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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #45: Immune System – Part 1

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Your body uses its _____ system to defend against bacteria like staph, strep, and E. coli.
2. The first line of defense is called the _____ defense system.
3. Your skin and _____ membranes act as physical barriers to block pathogens.
4. The adaptive defense system is also called the _____ defense system.
5. Stomach _____ kills many pathogens that are ingested.
6. _____ are white blood cells that indiscriminately chase down and eat intruders.
7. The most abundant type of white blood cells, which self-destruct after devouring pathogens, are _____.
8. Larger, tougher phagocytes derived from monocytes that can engulf pathogens repeatedly are called _____.
9. Natural _____ cells patrol blood and lymph and can kill infected or cancerous body cells.
10. Infected cells stop producing the surface protein known as _____, which NK cells look for.
11. Chemicals called _____ cause vasodilation and increased permeability during the inflammatory response.
12. The release of neutrophils from bone marrow into the bloodstream is called _____.
13. Chemicals that guide neutrophils to injured tissue act as _____ devices.
14. Pyrogen chemicals trigger the hypothalamus to raise body temperature, causing a _____.
15. During a fever, the liver and spleen hold onto _____ and zinc to slow bacterial growth.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #45: Immune System – Part 1 KEY

1. Your body uses its **immune** system to defend against bacteria like staph, strep, and E. coli.
2. The first line of defense is called the **innate** defense system.
3. Your skin and **mucous** membranes act as physical barriers to block pathogens.
4. The adaptive defense system is also called the **specific** defense system.
5. Stomach **acid** kills many pathogens that are ingested.
6. **Phagocytes** are white blood cells that indiscriminately chase down and eat intruders.
7. The most abundant type of white blood cells, which self-destruct after devouring pathogens, are **neutrophils**.
8. Larger, tougher phagocytes derived from monocytes that can engulf pathogens repeatedly are called **macrophages**.
9. Natural **killer** cells patrol blood and lymph and can kill infected or cancerous body cells.
10. Infected cells stop producing the surface protein known as **MHC1**, which NK cells look for.
11. Chemicals called **histamines** cause vasodilation and increased permeability during the inflammatory response.
12. The release of neutrophils from bone marrow into the bloodstream is called **leukocytosis**.
13. Chemicals that guide neutrophils to injured tissue act as **homing** devices.
14. Pyrogen chemicals trigger the hypothalamus to raise body temperature, causing a **fever**.
15. During a fever, the liver and spleen hold onto **iron** and zinc to slow bacterial growth.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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