

Component 3-Terminology in Healthcare and Public Health Settings

Unit 4-Blood, Lymphatic and Immune Systems

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Blood, Lymphatic and Immune **Systems**

- · Objectives
 - Define, understand and correctly pronounce medical terms related to the blood, lymphatic and immune systems
 - Describe the following related to the blood, lymphatic and immune systems
 - common diseases and conditions
 - laboratory and diagnostic procedures
 - medical and surgical procedures
 - · medications

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- Average ac
- Blood circu blood vess
- · Blood cells marrow

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Blood Overview		
dult has about five liters of blood lates through body within		
els are produced in red bone		
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Blood: Functions

- Transports substances throughout body
 - Substances are attached to red blood cells or dissolved in plasma
- · White blood cells
 - Fight infection and disease
- Platelets
 - Initiate blood clotting process

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Blood Cells

- Erythrocytes (red blood cells)
 - Carry oxygen
 - Carry carbon dioxide
- Thrombocytes (Platelets)
 - Critical in blood clotting
- Leukocytes (white blood cells)
 - Provide protection against
 - bacteria
 - viruses
 - foreign material
- Plasma (fluid part of the blood)

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Blood Types

- Group A
 - A antigen on red cells
 - B antibody in the plasma
- Group B
 - B antigen on red cells
 - A antibody in the plasma
- Group AB
 - both A and B antigens on red cells
 - neither A nor B antibodies in the plasma
- Group O
 - neither A nor B antigens on red cells
 - both A and B antibodies in the plasma

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Rh Factor

- Rh blood given to Rh- patients
- Rh- or Rh + blood given to Rh+ patients
- Universal red cell donor is O negative
- Universal plasma donor is AB positive

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Iron deficiency Anemia

- Iron makes hemoglobin which gives the blood its red color.
- Low iron levels might be due to:
 - Heavy periods
 - Pregnancy
 - Ulcers
 - Colon polyps
 - Colon cancer
 - Inherited disordersA diet that does not have enough iron
- Anemia can make you feel weak, cold, dizzy and irritable. It is confirmed with a blood test.

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Treating Iron Deficiency Anemia

- Increase iron-rich foods
- Iron supplementation
- · Takes months to correct

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Sickle Cell Anemia

- · Abnormally shaped red blood cells
 - Shaped like a crescent or sickle
 - More fragile and more easily ruptured
 - · Leads to anemia
 - Get stuck in blood vessels, blocking blood flow
 - Painful
 - Organ damage

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Sickle Cell Anemia

- Genetic
- Two sickle cell genes, one from each parent = sickle cell anemia
- One sickle cell gene sickle cell trait
- 1 in 12 African Americans has sickle cell trait
- Diagnosed with a blood test

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Sickle Cell Treatment

- · No widely available cure
- Treatment relieves symptoms
- · Goals of treatment
 - Relieve pain
 - Prevent infections, organ damage, or strokes
 - Control complications
- Researchers looking for new treatments

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Blood Combining Forms

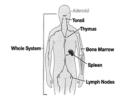
• chrom/o color hemochromatosis • coagul/o clotting coagulation • erythr/o erythrocyte red • granul/o granulocyte granules • hemat/o blood hematologist white leukopenia leuk/o • thromb/o clot thrombosis

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The Lymphatic and Immune Systems

- Organs of the Lymphatic System
 - Lymph nodes
 - Lymphatic vessels
 - Thymus gland
 - Spleen
 - Tonsils



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The Lymphatic and Immune Systems

- Functions of the Lymphatic System
 - Network of vessels
 - Picks up excess tissue fluid, cleanses it, and returns it to circulatory system
 - Picks up fats absorbed by digestive system
- Functions of Immune System
 - Fights disease and infections

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Immunity

- · Body's ability to defend itself
- · Target pathogens
 - Bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoans, toxins, cancerous tumors
- Two forms
 - Natural immunity
 - Acquired immunity

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Natural Immunity

- Also called innate immunity
- Not specific to a particular disease
- Doesn't require prior exposure to pathogen
- Example:
 - WBCs that ingest any pathogen encountered

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Acquired Immunity

- Body's response to a specific pathogen
- May be either:
 - Passive acquired immunity
 - Active acquired immunity

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Acquired Immunity

- · Passive acquired immunity
 - Results when a person receives protective substances produced by
 - Another human (e.g., maternal antibodies)
 - An animal (e.g., antitoxin)
- Active acquired immunity
 - Develops following direct exposure to pathogen
 - Stimulates immune response series of mechanisms designed to neutralize pathogen
 - Immunizations provide active acquired immunity

Lymphedema

- Edema (swelling) develops from
 - An increase in the amount of fluid in the body
 A blockage in the lymphatic system
- · Causes include
 - Infection
 - Cancer
 - Scar tissue from radiation therapy or removal of lymph nodes
 - Inherited conditions
- Treatments
 - Physical methods (compression stockings)
 - Medicines

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Tonsillitis

- Definition
 - Inflammation of the tonsils (two oval-shaped pads of tissue at the back of the throat, one tonsil on each side)
- Signs and symptoms
 - Swollen tonsils
 - Sore throat
 - Difficulty swallowing
- Causes
 - Common virus
 - Bacterial infection
- Treatment
 - Tonsillectomy

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AIDS

- · Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
- Most advanced stage of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- HIV is a virus that kills or damages cells of the body's immune system
- · HIV is spread by
 - Having unprotected sex with an infected person
 - Sharing drug needles
 - Having contact with the blood of an infected person
- Women can give it to their babies during pregnancy or childbirth

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AIDS

- Symptoms
 - Swollen glands or flu-like symptoms often first signs
 - Severe symptoms may not appear for months or years
 - Opportunistic infections
- Diagnosis
 - A blood test can confirm HIV infection
- Treatment
 - No cure, but can live with disease for many years
 - Many medications are available which fight both the HIV infection and the infections and cancers that come with it

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Lymphatic & Immune Combining Forms

· adenoid/o adenoids adenoiditis • immun/o protection immunization • lymph/o lymph lymphoma lymphaden/o lymph lymphadenitis node · lymphangi/o lymphangioma lymph

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vessel

Tell me, Detective . . .

 James complains of soaking night sweats, fatigue, shaking chills, swollen lymph nodes, weight loss, persistent white spots on his tongue and headaches. This is indicative of:



- Tonsillitis
- Iron deficiency anemia
- AIDS

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- For additional information on content covered in this unit, please visit:
- http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/bloodh eartandcirculation.html/
- http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/immunesystem.html

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