

AIDS	a serious (often fatal) disease of the immune system transmitted through blood products especially by sexual contact or contaminated needles, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.
antibodies	Specialized proteins that aid in destroying infectious agents.
antigens	substances that are recognized by the immune system as foreign to the body and that induce it to produce antibodies to defend against them
B cells	Cells manufactured in the bone marrow that create antibodies for isolating and destroying invading bacteria and viruses.
bacteria	single-celled organisms that lack a nucleus; prokaryotes
bone marrow	produces red and white blood cells
communicable	a disease that may be transmitted directly or indirectly from one individual to another
fungus	type of eukaryotic consumer that obtains nutrients by digestion and absorption outside the body ex: Athlete's foot is caused by a fungus
HIV	Human immunodeficiency Virus, the virus that causes AIDS, specifically attacks the T cells
lymph	the clear fluid that bathes each cell and transfers needed substances and wastes back and forth between the blood and the cells

lymph node	a small knob of tissue in the lymphatic system that filters lymph
lymphatic system	a secondary circulatory system that helps the body fight pathogens and maintain its fluid balance
macrophage	A large, non-sepcific, phagocytic cell of the immune system. Macrophages frequently leave the bloodstream to perform 'clean up' duties, such as ingesting dead cells or cellular debris at an injury site, or pathogens.
memory cells	Produced during a B cell response, but are not involved in antibody producing during the initial infection; are held in reserve for the rest of your life in case you encounter that pathogen again.
microbes	organisms that are microscopic (to small for visible eye)
neutrophils	The most abundant type of white blood cell. They are phagocytic and tend to self-destruct as they destroy foreign invaders, limiting their life span to a few days.
noncommunicable	disease that is not transmitted from one host to another
pathogenic	disease-causing
protozoa	a single celled organism that mainly lives in a liquid environment and can move, usually harmless but can cause disease
skin	a natural protective covering of the body

spleen	The largest lymphatic organ in the body; serves as a blood reservoir, disintegrates old red blood cells, and produces lymphocytes
T cells	lymphocyte produced in bone marrow and processed in the thymus that plays a role in immunity; includes helper T cells and killer T cells
thymus gland	a ductless glandular organ at the base of the neck that produces lymphocytes and helps in producing immunity
virus	ultramicroscopic infectious agent that replicates itself only within cells of living hosts