

destroying

killing

disease

any condition that adversely affects the normal functioning of any part of a living thing

distinguish

to show the difference between

DNA repair genes

genes that code for proteins that are responsible for the repair of damaged DNA

ectoparasites

a parasite that lives on the surface of the host

endoparasites

a parasite that lives
in the host

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

epidemiology

scientific study of the patterns
of occurrence of disease in
human populations and the
factors that affect these
patterns

fermentation

a change brought about by
micro-organisms such as
yeast, which convert grape
sugar into ethyl alcohol

filtered

describes the result when
large particles are separated
from smaller particles by a
semi-permeable barrier

first line of defence	compromises the barriers that prevents the entry of pathogens into the body
foreign particles	any particles in the body that are identified as not belonging to the body
gene	the smallest physical unit of heredity; each gene is a nucleotide sequence on DNA that codes for one molecular end-product (polypeptide)
germ theory of disease	the theory states that germs (microbes) cause disease and that all micro-organisms come from pre-existing micro-organisms
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

immunisation

the immune response caused by vaccination; produces memory cells for the antigen contained in the vaccine

infectious disease

a disease that is caused by an organism or infective agent (pathogen)

inhibiting

stopping the action

initial symptoms

the early symptoms of a disease

interferons

antiviral chemicals released by infected cells to help uninfected cells to resist infection by a particular virus