

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Pakistan School
Kingdom of Bahrain

Microorganisms & Diseases 4

Grade: 9th

RULES OF THE CLASS

- ❖ Be on **time**
- ❖ Enter the class with your **name** and **CPR number**
- ❖ **Respect** all participants
- ❖ Do **not** create any disturbance
- ❖ **Raise your hands** for questions (the teacher will respond when the time is suitable)
- ❖ Pay **attention** to the teacher
- ❖ Follow the **time table**



Objectives:



By the end of the lesson, the students will be able to describe:

- 1. Mental Illnesses**
- 2. Causes of Mental Illnesses**
- 3. Drugs and Drug Abuse**
- 4. Heroin**



A glowing blue brain is positioned at the top center of the image. Below it, two hands made of blue wireframe mesh are reaching upwards, palms facing each other, as if supporting or holding the brain. The background is dark with a bokeh effect of out-of-focus blue light circles.

MENTAL ILLNESS

Mental Illness

It is a **condition** in which the **behaviour** of a person is considered **abnormal** as it deviates from the **general norm** of the society.

Mental Illness is of **2** types:

- 1) Neuroses
- 2) Psychoses

Neuroses:

It is a **mild disorder** in which the person is **not functionless** in the society. The patient **never** loses sense of responsibility in his environments. His behavior is **not** injurious to himself or others. Simple **psychotherapy** can cure the patient and does **not** need to be hospitalized.

Causes

Psychoses:

Severe disorder in which the patient becomes functionless to some extent in the society. The patient loses his sense of responsibility. His behaviour may become injurious to himself or others. Such patients must be hospitalized for the use of drug or shocks. There are several factors for such mental disorders, like:

1) Biological factors:

Such as secretions of certain hormones or neurotransmitters.

1) Inherited factors:

They are due to change in the gene or part of the chromosome.

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3) Social factors:

Economic stresses and social stresses. It also includes depersonalization (a state in which one's thoughts and feelings seem unreal or not to belong to oneself, or in which one loses all sense of identity).

4) Physiological factors:

Prolonged illness, some medical disorder. Toxic drugs can change the brain chemistry. Brain injury may also cause mental illness.

Drug and Drug Abuse

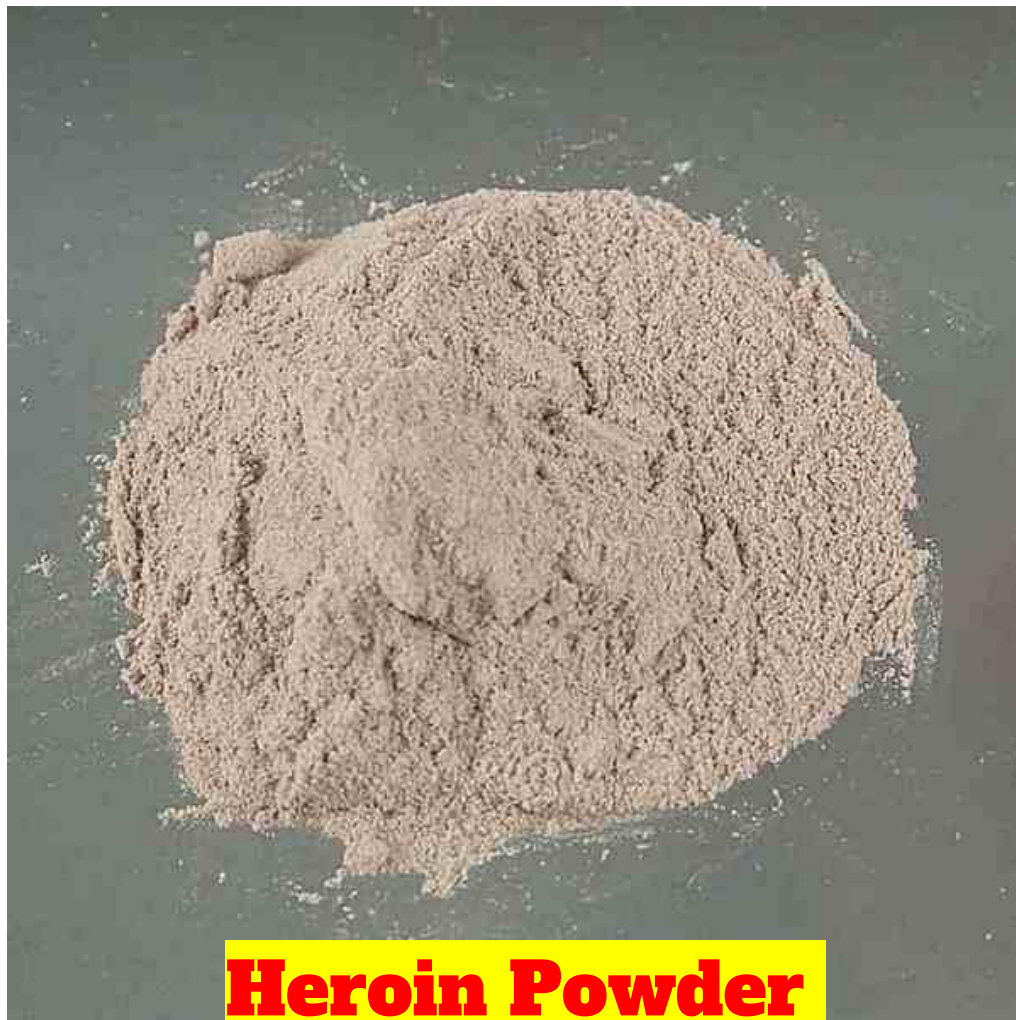


Drug and Drug Abuse

- Every drug has its **effect** on the **mind**, **body**, **life** and those around him.
- It is important for us to know what a drug is, what are its uses, how are they used and when it becomes harmful to the user.
- A drug is defined as “**any substance which, when taken in the body, changes the functioning of the body**”.
- If it is used unnecessarily, many drugs might lead to **addiction**.
- Addiction is defined as **a state in which a person feels like they cannot live properly without taking the drug**. Their lives become **dependent** on the drug.
- This condition is dangerous for the person, his family and society.
- The common drugs are **Heroin**, **Bhang**, **Hashish**, **Morphine** (comes from Opium), **Pethidine** and **alcohol**.

Heroin

- It is a **white** or **brown** powder with a **bitter taste**.
- It is **diluted** by adding powder, milk, sugar, sleeping pills and other substances.
- It can be **smoked** or **injected**.
- The **main effects** on the body are:
 1. **Breathing** and **heart rate slows** down
 2. **Blood pressure** becomes **low**
 3. Eye **pupils** become **small**
 4. Person becomes **sleepy**
 5. **Health** gradually declines
 6. **Overdose** results in death



Heroin Powder



A woman's son before and after on heroin and other drugs

A young woman before and after on heroin and other drugs



1 AGE: 29



2 AGE: 31

-2018

ACTIVITY 1:

FIBs

- 1) Mental Illness is of _____ types.
- 2) _____ is a mild disorder in which the patient never loses sense of responsibility.
- 3) _____ is a severe disorder in which patient becomes functionless.
- 4) The behaviour of the person having psychosis is _____.
- 5) Addiction is a _____ on the drugs.

ACTIVITY 2:

T/F

- 1) A person does not need to take the treatment in case of drug addiction. ____
- 2) The drugs which cause addictions are panadol, brufen and antibiotics. ____
- 3) Heroin causes addiction and changes the functioning of our body. ____
- 4) Morphine is a strong painkiller. ____
- 5) The injections of heroin, morphine and pethidine are used for addiction. ____

PLENARY

Q1) What is heroin?

Q2) What are the main effects of heroin on the body?

Q3) How many causative factors are there for mental disorders?

HOMEWORK

Q1) Write down a note on neuroses and psychosis.

Q2) Define drugs and drug abuse.

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

CLASS IS OVER!



YOU ARE DOING GREAT, MASHA'ALLAH!

SEE YOU NEXT CLASS INSHA'ALLAH!