

1. destroying	killing	20. interferons	antiviral chemicals released by infected cells to help uninfected cells to resist infection by a particular virus
2. disease	any condition that adversely affects the normal functioning of any part of a living thing		
3. distinguish	to show the difference between		
4. DNA repair genes	genes that code for proteins that are responsible for the repair of damaged DNA		
5. ectoparasites	a parasite that lives on the surface of the host		
6. endoparasites	a parasite that lives in the host		
7. epidemiological study	a study carried out to try to determine the cause of a disease and the most effective strategy to control or prevent the disease		
8. epidemiology	scientific study of the patterns of occurrence of disease in human populations and the factors that affect these patterns		
9. fermentation	a change brought about by micro-organisms such as yeast, which convert grape sugar into ethyl alcohol		
10. filtered	describes the result when large particles are separated from smaller particles by a semi-permeable barrier		
11. first line of defence	compromises the barriers that prevents the entry of pathogens into the body		
12. foreign particles	any particles in the body that are identified as not belonging to the body		
13. gene	the smallest physical unit of heredity; each gene is a nucleotide sequence on DNA that codes for one molecular end-product (polypeptide)		
14. germ theory of disease	the theory states that germs (microbes) cause disease and that all micro-organisms come from pre-existing micro-organisms		
15. helper T cells (Th cells)	a T cell that is involved in the recognition of antigens and the activation of cytotoxic T cells and B cells		
16. immunisation	the immune response caused by vaccination; produces memory cells for the antigen contained in the vaccine		
17. infectious disease	a disease that is caused by an organism or infective agent (pathogen)		
18. inhibiting	stopping the action		
19. initial symptoms	the early symptoms of a disease		