Immune Review- Chapter 9

Adhesion- scar tissues that forms between two body surfaces, usually as a result of surgery or injury

* an attraction between molecules of different substances

Antiseptic- a substance that kills micro-organisms that carry disease without harming body tissues

Apoptosis- genetically programmed cell death

Betadine- a povidone-iodine containing solution that is used topically to destroy microorganisms

* used for a preparation of povidone-iodine

Clinical Manifestation- unique signs and symptoms

* disease can be determined by history and/or examination

Contracture- shortening of muscle tissue resulting in immobility

* permanent contracting of a muscle

Dehiscence- separation of wound edges

* bursting open of a wound, especially a surgical abdominal wound

Disinfectants- agents that kill microbes on inanimate objects or surfaces

* a chemical agent that is used to destroy bacteria and viruses on surfaces

Endotoxins- toxins found in bacteria, often as part of the cell wall, that stimulate immune response

* toxin of internal origin; poisonous substance found in bacteria

Epidemiology- the study of the rates of disease within a given population

* branch of medical science concerned with the incidence, distribution and control of diseases that affect large numbers of people

Etiology- causes/ origins of a disease

Exotoxins-toxins produced by bacteria

* toxic substances that bacteria secrete into their environment

Exudate- any fluid that has discharge out of tissues because they are inflamed or injured

Hyperemia- increased blood flow to a body tissue

Morbidity- the state of being diseased

* a disease state/ symptom

Mortality- the incidence of death in a population

* death

Necrosis- general term referring to cell death

* death of tissue

Outcome- measurable consequence of disease

Pathogenesis- the clinical course of disease

* development of disease

Pathophysiology- study of disease

* functional changes associated with disease and aging

Prognosis- expected outcome; expected response to treatment

* a prediction of the course of a disease

Signs- observable phenomena such as heart or respiratory rate

* objective manifestations of a disease that can be measured or observed by others

Sterilization- process that destroys all living organisms

* complete destruction of all forms of microbial life

Symptoms- complaints experienced/ verbalized by patient

* subjective evidence of disease or physical disturbance observed by the patient such as a headache

Vasomotor- referring to nerves that innervate smooth muscles in the walls of arteries and veins and can cause their constriction or dilation

* brain area concerned with regulation of blood vessel resistance