

IMMUNITY

- 1. How does our body protect us from various diseases?

 Through the Immune system i.e. (Innate and Acquired).
- 2. List the various routes through which pathogenic organisms can invade our bodies. Correlate these routes with the protective mechanisms of our bodies.

ROUTE	PROTECTIVE MECHANISM
Skin	Phagocytosis by the tissue Macrophages
Oral	Lymphoid tissue of the tonsils and the Intestines and the HCl.
Nasal / Respiratory System	Alveolar macrophages.
Blood	"T" and "B" Lymphocytes and the WBCs.

- 3. Name the cells involved in immunity.
 "T" and "B" lymphocytes
- 4. What mechanisms are present through which the immune cells work?

"T" cells ----- Activated "T" cells "B" cells ----- Antibodies.

5. Define and differentiate between Innate and Acquired immunity.

	INNATE IMMUNITY	ACQUIRED IMMUNITY
Immunit	y that is present at birth.	Immunity that is produced after birth.
No need	of previous exposure	Previous exposure is needed
Mode of action:		Mode of action:
i.	Phagocytes.	Through antibodies and Activated "T"
ii.	HCl.	cells.
iii.	Resistance through the skin.	
iv.	Neutralization by chemicals.	

6. What are antigens?

These are foreign proteins or polysaccharides particles with a mol. Wt. Greater than 8000.

7. What are antibodies?

These are Gamma globulins produced by the "B" lymphocytes. They are of 5 types. (IgA, D, E, G and M).

8. What is cell mediated and humeral immunity? Immunity conferred through activated "T" cells is called Cell mediated and immunity conferred through Antibodies or "B" cells is called Humeral immunity.

9. What is immunization? A process of imparting Acquired immunity.

10. What is the role of immunity in AIDS?

The HIV virus destroys the Helper "T" cells making the body susceptible to otherwise minor infections.