

Medical Terminology

Lymphatic / Immune System – Diseases and Disorders

Name _____ Period _____

- A. This is a response that may occur in anyone. It results from repeated exposure of the skin _____ to certain chemical substances – commonly, household or industrial chemicals or some cosmetics. As a consequence of repeated contacts, the T-cells become activated and a large number of T-cells collect in the skin. Their actions and the actions of macrophages _____ release a variety of chemicals, which in turn cause inflammation and eruption of the skin.
The condition is: _____
- B. This is a response, which may occur within minutes after contact with a nonself substance. The B-cells become activated when an allergen is first encountered. The IgE antibodies attach themselves to the membranes of the basophils and histamine is released. Inflammation and increased mucous production occur as well as contraction of the smooth muscles _____ in the bronchiole _____ tree and the intestines _____. The result is hives, hay fever, asthma or gastric _____ disturbances.
The condition is: _____
- C. This is a danger that may occur when an organ _____ or tissue _____ has been transplanted from one person to another. The recipient's cells may recognize the donor's tissue as being foreign _____. This triggers the AMI _____ and CMI _____, which may act to destroy the donor tissue. Use of immunosuppressive _____ drugs, such as cyclosporine, may be used to suppress the action of the T-helper cells.
The condition is: _____
- D. This is an autoimmune _____ disorder in which the body produces antibodies against its own cells. These newly formed complexes can suppress the body's normal immunity and damage tissues. This disorder is common in young women and affects many organs and tissues. The antigen/antibody complexes tend to accumulate in the membranes of the heart, kidneys, lungs, blood vessels, and joints. One of the symptoms is of the condition is red inflammation over the nose and cheeks. The cause is unknown but predisposing factors include physical or mental stress, exposure to ultraviolet light or sunlight, pregnancy, and abnormal estrogen metabolism. It is treated with immunosuppressive drugs.
The disorder is: _____

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- E. This is one of the most serious of all communicable diseases and is a major cause of death in children in underdeveloped countries. It is spread by direct contact or respiratory droplets. The incubation period is 10 to 14 days. Symptoms include Koplik's spots, or tiny bluish gray specks surrounded by a red halo, fever, and an itchy rash. The disease is usually prevented by administration of vaccines early in a person's life.
The infection is: _____
- F. This is an acute _____, mildly contagious viral disease that produces a distinctive 3-day rash and lymphadenopathy _____. It occurs most often among children, adolescents, and young adults. It is transmitted through contact with body secretions or possible articles of clothing. Transmission during the first trimester of pregnancy can cause serious birth defects. Signs and symptoms include rash, headache _____, fever _____, and postcervical _____ lymph node enlargement _____. The disease is usually prevented with the administration of vaccines early in life.
The infection is: _____
- G. This is an acute viral infection most common in children. It results in inflammation of the parotid gland _____. Complications include sterility in males and females. It is treated with antipyretics _____ and analgesics _____ to relieve fever and pain. It is usually prevented by the administration of vaccines early in life.
The infection is: _____
- H. This is an acute exotoxin-mediated infection caused by bacteria. The bacteria gain entrance to the body through a puncture wound. The toxins enter the bloodstream and lymphatics causing muscle spasms and involuntary muscular contractions. Convulsions and death by asphyxiation _____ may result. Immunizations help to prevent the onset of the infection while antitoxins _____ may be given to confer temporary protection. It is nicknamed "lockjaw."
The infection is: _____
- I. This is a neoplastic _____ disease characterized by painless, progressive enlargement of the lymph nodes _____, enlargement of the spleen _____, and other lymphoid tissue resulting from proliferation of lymphocytes _____, eosinophils, and Reed-Sternberg cells. Untreated, it follows a progressively fatal course. However, with the use of chemotherapy, surgery, and other measures. This disease yields a 90% survival rate.
The disease is: _____

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- J. This is a common, acute, and highly contagious infection caused by a virus. It is most common in two to eight year olds. The infection is transmitted by direct contact with respiratory secretions. The incubation period is approximately two weeks followed by the eruption of a pruritic _____ rash, which will progress to papules and then clear vesicles on a reddened base. The vesicles break easily and scars will form. Vaccinations are now currently available to help prevent this disease. Most treatment is given to relieve the pruritis.

The infection is: _____

- K. This is an acute infectious disease caused by the Epstein-Barr virus, a member of the herpes group. It primarily affects young adults and children; although it is usually so mild it is overlooked. Characteristically, it produces fever, sore throat _____, and cervical _____ lymphadenopathy _____ as well as hepatic _____ dysfunction and increased lymphocytes. It is spread by the oral-pharyngeal _____ route. Hence, it is sometimes called the “Kissing Disease.” Symptoms will usually subside after 10 days. Treatment includes rest – a lot of it!!!!

The infection is: _____