

# Infectious Noninfectious Disease the Body's Defenses

Sixth Grade Health

Test Review Terms for Mr. Stewart's Health Classes

#	Term	Definition
1	<b>Allergen</b>	Any substance that causes an allergy.
2	<b>Carcinogens</b>	substances or factors in the environment that can cause cancer
3	<b>Noninfectious diseases</b>	Diseases that are <b>NOT</b> spread from person to person
4	<b>Allergy</b>	A disorder in which the immune system is overly sensitive to a foreign substance--- something not normally found in the body.
5	<b>Diabetes</b>	The condition where either the pancreas fails to produce enough insulin or the body's cells can't use the insulin properly.
6	<b>Tumors</b>	Tissue masses formed by cancerous cells dividing repeatedly.
7	<b>Asthma</b>	A disorder in which the respiratory passages narrow significantly.
8	<b>Histamine</b>	A chemical that is responsible for the symptoms of an allergy, such as sneezing and watery eyes.
9	<b>Ultraviolet light</b>	the part of sunlight that causes cancer
10	<b>Cancer</b>	A disease in which cells multiply uncontrollably, over and over, destroying healthy tissue in the process.
11	<b>Insulin</b>	A chemical that is produced in the pancreas. It enables body cells to take in glucose from the blood and use it for energy.
12	<b>Immunity</b>	The ability of the immune system to destroy pathogens before they can cause disease.
13	<b>Active immunity</b>	Immunity that occurs when a person's own immune system produces antibodies in response to the presence of a pathogen.
14	<b>Vaccination</b>	the process by which harmless antigens are deliberately introduced into a person's body to produce active immunity
15	<b>Passive immunity</b>	Immunity in which the antibodies that fight a pathogen come from another organism rather than from the person's own body.
16	<b>Antibiotic</b>	- A chemical that kills bacteria or slows their growth without harming the body cells of humans.
17	<b>Infectious disease</b>	a disease that can pass from one organism to another
18	<b>Pathogens</b>	an organism that causes disease
19	<b>Bacteria</b>	One-celled microorganisms that cause a wide variety of diseases.
20	<b>Viruses</b>	Smaller than bacteria and other pathogens. Must be inside living cells to reproduce. Cells are destroyed in the process releasing new viruses.
21	<b>Fungi</b>	Molds, yeast, and other organisms, cause some infectious diseases.
22	<b>Protists</b>	One of the four major groups of human pathogens. Can cause diseases like Malaria, which is a type of blood disease
23	<b>Person to Person transfer</b>	When pathogens are passed from one person to another through direct physical contact, such as kissing, hugging, or shaking hands.

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24	<b>Contaminated objects</b>	Some pathogens that can cause serious illness are passed through contaminated objects, such as food or drinks. Pathogens can also be spread by sharing contaminated towels or silverware.
25	<b>Animal bites</b>	Pathogens can be spread through animal bites. Rabies can be spread by the bite of an infected animal, such as a dog or raccoon.
26	<b>Acid</b>	helps to kill pathogens in your stomach
27	<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome is a disease caused by a virus that attacks the immune system
28	<b>Antibodies</b>	A chemical produced by a B-Cell of the immune system that destroys a specific kind of pathogen.
29	<b>Antigens</b>	A molecule on a cell that the immune system can recognize either as part of the body or as coming from outside the body.
30	<b>Barriers</b>	Barriers such as skin, breathing passages, mouth, and stomach keep pathogens from getting into the body.
31	<b>B-Cells</b>	Lymphocytes that produce chemicals that help destroy a specific kind of pathogen.
32	<b>Cough</b>	Coughs and sneezes are actions that force pathogens out of the body.
33	<b>Fluids</b>	HIV and other viruses can survive for a short time outside the human body in body <b>fluids</b> .
34	<b>HIV</b>	The human immunodeficiency virus, causes the disease AIDS.
36	<b>Inflammation</b>	Comes from the Latin word meaning “to set on fire.”
37	<b>Inflammatory Response</b>	The body’s second line of defense. The body’s defense against pathogens in which fluids and white blood cells leak from blood vessels into tissues; the white blood cells destroy pathogens by breaking them down.
38	<b>Immune Response</b>	The body’s third line of defense. The body’s defense against pathogens in which cells of the immune system react to each kind of pathogen with a defense targeted specifically at that pathogen.
38	<b>Lymphocytes</b>	White blood cells that can distinguish between different kinds of pathogens. There are two major kinds, T-cells and B-Cells.
39	<b>Phagocytes</b>	Involved in the inflammatory response; a white blood cell that engulfs pathogens and destroys them by breaking them down.
40	<b>Saliva</b>	found in your mouth; contains destructive chemicals
41	<b>Skin</b>	The body’s first line of defense that keeps pathogens from entering by using chemicals in oil and sweat.
42	<b>T-Cells</b>	A lymphocyte that identifies pathogens and distinguishes one pathogen from another. There are 4 kinds; Commander/Recognizer, Killer, Suppressor, Memory
43	<b>White Blood Cells</b>	The white blood cells of the immune system can distinguish between different kinds of pathogens. These immune-system cells react to each kind of pathogen with a defense targeted specifically at that pathogen.