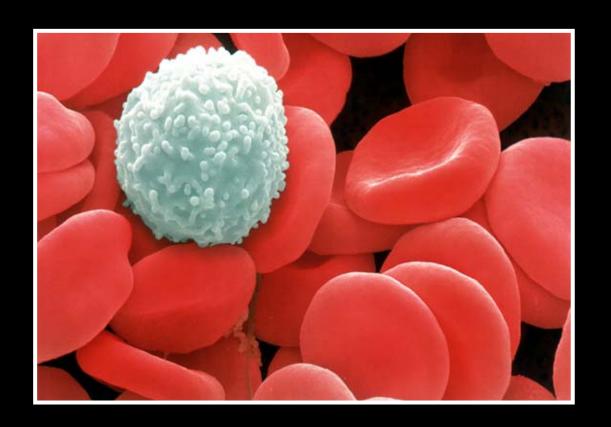
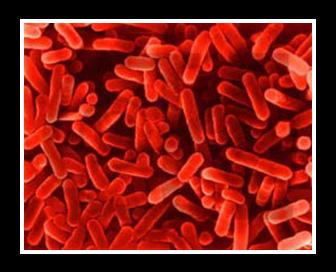
The Human Immune System

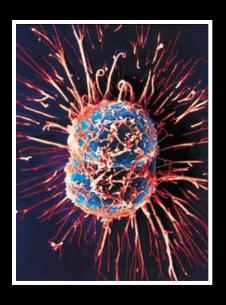


<u>Video</u>

What is the immune system?

• The body's defense against disease causing organisms, malfunctioning cells, and foreign particles

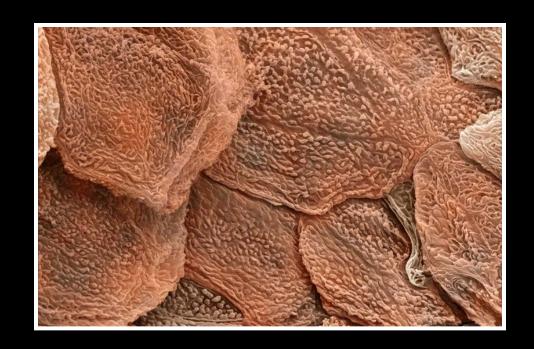






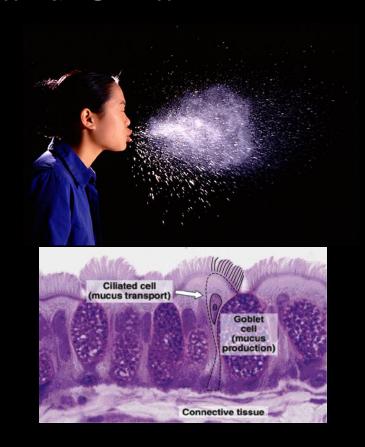
The First Line of Defense ~Skin~

- The dead, outer layer of skin, known as the **epidermis**, forms a shield against invaders and secretes chemicals that kill potential invaders
- You shed between 40 50 thousand skin cells every day!



The First Line of Defense ~Mucus and Cilia~

- As you breathe in, foreign particles and bacteria bump into mucus throughout your respiratory system and become stuck
- Hair-like structures called **cilia** sweep this mucus into the throat for coughing or swallowing



Don't swallowed bacteria have a good chance of infecting you?

The First Line of Defense ~Saliva~

What's the first thing you do when you cut your finger?

- Saliva contains many chemicals that break down bacteria
- Thousands of different types of bacteria can survive these chemicals



The First Line of Defense ~Stomach Acid~

- Swallowed bacteria are broken down by incredibly strong acids in the stomach that break down your food
- The stomach must produce a coating of special mucus or this acid would eat through the stomach!



Think of the human body as a hollow plastic tube...



The food is digested within the hole in the tube, but it never actually enters into the solid plastic material.

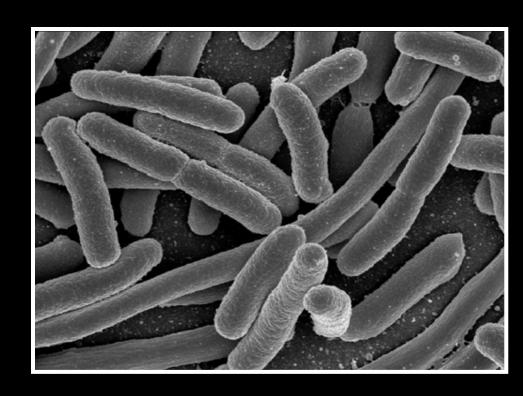
Tube inner surface ~Digestive System~

Tube outer surface ~Skin~

Plastic interior ~Body~

Escherichia coli is common and plentiful in all of our digestive tracts. Why are we all not sick?

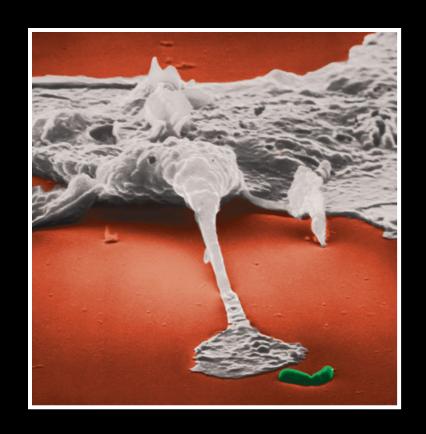
- These bacteria are technically **outside** the body and aid in digesting material we cannot
- Only if E.Coli are introduced in an unnatural manner can they break through the first line of defense and harm us



The Second Line of Defense

~White Blood Cells~

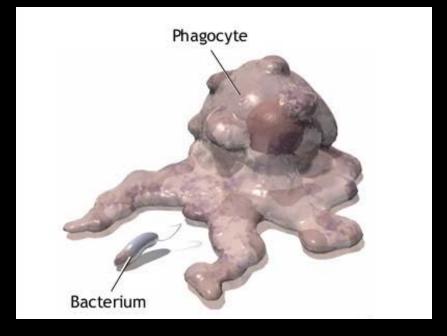
- If invaders actually get within the body, then your white blood cells (WBCs) begin their attack
- WBCs normally circulate throughout the blood, but will enter the body's tissues if invaders are detected



<u>Video</u>

White Blood Cells ~Phagocytes~

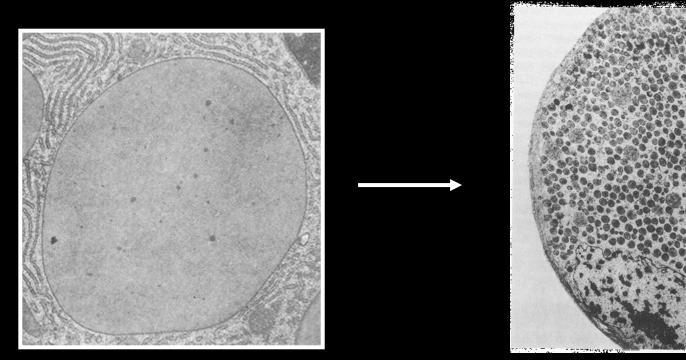
- These white blood cells are responsible for eating foreign particles by engulfing them
- Once engulfed, the phagocyte breaks the foreign particles apart in organelles called <u>Lysosomes</u>



Where could invaders hide from phagocytes?

Viruses

Viruses enter body cells, hijack their organelles, and turn the cell into a virus making-factory. The cell will eventually burst, releasing thousands of viruses to infect new cells.



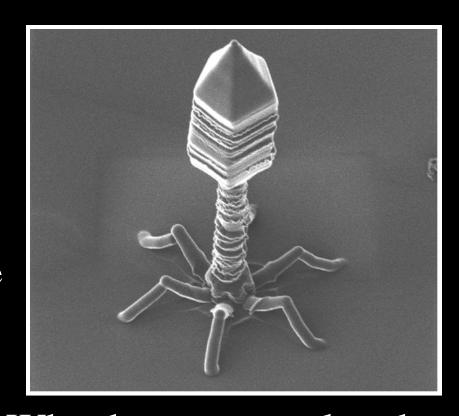
Cell before infection...

...and after.

The Second Line of Defense

~Interferon~

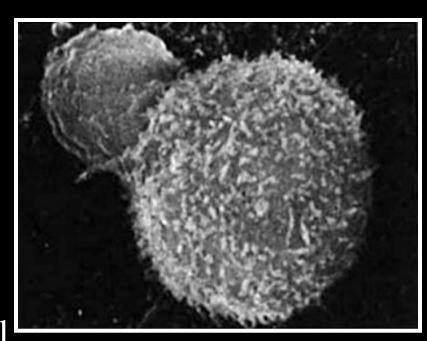
- Virus-infected body cells release interferon when an invasion occurs
 - Interferon chemical that **interfer**es with the ability to viruses to attack other body cells



What happens to already infected cells?

White Blood Cells ~T-Cells~

- T-Cells, often called "natural killer" cells, recognize infected human cells and cancer cells
- T-cells will attack these infected cells, quickly kill them, and then continue to search for more cells to kill



The Second Line of Defense

~The Inflammatory Response~

- Injured body cells release chemicals called histamines, which begin inflammatory response
 - Capillaries dilate
 - Pyrogens released, reach hypothalamus, and temperature rises
 - Pain receptors activate
 - WBCs flock to infected area like sharks to blood



Two Divisions of the Immune System

- The efforts of the WBCs known as phagocytes and T-cells is called the **cell-**

mediated immune system.

- Protective factor = living cells

- Phagocytes – eat invaders

- T-cells – kill invaders



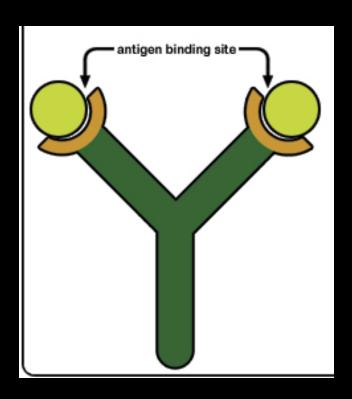
Two Divisions of the Immune System

- The other half of the immune system is called antibody-mediated immunity, meaning that is controlled by antibodies
- This represents the third line of defense in the immune system

The Third Line of Defense

~Antibodies~

- Most infections never make it past the first and second levels of defense
- Those that do trigger the production and release of antibodies
 - Proteins that latch onto, damage, clump, and slow foreign particles
 - Each antibody binds only to one specific binding site, known as an antigen



Antibody Production

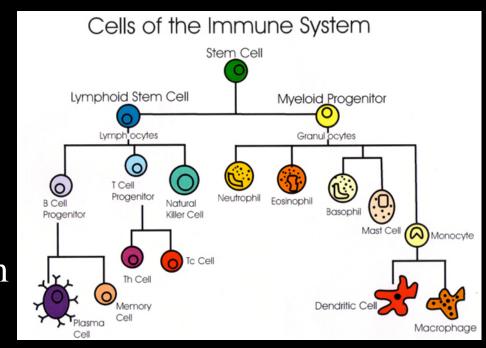
- WBCs gobble up invading particles and break them up
- They show the particle pieces to T-cells, who identify the pieces and find specific B-cells to help
- B-cells produce antibodies that are equipped to find that specific piece on a new particle and attach

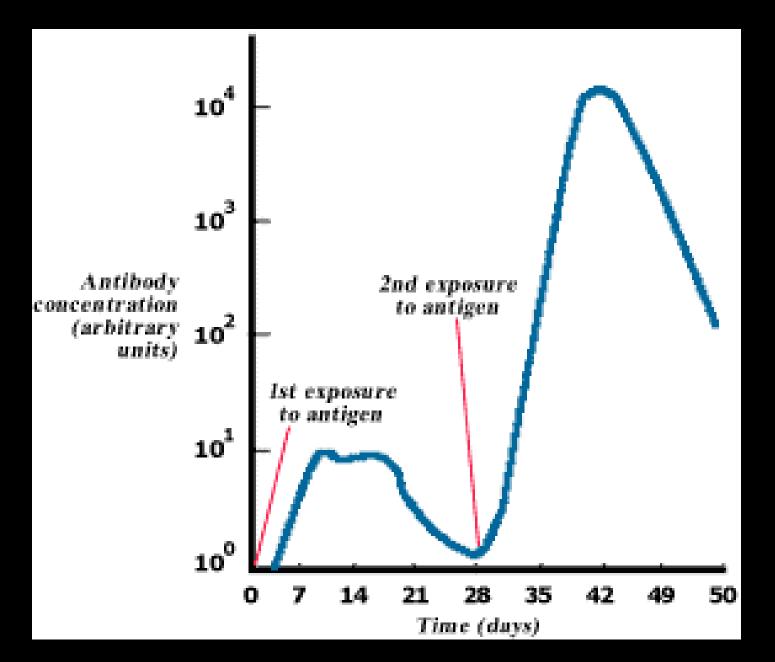


<u>Video - 1:58</u>

Immunity

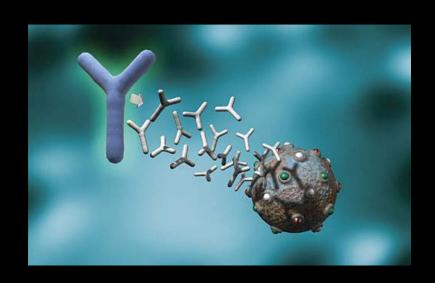
- New particles take longer to identify, and a person remains ill until a new antibody can be crafted
- Old particles are quickly recognized, and a person may never become ill from that invader again. This person is now immune.





What is immunity?

- Resistance to a disease causing organism or harmful substance
- Two types
 - Active Immunity
 - Passive Immunity



Active Immunity

- You produce the antibodies
 - Your body has been exposed to the antigen in the past either through:
 - Exposure to the actual disease causing antigen You fought it, you won, you remember it
 - Planned exposure to a form of the antigen that has been killed or weakened You detected it, eliminated it, and remember it

What is this second type of exposure called?

Vaccine

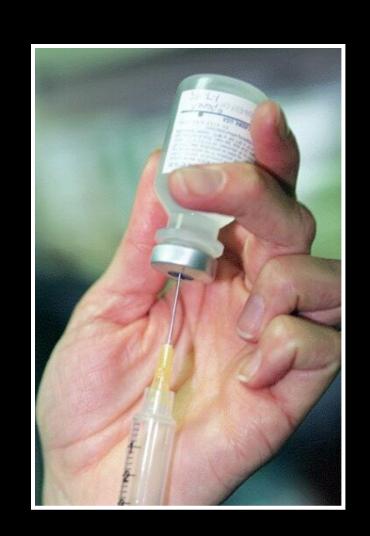
- Antigens are deliberately introduced into the immune system to produce immunity
- Because the bacteria has been killed or weakened, minimal symptoms occur
- Have eradicated or severely limited several diseases from the face of the Earth, such as polio and smallpox





How long does active immunity last?

- It depends on the antigen
- Some disease-causing bacteria multiply into new forms that our body doesn't recognize, requiring annual vaccinations, like the flu shot
- Booster shot reminds the immune system of the antigen
- Others last for a lifetime, such as chicken pox



Think the flu is no big deal?

- Think again...
- In 1918, a particularly deadly strain of flu, called the Spanish Influenza, spread across the globe
- It infected 20% of the human population and killed 5%, which came out to be about 100 million people



Do we get all the possible vaccines we can?

- Although the Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommends certain vaccines, many individuals go without them
- Those especially susceptible include travelers and students
- Consider the vaccine for meningitis, which is recommended for all college students and infects 3,000 people in the U.S., killing 300 annually



Link

Passive Immunity

- You <u>don't</u> produce the antibodies
 - A mother will pass immunities on to her baby during pregnancy - through what organ? Placenta
 - These antibodies will
 protect the baby for a short
 period of time following
 birth while its immune
 system develops. What
 endocrine gland is
 responsible for this? Thymus
 - Lasts until antibodies die



Why doesn't the mother just pass on the WBCs that "remember" the antigens?

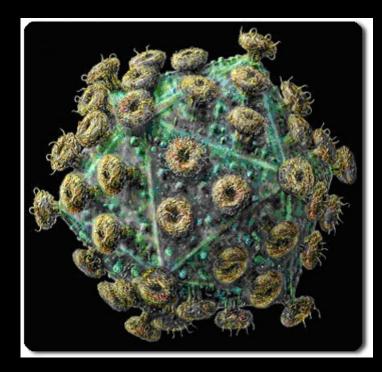
Immune Disorders ~Allergies~



- Immune system mistakenly recognizes harmless foreign particles as serious threats
- Launches immune response, which causes sneezing, runny nose, and watery eyes
- Anti-histamines block effect of histamines and bring relief to allergy sufferers

Aquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

- Caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- Discovered in 1983
- Specifically targets and kills T-cells
- Because normal body cells are unaffected, immune response is not launched



AIDS

~The Modern Plague~

- The HIV virus doesn't kill you it cripples your immune system
- With your immune system shut down, common diseases that your immune system normally could defeat become life-threatening
- Can show no effects for several months all the way up to 10 years



AIDS

~The Silent Spread~

- Transmitted by sexual contact, blood transfusions, contaminated needles
- As of 2007, it affects an estimated 33.2 million people

HIV prevalence in adults, end 2001

