

1. <b>interleukin</b>	a cytokine chemical that acts between lymphocytes	16. <b>other body secretions</b>	substances such as urine, tears and saliva produced by the body that inhibit the entry of pathogens into the body
2. <b>intervention studies</b>	studies used to test the effectiveness of a treatment or public health program in preventing the incidence of a disease in the population	17. <b>passive acquired immunity</b>	occurs when antibodies are injected into the body to prevent a specific disease from developing; the body does not undergo the immune response to produce memory cells
3. <b>Koch's postulates</b>	the steps that must be followed to determine if a particular micro-organism is responsible for causing a disease	18. <b>pasteurisation</b>	a method of preserving food by heating it to a certain temperature for a length of time to kill off any pathogens
4. <b>kuru</b>	a disease caused by prions; found in tribes in New Guinea	19. <b>pathogen</b>	any organisms or infective agent that lives in or on another living organism and causes a disease
5. <b>macro-parasites</b>	multicellular eukaryotic organisms that are visible to the naked eye and that can either live inside the body (endoparasites) or outside the body (ectoparasites)	20. <b>penicillin</b>	a chemical compound produced by the mould penicillin; an antibiotic used to reduce bacterial infections
6. <b>macrophages</b>	a phagocyte responsible for destroying pathogens causing chronic infections; also involved in the recognition of antigens by the helper T cells		
7. <b>memory T cells</b>	produced at the same time as the cytotoxic T cells; specific to a particular antigen and remain in the body to initiate an immune response if the same antigen enters the body in the future		
8. <b>mesothelioma</b>	a rare form of malignant cancer that occurs in the mesothelium (the protective lining covering most of the internal organs); most commonly occurs in the plural membrane of people who have been exposed to asbestos		
9. <b>micro-organisms</b>	those organisms that cannot be seen unaided		
10. <b>mitosis</b>	the process of cell division whereby somatic (body) cells undergo a single nuclear division, giving rise to two genetically identical daughter cells		
11. <b>mucous membrane</b>	membranes that produce a thick layer of mucus to trap pathogens		
12. <b>narrow-spectrum antibiotics</b>	antibiotics that act on only one or two types of bacteria		
13. <b>neutrophil</b>	the phagocyte responsible for destroying the pathogens causing acute infections		
14. <b>non-infectious</b>	a disease that is not caused by a pathogen		
15. <b>non-specific responses</b>	responses by the immune system that are not directed to a particular antigen; will occur no matter what antigen is invading the body		