

Illness and Disease

Illness is the response to a disease it is an abnormal process in which the person's level of function is changed when compared with a previous level.

Illness: is a state in which a person's physical, emotional, intellectual, social, developmental, or spiritual functioning is weakened or impaired compared with previous experience.

Illness: is the subjective experience of pain, discomfort or disorder.

Illness: No Prognosis simply treated or recover.

Weakening of body functions.

Example:

1. Allergies.
2. Colds and Flu.
3. Diarrhea.
4. Headaches.

Disease: an alteration in body function resulting in reduction of capacities or a shortening of the normal life span.

Disease: is an objective term, which includes a malfunctioning of the body or part of the body.

Disease: is pathological and is diagnosed on the basis of recognizable signs and symptoms.

Disease: Prognosis (recovery is difficult, chronic, or death)

Alteration and reduction of body, function and capacities.

Shortening of the normal life span.

Example: 1. diabetes mellitus. 2. Myocardial infarction
3. Hypertension

Etiology of diseases

1. Biological agents: viruses, bacteria, fungi.
2. Physical agents: hot and cold substances, radiation.
- 3- Chemical substances: Allergic due to abnormal response of the body

4. Genetically transmitted disease e.g. Thalassemia, Sickle Cell Anemia.

5. Emotional /physical reaction to Stress e.g. anxiety.

Risk factors of a disease

1. Genetic and physiological factors

For example, a person with a family history of diabetes mellitus is at risk in developing the disease later in life.

2. Age

Age increases and decreases susceptibility (risk of heart diseases increases with age for both sexes)

3. Environment

The physical environment in which a person works or lives can increase the likelihood that certain illnesses will occur.

4. Lifestyle

Lifestyle practices and behaviors can also have positive or negative effects on health.

Classification of diseases

1. Acute: is typically characterized by severe symptoms of short duration (otitis media, appendicitis)

2. Chronic: lasts for an extended period, usually 6 months or longer and often for the person's life. (E.g. DM, MI, HT)

Sickness

Is the external and public style of unhealthy .

Sickness is a social role, a status; a negotiated position in the world,

Sickness based on illness alone is a most, uncertain status. But even the possession of disease does not guarantee equity in sickness.

Those with a chronic disease are much less secure than those with an acute one; those with a psychiatric disease than those with a surgical one.