



Immune System

ABO	Mast cell
Adaptive immunity	Memory cell
Allergy	Natural killer (NK) cells
Antibody	Naturally acquired active immunity
Antibody-mediated (humoral) immunity	Naturally acquired passive immunity
Antigen	Pathogen
Artery	Phagocyte
Artificially acquired active immunity	Plasma
Artificially acquired passive	Red blood cell
B cell	Rh
Blood	Serum
Capillary	T cell
Cell-mediated immunity	T _C
Complement	T _H
Dendritic cell	T _{reg}
Inflammation	Transplantation
Innate immunity	Vaccine
Interferons, α , β , γ	Vein
Lymph system	White blood cell

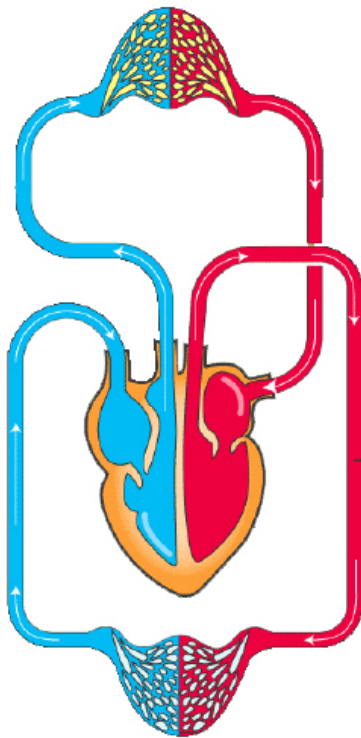
Questions

1. Why is dietary protein deficiency associated with increased susceptibility to infections?
2. A positive tuberculin skin test shows cellular immunity to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. How could a person acquire this immunity?
3. On her vacation to Australia, Janet was bitten by a poisonous sea snake. She survived because the emergency department physician injected her with antivenin to neutralize the toxin. What is antivenin? How is it obtained?

Match the following choices to questions 4–7:

- a. innate resistance
- b. naturally acquired active immunity
- c. naturally acquired passive immunity
- d. artificially acquired active immunity
- e. artificially acquired passive immunity

- 4. The type of protection provided by the injection of tetanus toxoid.
- 5. The type of protection provided by the injection of antirabies serum.
- 6. The type of protection resulting from recovery from an infection.
- 7. A newborn's immunity to yellow fever.



Identify

- Aorta
- Capillaries
- Pulmonary artery
- Pulmonary circulation
- Pulmonary vein
- Systemic circulation
- Vena cava

Place these terms in the concept map below:

Antimicrobial chemicals
 B cell
 Basophil
 Cytotoxic T-cell
 Dendritic cell
 Eosinophil
 Fibrinogen
 Helper T-cell
 Lymphocyte
 Macrophage

Monocyte
 Natural killer cell
 Neutrophil
 Plasma
 Platelets
 Red blood cells
 Regulatory T-cell
 Serum
 T cells (Helper, Cytotoxic, Regulatory)
 White blood cells

