking alcohol, we lose our self control. This can make us behave in a bad way without knowing or being aware of what we have done.
social studies	9	Drinking of alcohol may be harmful to your health. Cigarette smoking may be harmful to your health.
social studies	9	Use illegal drugs: Illegal drugs such as cocaine and Indian hemp must be avoid. We shall be severely punished if we use drugs. Drugs damage our lives and must be avoided at all cost and by all means. It is not true that the drugs can make us excel in school. We rather get punished for any drug offense. A drug offense can lead to dismissal from school or even imprisonment.
social studies	9	Sexual miscontact A children we should not engage in any sexual act until we become adults and get married.
social studies	9	Community work-iii. Take part in campaigns to educate other people on subjects or issues such as immunization, AIDS awareness and many others.
social studies	9	Community work-iii. Take part in campaigns to educate other people on subjects or issues such as immunization, AIDS awareness and many others.
social studies	9	Substance abuse is the use of drugs which are injurious or harmful to the body in an uncontrolled manner. Any improper and irresponsible use of drugs or medicines can cause harm to us and therefore amounts to drug abuse. It is therefore not good to use any drugs or medicine without medical advise. Substance abuse may also refer to the use of drugs for a purpose other than those for which the drugs are normally prescribed or recommended.
social studies	9	The improper use of these drugs or using them without medical advise amount to substance or drug abuse.
social studies	9	stimulants: A stimulant is any substance that increases the activity of a particular part of the body. Stimulants may also increase the functioning of certain part of the body. Some examples of stimulants are coffee, nicotine from tobacco, cola nuts and any drugs that increases the activity of the central nervous system. They often give a wrong signal or impression about well-being and mental alertness. Any improper or uncontrolled use of stimulants can be harmful to the body and must be avoided. Sedatives: These are substances that have a calming effect. Sedatives have the effect of making people quiet and calm. Examples of sedatives include sleeping pills or tablets, tranquilizers and alcohol. Hard drugs: These are drugs that are highly addictive and can be seriously dangerous to human life. It is important to keep away from all types of hard drugs. Examples of hard drugs include cocaine, heroine, "wee" or marijuana and hashish.
social studies	9	Cause of substance abuse- Ignorance: Some people take some drugs or medicines unaware of their true uses or effects of the use of the drugs. Drugs may have mild to serious side effects. Therefore taking drugs without knowing their particular uses and side effects can cause harm to the user. -Refusal to take medical advise. In Ghana most people take drugs without seeking medical advice. Quite often when people are sick, the first thing they do is to buy a drug or medicine from a chemist shop without contacting qualified medical personnel. This results into serious drugs or substance abuse. Self-medication is bad and potentially dangerous. -Peer pressure. Sometimes we get influenced by what our friends and mates do by smoking cigarette or using dangerous substances such as cocaine or drinking alcohol. Friends may try to deceive us into using certain drugs with the false excuse that the drugs will help us. -Financial and other economic hardships. Some people wrongly believe that if they use certain substances, it will help them to forget their problems. This also amounts to substance abuse. For example some people drink alcohol or smoke certain substances because they believe that these will help them relax and forget their problems. This is totally false and potentially dangerous. -Emotional stress. Drugs may be abused when used wrongly without advice for the purpose of reducing emotional stress. When people are worried about something such as problems at home, problems at work or problems in school, they may decide to take certain drugs or substances for the purpose of reducing the stress. This also amounts to substance abuse. -Bad or poor training. Poor training at how or at school may lead to substance abuse. Children tend to copy or learn from their immediate environment. If children see their parents smoking cigarettes and other substances or drinking alcohol, they may think it is a good thing to do and may imitate their parents. -Avoiding reality. A person may resort to drug abuse for fear of facing reality. When we face some problems or difficulties, we must find practical and sensible solutions to them instead of resorting to drugs.
social studies	9	Curiosity. Some people use drugs in order to discover the effects that other people tell them the drugs have. For example, a person may use cocaine with the wrong impression that it gives some mystical feeling or make people feel high. -Improve performance in sport. Drugs may also be abused because of the improve performance in sports. Effect of substance abuse: substance abuse causes a lot of problems for the individual drug user, the family and the community as a whole. The effect of drug abuse may be social, physical or financial. Madness or mental illness. Mental illness can result from the use of hard drugs. People who use hard drugs such "wee" or marijuana, cocaine and heroine have a high risk of developing mental imbalance. Death. Drug abuse can cause the death of the drug user. A person who takes drugs without prescription or takes overdose of drugs can die from such abuse. -Heath hazard. Very serious health problems can result from substance abuse. Apart from madness, a person is likely to develop other serious injuries and ailments from drug abuse. For example smoking cigarette, marijuana and other substances can cause heart and lung diseases. Drinking too much alcohol can cause liver disease. Birth defects. When a pregnant mother abuses drugs, the baby can be born with some defects. Drug abuse by a pregnant mother can cause defects in the baby's brain, eyes, heart and other parts. For example when a pregnant mother drinks too much alcohol, it affects the development of the unborn baby's brain and face. Similarly, smoking by mother affects the growth of the unborn baby. Accidents. Motor accidents on our roads sometimes arise from drug abuse. Some drugs can cause drowsiness. Using such drugs without proper medical advice or instructions can lead to accidents on our roads, at home, at work places and even in school. Violence. Some drugs may cause violent behaviour. The use of hard drugs can lead to armed robbery, rape and other forms of violent behaviour. Abnormal behaviour. Drug abuse can make people behave in an abnormal way. Their thinking is sometimes irrational, unreasonable and senseless. Financial difficulties. When drug abuse result into drug addiction, the drug user must always have some of the drugs with him. The person can therefore waste a lot of money in buying the drugs. This lead to financial difficulties for the drug user and even his family. Poor performance. Performance at school and at work can fall as a result of substance abuse. In the long run performance in other activities such as sport can also fall. Family disputes. The use of hard drugs and the abnormal behaviours it causes can result into problems in the family. Quarrelling, fighting and disagreements become very common among members. Truancy.