Chapter 13 - Body Defense Mechanisms

1) __________ can be defined as small proteins that are secreted from virally infected cells to prevent the spread of the infection?

2) What leukocytes migrate to the site of a parasitic infection, releasing hydrolytic enzymes that destroy the parasite?

3) A(n)__________is any substance that triggers an immune response in the body.

4) __________ are capable of resetting the thermostat of the body to cause a fever.

5) __________ is said to occur when the body actively participates by producing memory B cells and T cells after being exposed to an antigen.

6) What results when tissues become damaged and blood vessels vasodilate?

7) A system that consists of a group of 20 proteins whose activities enhance the body's other defense mechanisms is called ____________.

8) Which of the following would stimulate an antibody-mediated response?
   1. Cancerous cells
   2. Wrong blood cells from a transfusion
   3. Virally infected cells
   4. Toxins

9) Which is a type of lymphocyte that forms in the bone marrow but matures in the thymus gland?

10) __________ are descendant cells that are long-lived and "remember" a particular invader and mount a rapid intense response to it if it should reappear.

11) What is it called when a person releases stored memory B and T cells that are activated when an antigen is re-exposed to the individual?

12) What is anaphylactic shock?

13) Why are severe burn patients at extreme risk of infection?

14) The eye is a warm, moist environment favored by many harmful bacteria but eye infections are relatively rare. Why is this?
15) A child may be vaccinated with the vaccine for measles, although if the child comes in contact with other children who have the measles virus, the vaccinated child will not be affected. Why is this?

16) A disease or condition with clinically distinct symptoms, whose incidence has increased, especially in the past two decades, is termed _______________.

17) _______________is the study of the pattern of disease, its occurrence, distribution, and control.

18) Pathogens are disease-causing organisms although pathogens differ, some being more lethal than others. When comparing two variants of the same pathogen, what is the term really being described between the variants?

19) Food recalls occur in which fecal bacterium has been found. What organism is commonly found to be at the root of the recall?

20) Pathogens are infectious agents that are capable of causing disease. Which of the following would not be considered a pathogen?
   1. Liver cancer
   2. Lung cancer
   3. HIV
   4. Meningitis-causing bacteria
   5. Influenza
   6. Syphilis