

**Chapter 1
1.5**

**The Immune System
P. 54-63 & P. 100-119 BC Science 8, P. 48-63 BC Connections**

Vocabulary & Concepts

body system	immune system	lines of defense	inflammation
antigen	white blood cell	outbreak	epidemic
pandemic			

The Body Systems

Integumentary System
Includes skin, hair, and nails. Creates a waterproof protective barrier around the body.

Muscular System
Has muscles that work with the bones to move parts of the body.

Skeletal System
Supports, protects, and works with muscles to move parts of the body.

Nervous System
Detects changes in the environment and signals these changes to the body, which then carries out a response.

Respiratory System
Controls breathing. Exchanges gases in lungs and tissues.

Excretory System
Removes liquid and gas wastes from the body.

Digestive System
Takes in food. Breaks down food. Absorbs nutrients. Eliminates solid waste.

Circulatory System
Transports blood, nutrients (chemicals needed for survival), gases, and wastes.

Immune System
Defends the body against infections.

Reproductive System
Includes reproductive organs for producing offspring.

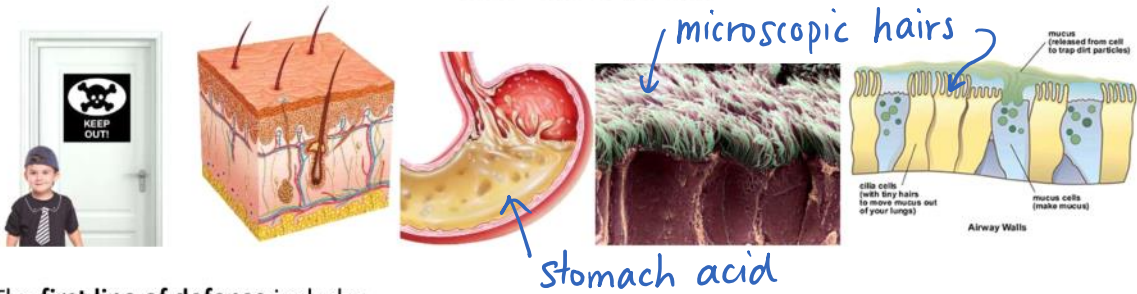
The Immune System



Brainstorm: What do you already know about the immune system? What organs or body parts are involved in the immune system?

The immune system defends the body against infection and disease causing substances such as bacteria, viruses and cancer cells. It contains several lines of defense that help protect us against these pathogens.

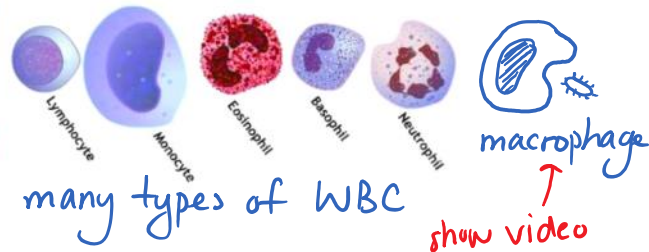
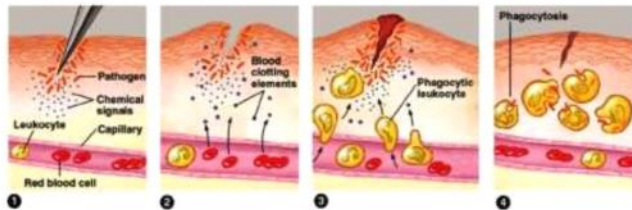
The 1st line of defense



The first line of defense includes

- Physical barriers*
- skin, lining of organs
 - sweat and natural acids that kill pathogens on the skin's surface
 - hairs in the respiratory system to trap and sweep pathogens away (or small hairs, or hair structures, or cilia)
 - mucus and phlegm to trap pathogens
 - Strong acid in your stomach to kill pathogens

The 2nd line of defense



The second line of defense includes

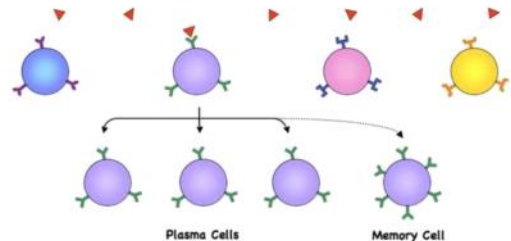
- white blood cells (WBC) which engulf and kill pathogens, release chemicals that aid in this process
- inflammation, the body's response to injury or infection. The affected area receives more blood = swelling to allow more white blood cells to arrive. Area's temperature increases for an antibiotic effect.

↑ connect with fevers

The 3rd line of defense

The third line of defense includes

- special memory WBCs that remember what a pathogen looks like so that the immune system is ready for future attacks.



Disease Outbreaks

Brainstorm: What outbreaks can you think of that have happened in history?

Outbreak	Epidemic	Pandemic
A sudden occurrence of a disease in a community where the number of affected individuals is greater than expected.	A disease that spreads to many people rapidly in an area.	An epidemic that has spread over several countries or continents, or around the world. This is an outbreak on a <u>global scale</u> .
An example is <u>E.coli food poisoning</u>	An example is <u>Polio 1916 in the US later became pandemic</u>	An example is <u>Spanish flu 1918</u> <u>Bubonic plague 1347</u> } viral

Brainstorm: There is a sudden outbreak of CW virus in West Vancouver. The virus induces severe vomiting and dehydration and has infected 150 individuals over 8 days.

You work for the local health authorities. What steps would you take to insure that the virus doesn't spread further?

- advertise hand washing
- recommend stay home if sick
- alert doctors or train them

etc...

Measures to hinder the spread of the CW virus has failed. You work for Health Canada. What steps would you take to insure that the virus doesn't spread globally?

- fund vaccine research
- limit travel across borders (flights, trains, ships)
- set up quarantine
- work with other countries in prevention / treatment

Chapter 1 1.6	Vaccines & Antibiotics P. 64-79 BC Connections		
Vocabulary & Concepts			
vaccine	immune response	immunity	antibiotic
antibiotic resistance	penicillin	superbug	

Vaccines

Vaccine: a substance that causes an immune response that prepares the immune system for future attacks

- Analogy: We respond to a fake fire in a fire drill by evacuating the building. We are then prepared for a real fire because we have practiced the proper response.

Types of Vaccines		
Vaccine Type	How it Works	Examples
Live, attenuated vaccine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you are injected with <u>live</u>, but <u>weakened</u> microbes, that don't cause disease • your immune system responds and remembers • receive lifelong immunity after 1-2 shots 	Measles Mumps Chickenpox Yellow fever
Inactivated vaccines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you are injected with <u>dead</u> microbes • your immune system responds somewhat and remembers • receive immunity ONLY if booster shots are maintained 	Hepatitis A Rabies Whooping cough
Subunit vaccines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you are injected with <u>specific pieces</u> of microbes • your immune system responds and remembers • receive immunity after several doses 	Hepatitis B Flu
Toxoid vaccines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you are injected with <u>inactivated</u> <u>toxins</u> from microbes that don't cause disease • your immune system responds and remembers • receive immunity ONLY if booster shots are maintained 	Diphtheria Tetanus

Review question: what line of defence, or what is responsible for "remembering" ?
 - 3rd line, special memory cells

Benefits of Vaccines	
Individual immunity	<u>You</u> avoid getting horribly sick all the time.
Population immunity	If everyone is vaccinated, the disease can't spread, even if a few are unvaccinated
Disease eradication	If everyone is vaccinated, the disease has no where to go, so it dies out (like smallpox last case 1977)
Economic savings	Billions of \$ saved in the health care system. Treating disease is expensive.

Sometimes people choose not to vaccinate because severe reactions are possible

- high fever
- severe allergic reactions on very rare occasion, permanent damage
- brain infection (meningitis)

However, these reactions are very rare. It is important to remember that the possible side effects for each vaccine is different. Over the last decade, it has been scientifically proven countless times that vaccines do NOT cause two side effects that have been popularized on social media: leukemia and autism.

- Lead a discussion/debate. Should it be mandatory to vaccinate infants?

* present facts not opinions this section, be careful

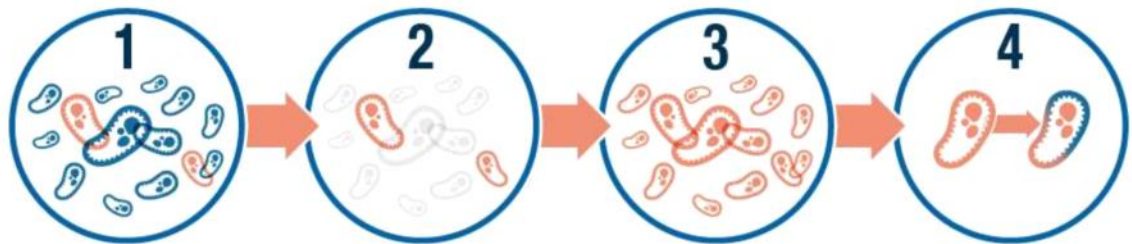
Antibiotics

Antibiotic: chemical that affect bacteria

- kills bacteria (some dissolve cell membranes!)
- prevent bacteria from growing/reproducing
- DOES NOT WORK ON VIRUSES !!

In your own words: Watch *Antibiotic Apocalypse* and use the image below to describe what **antibiotic resistance** is. How does it occur? What is a **superbug**?

How does antibiotic resistance occur?



Very few bacteria are naturally resistant to antibiotics

Antibiotics kill non resistant bacteria only

Resistant bacteria take over (no competition)

Resistant bacteria give DNA to other non-resistant bacteria

superbug = resistant to many antibiotics

- * mention many antibiotics were discovered from plants, fungi, algae (which is why habitat loss is bad)
- * mention last line of defence antibiotic failed just last year in china - article on my Weebly
- * play that video Calindy⁶ sent