

1. active acquired immunity	the body undergoes the immune response and memory cells are produced	18. cohort studies	epidemiological studies that study two groups of people who are free of the disease over an extended period of time; one group is exposed to the potential cause of the disease and the other is not
2. advanced symptoms	symptoms that occur when a disease has been present in the body for an extended period of time without any successful treatment	19. complement proteins	the proteins that make up the complement system
3. agar plate technique	a method of using nutrient agar in order to grow colonies of micro-organisms	20. complement system	a group of 20 proteins that activate the non-specific defence adaptations such as phagocytosis
4. analytical studies	epidemiological studies that collect data that can be statistically analysed to try to determine the cause of a disease	21. Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (CJD)	a disease caused by a prion; affects the brain and is always fatal
5. anthrax bacillus	the bacterium that causes the disease, anthrax	22. cystic fibrosis	a non-infectious disease that is caused by a mutation of the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) gene
6. antibodies	protein molecules produced by plasma cells that are specific to a particular antigen and will bind with that antigen	23. cytokines	chemicals secreted by cells of the immune system to control the actions of other cells
7. antibody-mediated (humoral) immunity	immune response that involves that action of the B cells to defend the body against invading antigens	24. cytotoxic T cells (Tc cells)	T cells, with specific antigen receptors, that move to infected cells and release chemicals that destroy the infected cells
8. antigen	any molecule that triggers an immune response	25. descriptive study	a type of epidemiological study that describes many different aspects associated with the disease
9. antigen-antibody complex	formed when a specific antibody attaches to its matching antigen; deactivates the antigen		
10. bacteria	a single-celled prokaryotic organism that has a cell wall		
11. B cells	lymphocytes that are involved in the immune response; produced and mature in the bone marrow		
12. broad-spectrum antibiotics	antibiotics that act on a wide range of bacteria and are used when the identity of the bacteria causing the infection not known		
13. case control studies	epidemiological studies that compare people with the disease to people without the disease and look for differences in exposure to the possible cause of the disease		
14. cell-mediated immunity	the immune response that involves the action of T cells to defend the body against invading antigens		
15. chemical barriers	chemicals produced by the body to prevent the entry of pathogens		
16. cilia	tiny, hair-like structures lining the respiratory tract that beat in an upward direction		
17. clonal selection theory	B cells and T cells for all possible antigens are already present in a very small amounts in the immune system; when an antigen is present in the body, the B cell and the T cell specific to that antigen is activated, then cloned, and the antigen is destroyed		