

Patho Quiz 2: Vocabulary

Innate Immunity Refers to non-specific defense mechanisms that come into play immediately or within hours of an antigen's appearance in the body. It is ALREADY PRESENT in body. Composed of chemical and mechanical barriers, phagocytes, and chemical mediators.
Does not include: specific B and T cells

Adaptive Immunity Form of long-term acquired immunity. Created in response to exposure to a foreign substance. Usually specific and slow (1-2 weeks)
HIGH Potency and is not passed from parents to offspring. It develops during a person's lifetime, usually in lymph nodes, spleen, mucosal associated lymphoid tissue. Composed of B and T cells

Cytokines A peptide factor released by cells to influence the behavior of target cells. They have signaling inflammatory, growth, and inhibitory functions

Histamines A compound found in cells; especially in mast cells it is produced by the breakdown of histidine (an amino acid). It is released in allergic inflammatory reaction. Dilates blood vessels. Part of body's natural allergic response

Prostaglandin Hormone like substance that effects smooth muscle, dilation and constriction of blood vessels, control of BP, modulation of inflammation, and platelet function.

Patho Quiz 2: Vocabulary (cont)

Prostaglandin Hormone like substance that effects smooth muscle, dilation and constriction of blood vessels, control of BP, modulation of inflammation, and platelet function.

Bradykinins Compound released in blood that causes smooth muscle contraction and dilation of blood vessels. Peptide comprised of 9-amino acid residues. Formed locally in injured tissue.

Autoimmunity An inappropriate and excessive response of the immune system to self antigens causing disease. Disorders that result from an autoimmune response are called autoimmune diseases. Misdirected immune response, immune system attacks the body itself.

Hypersensitivity type 1 Anaphylactic!
Immediate or IgE-mediated reaction.
anaphylaxis
15-30 mins

Hypersensitivity type 2 Cytotoxic, Cytolytic: IgG/IgM mediated response and antibody mediated cell stimulating. Surfacing Ag and Ab, leading to killer cell cytotoxic action
15-30 min
ex: Graves' disease

Hypersensitivity type 3 Arthur's Reaction!
IgG/IgM immune complex mediated response. Ag-Ab complex deposited in tissues.
6 hours or more. Caused by persistent infection—microbe antigen.



Patho Quiz 2: Vocabulary (cont)

Hyperse-nsitivity type 4 Delayed Hypersensitivity.T cell mediated , with 4 major categories. CD4*Th1 or Th2. CD8+. Recruits macrop-hages, eosinophils, or neutrophils, which release cytokines. Takes 24-48 hours or more.
Caused by in either intradermal, epidermal, dermal antigens.
SJS, toxic epidermal necrolysis

Seco-ndary Immune Deficiency Syndrome Conditions that impair immune function as a result of other noimmune system disorders, such as poor nutrition, pregnancy, stress, or drugs, that secondarily suppress immune function.

CBC Complete blood count. Blood test to evaluate overall health

WBC White blood cell. A cell that mediates immune fuction. These include granulocytes, monocytes, and lympho-cytes.

CMP Comprehensive Metabolic Panel. blood test that gives doctors information about the body's fluid balance, levels of electrolytes like sodium and potassium, and how well the kidneys and liver are working.

