Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**1.5 – The Immune System**

**(Refer to pages 48 – 50)**

\*\* Complete Activity 1-D (pages 56 – 59)

Explain how this activity demonstrates how an infection disease is transmitted

* **Immune system** = the system that defends the body against **infection** and

 **disease - causing** substances such as bacteria, viruses and cancer cells.

* contains several lines of defence that help protect us from **pathogens** (microorganism that can cause disease)

**First line of defence** is the **skin** and **the lining of internal body systems**. 

* + The skin is a **physical barrier** to keep pathogens from entering your body
		- * + Your skin also produces **sweat** and **natural body acids** that can kill some pathogens on the surface of your skin

In your respiratory system **hairs** and **hair-like** structures in your nose and throat trap pathogens and move them back out of your body.

* + - * + **Phlegm** and **mucus** are the results of this



In your stomach you have **strong acid** which kills many types of

Pathogens

* + **Mucus** in the digestive system traps pathogens, and **vomiting** removes them from your body

How might our immune system be different without this first line of defence?

If a pathogen makes it past the first line of defence your body will attack and destroy the invader.

**Second line of defence** in the immune system is **white blood cells**

* + White blood cells can **surround** and **kill** invading pathogens. They can also release **chemicals** to make it easier for other white blood cells to attach pathogens.

**Inflammation =** causes the affected area to become red and swollen

* + This is your body’s natural response to an **injury** or **infection**
	+ **white blood cells** move to the area, killing pathogens and keeping infection from **spreading**

 **Third line of defence** uses **specialized** white blood cells

* + In the future, if the same pathogen enters the body, these **specialized white blood cells** can respond quickly so that you do not become sick

Why does inflammation occur after an injury or infection? How does this help your immune system fight disease?

**1.5 (continued) - Outbreaks of disease can have an impact on populations**

*Quick Thinking:* What major disease outbreaks can you think of and how did they affect the world?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Epidemic | Outbreak | Pandemic |
| Above normal occurrence of disease cases expected for a population in a defined area | **Same as Epidemic, but often used to refer to a limited geographic area** | **An epidemic that has spread over several countries or continents, or around the world**   |

Epidemics and Pandemics can have both **social** and **economic** impacts on human populations

Classify each of these cases as a social impact, an economic impact, or both.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HIV has killed more than 25 million people since it was first identified in 1984. In just the first two decades of the 21st century, more than 1 million people have died due to diseases such as SARS, H1N1, measles, and typhoid.Social, economic, or both? Why? | Some livestock animals can pass on diseases to people. In 2015, an outbreak of bird flu forced poultry producers to kill 50 million chickens and turkeys. The price of eggs increased, and farmers lost millions of dollars. Social, economic, or both? Why? |
| Sick days take their toll. Flu alone results in losses of half a billion dollars each year to the Canadian economy.Social, economic, or both? Why? | Taking extra precautions, as well as concerns about fear and panic, can lead governments to restrict travel as well as the importation of foods.Social, economic, or both? Why? |

Throughout history deadly diseases have struck human populations. Over time some of these populations have developed and **immunity** to these diseases.

**Immunity** = the ability of an organism to resist a particular infection or toxin by the action of specific antibodies or **sensitized white blood cells**

Smallpox

Europeans had built up an immunity to smallpox after hundreds of years of exposure to the disease. When Europeans first visited North and South America they brought the disease, along with measles, with them. The First Nations had never been in contact with the disease before which resulted in larger numbers dying

Some populations have a **natural immunity** to a disease. These populations have immune to a disease without **previously being infected** by the disease

These small populations with natural immunity help scientists learn more about:

* **Diseases**
* **How to treat them**
* **Possibly how to prevent them**

How does a population develop an immunity to a disease? How is this different than a natural immunity to a certain disease?