

### 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)

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**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.

**Hyper sensitivity type 1** Anaphylactic !  
Immediate or IgE-mediated reaction.  
anaphylaxis  
15-30 mins

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

**Hyper sensitivity type 3** Arthus'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)

**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 function. 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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Published 1st October, 2019.  
Last updated 1st October, 2019.  
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