Patho Quiz 2: Vocabulary

Innate Immunity	Refers to non-specific defense mechanisms that come into play immediately or within house of an antigen's appearance in the body. It is ALREADY PRESENT in body. Composed of chemical and mechnical 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. {{nl}] Compsed 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 fucntions
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
Prosta-glandin	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)

Prosta glandin	Hormone like substance that effects smooth muscle , dilation and constriction of blood vessels, control of BP, modulation of inflammation, and platelet function.
Bradyk inins	Compound released in blood that causes smooth muscle contraction and dilation of blood vessels. Peptide comprised of 9-aa residues. Formed locally in injured tissue.
Autoim munity	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 repsonse, immune system attacks the body itself.
Hyper sens-itivity type 1	Anaphylactic ! Immediate or IgE-mediated reaction. anaphylaxis 15-30 mins
Hyper sens-itivity type 2	Cytotoxic, Cytolytic: IgG/IgM mediated response and antibody mediated cell stimulating. Surfacing Ag and Ab, leading to killer cell cytoxic action 15-30 min ex: Graves' disease
Hyper sens-itivity 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.

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Patho Quiz 2: Vocabulary (cont)	
Hypersensitivity type 4	Delayed Hypersensitivity.T cell mediated , with 4 major categories. CD4*Th1 or Th2. CD8+. Recruits macrophages, eosinophils, or neutrophils, which release cytokines. Takes 24-48 hours or more. Caused by in either intradermal, epidermal, dermal antigens. SJS, toxic epidermal necrolysis
Secondary 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 fucntion. These include granulocytes, monocytes, and lymphocytes.
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.

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