



INGLÊS

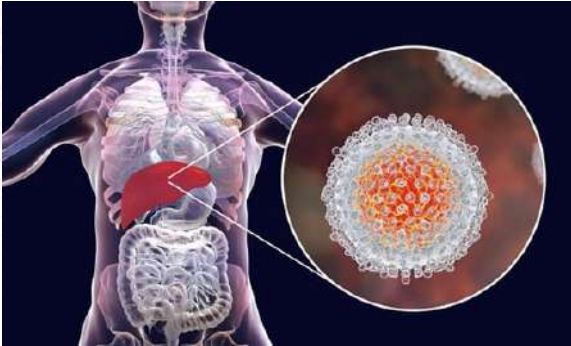
com Marco Antônio

Enem e Vestibulares 05

 **Exercícios**

**A TALE OF TWO EPIDEMICS - HCV TREATMENT AMONG
NATIVE AMERICANS AND VETERANS**

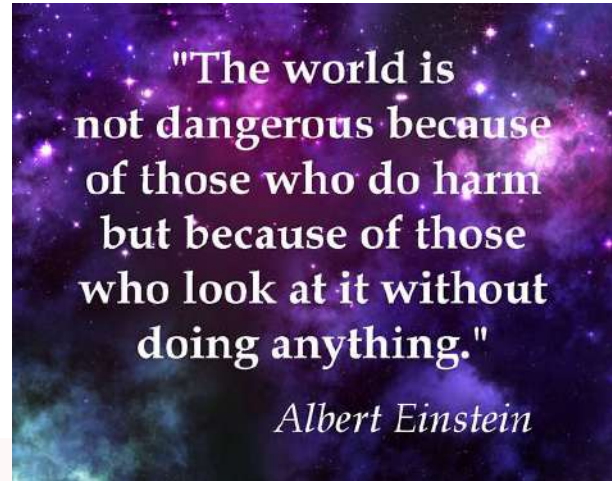
Brigg Reilley, M.P.H., and Jessica Leston, M.P.H.



In light of ongoing debates about health care budgets and rising drug prices, a current public health crisis can provide useful insights. For patients who get their health care through two separate federal agencies, the hepatitis C virus (HCV) epidemic is unfolding in vastly different ways. In recent years, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) health care system has mounted a response to HCV that should be the envy of any health system, public or private. On the other hand, the Indian Health Service (IHS), an agency that serves American Indians and Alaska Natives, is struggling to meet the needs of its patients with HCV. Hepatitis C is a chronic viral infection that affects an estimated 3.5 million Americans. The majority of these people were exposed to the virus decades ago, and many of them still don't know they are infected, since HCV often remains asymptomatic for many years as it silently damages the liver. Risk factors for HCV infection include injection-drug use and historical medical exposures (such as through blood transfusion prior to 1996). The virus is the driving force behind increasing rates of liver cancer in the United States, and it kills more Americans than 60 other notifiable infectious diseases, including HIV, combined. In recent years, breakthroughs have resulted in medications that can reliably cure HCV, often by means of a single pill taken once a day for just 12 weeks. These new medications allow primary care providers to take an active role in the elimination of HCV infection. Now the biggest barrier is cost: the retail price of each pill is more than \$1,000.

1. (UNICESUMAR) A hepatite crônica pelo HCV é uma doença de caráter silencioso que evolui sorrateiramente. De acordo com o texto,

- a) o vírus da hepatite C pode ficar assintomático durante longos períodos sem causar dano ao hospedeiro.
- b) o vírus da hepatite C é o principal responsável pelo aumento do câncer de fígado nos Estados Unidos.
- c) a hepatite C, ainda hoje, pode ser contraída pelo uso de drogas injetáveis e por transfusão de sangue.
- d) o HIV ainda é a maior causa de mortes nos Estados Unidos.
- e) embora já haja medicamentos que curem a hepatite C, seu custo de produção ultrapassa US\$1.000,00.



2. Albert Einstein foi um físico teórico alemão, radicado nos EUA a partir de 1933, que se tornou conhecido por suas teorias, inclusive a da relatividade que é um dos pilares da física moderna. Podemos observar, nesta citação, que Einstein, também, ...

- a) Se preocupa com a destruição da fauna e flora no mundo.
- b) Se preocupa com a paz entre os homens.
- c) Menciona que os danos causados ao meio ambiente são irreversíveis.
- d) Está consternado com a violência entre as nações.
- e) Se indaga a respeito de pessoas que observam o mal sem agir contra ele.

3. A associação das frases “those who do harm” e “without doing anything” nos remete a ideia...

- a) De destruição.
- b) De violência.
- c) De paciência.
- d) De reação.
- e) De inércia.

**OUR PLANET, OURSELVES: HOW CLIMATE CHANGE RESULTS
IN EMERGING DISEASES**

Mariette DiChristina



Mosquitoes - and the viruses that they carry - are pushing up the incidence of malaria globally and causing periodic explosive outbreaks of Rift Valley fever, which first brings on flu-like symptoms but can turn into a severe hemorrhagic fever akin to Ebola.

Bluetongue virus, a ruminant virus spread by midges that was once confined to tropical areas, has reached as far as Norway. Studies have shown shifts in cholera transmission with recent climate variability. As emerging diseases migrate to new areas, they encounter new species, making outbreaks even more difficult to manage.

Unfortunately, writes journalist Lois Parshley in her feature article "Catching Fever," the common enabler for the movement of each of these ailments is human-caused climate change. As weather patterns wreak more havoc, a Pandora's box of microbes enters new terrain, stressing global public health systems.

Such alterations are happening whether we want to use the words "climate change" or not. Whether we acknowledge the scientific consensus, demonstrated in thousands of studies over decades, climate change is both real and promoted by human activities. Coastal communities are being affected by rising seas, drought-prone areas are arid for longer periods and, as our report shows, infectious agents are taking advantage of these more extreme weather patterns.

4. (UNICESUMAR) According to the text above,

- a) the first symptoms of malaria are similar to those of the flu.
- b) Bluetongue virus only occurs in tropical areas.
- c) the transmission of cholera is increasingly difficult to control.

- d) Rift Valley fever can have Ebola-like effects.
- e) Norway is one of the countries most affected by climate variations.

5. (UNICESUMAR) The text states that

- a) only public health systems can combat the increase in viral epidemics.
- b) the increase in the outbreak of epidemics is ultimately due to human action.
- c) the scientific community has not yet reached a consensus as to the cause of the increase in diseases in the world.
- d) the most recent studies suggest that the epidemics that ravage the world are not solely attributed to climate change.
- e) sea level rise may affect coastal communities.

GABARITO

- 01. [B]
- 02. [E]
- 03. [E]
- 04. [D]
- 05. [B]

Write down





Estamos juntos nessa!



CURSO
FERNANDA PESSOA
ONLINE

TODOS OS DIREITOS RESERVADOS.