WEEK 2

ADAPTIVE IMMUNITY, LEUKEMIA, AND OTHER BLOOD CELL PATHOLOGIES

Objectives:

- 1. Explain Adaptive Immunity and how it works to protect the body
- 2. Describe Leukemia (common types and common causes)
- 3. Describe Neutropenia. Explain some common causes
- 4. Explain Infectious Mononucleosis
- 5. Describe Lymphoma (common types and common causes)
- 6. Describe the characteristics of Multiple Myeloma

Vocabulary:

- · Active Artificial Immunity
- Active Natural Immunity
- Adaptive Immunity
- ALL, AML, CLL, CML
- Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC)
- Antigen
- Antigen presenting cell (APC)
- Autoimmunity
- B-cell
- Bence-Jones proteins
- Benign Ethnic Neutropenia
- Cytotoxic T cells (CD8+)
- · Cords of Billroth
- Delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH)

- Epitope
- Erythropoietin (EPO)
- Fab region
- Fc region
- Felty syndrome
- Hapten
- Helper T cells (CD4+)
- Hematopoiesis
- Heterophile antibodies
- Human leukocyte antigens (HLA)
- Humoral Immunity
- Hypersensitivities (4 types)
- IgA, D, E, G, M
- Immunogen
- · Kostman's syndrome
- Leukemia
- Leukostasis
- Lymphoma
- MALT

- MHCI
- MHC II
- Mononucleosis
- M-spike
- Multiple Myeloma
- Neutropenia
- Opsonization
- · Passive Artificial Immunity
- Passive Natural Immunity
- Philadelphia Chromosome
- Plasma Cell
- Plasmacytosis
- T-cell
- Thrombopoietin (TPO)
- Thymic Selection (positive and negative)

Adaptive Immunity
Lymphoid Tissue
Thymic Selection
Antigens and Antigen Processing
Humoral Immunity
Cell-Mediated Immunity
Type I Hypersensitivity
Type II Hypersensitivity
Type III Hypersensitivity
Type IV Hypersensitivity
Neutropenia, Mononucleosis, Leukemia and Lymphoma
Hematopoiesis and Colony-Stimulating Factors
Neutropenia
Infectious Mononucleosis
Leukemia
Lymphoma
Multiple Myeloma



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