

**Higher Human Biology**

**Physiology and Health: Pathology of cardiovascular disease - Key area 7**

By the end of this topic I will be able to:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Define atherosclerosis
2. Describe the progression of atherosclerosis and its effect on blood vessels.
3. State that atherosclerosis is the root cause of heart conditions including angina, heart attacks and strokes.
4. Describe the sequence of events leading to the formation of a thrombus (blood clot).
5. State that a dislodged thrombus is known as an embolus.
6. Describe the potential effects of a thrombus in the brain (stroke) or coronary artery (heart attack).
7. Define peripheral vascular disease as a narrowing of the arteries other than those of the heart and brain.
8. Define the different forms of cholesterol and describe their composition and function.
9. State that high levels of LDL are associated with the formation of atheromas.
10. Explain how medical intervention and lifestyle changes can change the cholesterol profile of an individual.

http://www.easyfundraising.org.uk/images/square_logos/155x155/charity86346.png**Higher Human Biology****Physiology and Health: Blood glucose levels and obesity** **Key area 8**By the end of this topic I will be able to:1. Give an account of how chronically elevated blood glucose can lead to atherosclerosis and damage of small blood vessels.
2. Describe how blood glucose levels are controlled through negative feedback
3. Explain the role of the hormones insulin, glucagon and adrenaline is this regulatory system.
4. Compare and contrast the causes and physiology of type 1 and type 2diabetes.
5. Identify a diabetic individual from a glucose tolerance curve
6. Define obesity
7. Describe the link between obesity, cardiovascular disease and diabetes
8. Use BMI calculations to identify obesity
9. Explain the effect of lifestyle factors on obesity
 |  |  |
|  |  |  |