

A&P 21

Lymphatic

& Immune

System Essay

Lymphatic & Immune System

Author: OpenStax College

Published 2014

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4. Chapter: A&P 21 Lymphatic & Immune System Essay

1. A&P 21 Lymphatic & Immune System Essay Questions

4.1.1. Visit this website (<http://openstaxcollege.org/l/lymphsystem>) for a...

Author: OpenStax College

Visit this website (<http://openstaxcollege.org/l/lymphsystem>) for an overview of the lymphatic system.

What are the three main components of the lymphatic system?

- The three main components are the lymph vessels, the lymph nodes, and the lymph.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Visit this website http://openstaxcollege.org/l/lymphsystem](http://openstaxcollege.org/l/lymphsystem) OpenStax College Anatomy

4.1.2. Visit this website (<http://openstaxcollege.org//immunecells>) to le...

Author: OpenStax College

Visit this website (<http://openstaxcollege.org//immunecells>) to learn about the many different cell types in the immune system and their very specialized jobs.

What is the role of the dendritic cell in infection by HIV?

- The dendritic cell transports the virus to a lymph node.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Visit this website http://openstaxcollege](http://openstaxcollege.org//immunecells) [OpenStax College Anatomy](http://www.quizover.com)

4.1.3. Visit this website (<http://openstaxcollege.org//chemotaxis>) to lea...

Author: OpenStax College

Visit this website (<http://openstaxcollege.org//chemotaxis>) to learn about phagocyte chemotaxis.

Phagocyte chemotaxis is the movement of phagocytes according to the secretion of chemical messengers in the form of interleukins and other chemokines.

By what means does a phagocyte destroy a bacterium that it has ingested?

- The bacterium is digested by the phagocyte's digestive enzymes (contained in its lysosomes).

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Visit this website http://openstaxcollege.org//chemotaxis](http://openstaxcollege.org//chemotaxis)

4.1.4. Immunity can be acquired in an active or passive way, and it can be...

Author: OpenStax College

Immunity can be acquired in an active or passive way, and it can be natural or artificial.

Watch this video (<http://openstaxcollege.org/l/immunity>) to see an animated discussion of passive and active immunity.

What is an example of natural immunity acquired passively?

- Breastfeeding is an example of natural immunity acquired passively.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Immunity can be acquired in an active or OpenStax College Anatomy](#)

4.1.5. Describe the flow of lymph from its origins in interstitial fluid t...

Author: OpenStax College

Describe the flow of lymph from its origins in interstitial fluid to its emptying into the venous bloodstream.

- The lymph enters through lymphatic capillaries, and then into larger lymphatic vessels.
The lymph can only go in one direction due to valves in the vessels.
The larger lymphatics merge to form trunks that enter into the blood via lymphatic ducts.

Check the answer of this question online at [QuizOver.com](http://www.quizover.com):

Question: [Describe the flow of lymph from its origins OpenStax College Anatomy](#)

4.1.6. Describe the process of inflammation in an area that has been traum...

Author: OpenStax College

Describe the process of inflammation in an area that has been traumatized, but not infected.

- The cell debris and damaged cells induce macrophages to begin to clean them up. Macrophages release cytokines that attract neutrophils, followed by more macrophages. Other mediators released by mast cells increase blood flow to the area and also vascular permeability, allowing the recruited cells to get from the blood to the site of infection, where they can phagocytose the dead cells and debris, preparing the site for wound repair.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Describe the process of inflammation in OpenStax College Anatomy](#)

4.1.7. Describe two early induced responses and what pathogens they affect.

Author: OpenStax College

Describe two early induced responses and what pathogens they affect.

- Interferons are produced in virally infected cells and cause them to secrete signals for surrounding cells to make antiviral proteins.
C-reactive protein is induced to be made by the liver and will opsonize certain species of bacteria.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Describe two early induced responses and OpenStax College Anatomy](#)

4.1.8. Describe the processing and presentation of an intracellular antigen.

Author: OpenStax College

Describe the processing and presentation of an intracellular antigen.

- The antigen is digested by the proteasome, brought into the endoplasmic reticulum by the TAP transporter system, where it binds to class I MHC molecules.
These are taken to the cell surface by transport vesicles.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Describe the processing and presentation OpenStax College Anatomy](#)

4.1.9. Describe clonal selection and expansion.

Author: OpenStax College

Describe clonal selection and expansion.

- Antigen-specific clones are stimulated as their antigen receptor binds to antigen. They are then activated and proliferate, expanding their numbers. The result is a large number of antigen-specific lymphocytes.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Describe clonal selection and expansion. OpenStax College Anatomy](#)

4.1.10. Describe how secondary B cell responses are developed.

Author: OpenStax College

Describe how secondary B cell responses are developed.

- B cells activated during a primary response differentiate either into terminally differentiated plasma cells or into memory B cells.
These memory B cells are what respond during a secondary or memory antibody response.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Describe how secondary B cell responses OpenStax College Anatomy](#)

4.1.11. Describe the role of IgM in immunity.

Author: OpenStax College

Describe the role of IgM in immunity.

- IgM is an antigen receptor on naïve B cells. Upon activation, naïve B cells make IgM first. IgM is good at binding complement and thus has good antibacterial effects. IgM is replaced with other classes of antibodies later on in the primary response due to class switching.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Describe the role of IgM in immunity. OpenStax College Anatomy Quest](#)

4.1.12. Describe how seroconversion works in HIV disease.

Author: OpenStax College

Describe how seroconversion works in HIV disease.

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Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Describe how seroconversion works in HIV OpenStax College Anatomy](#)

4.1.13. Describe tuberculosis and the innocent bystander effect.

Author: OpenStax College

Describe tuberculosis and the innocent bystander effect.

- Tuberculosis is caused by bacteria resistant to lysosomal enzymes in alveolar macrophages, resulting in chronic infection.
The immune response to these bacteria actually causes most of the lung damage that is characteristic of this life-threatening disease.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Describe tuberculosis and the innocent OpenStax College Anatomy Quest](#)

4.1.14. Describe anaphylactic shock in someone sensitive to peanuts?

Author: OpenStax College

Describe anaphylactic shock in someone sensitive to peanuts?

- The peanuts cause high levels of mast cell degranulation in the throats of these individuals. The histamine released increases vascular permeability, causing edema and (swelling), making breathing difficult.
This must be treated with epinephrine as soon as possible.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Describe anaphylactic shock in someone OpenStax College Anatomy Quest](#)

4.1.15. Describe rheumatic fever and how tolerance is broken.

Author: OpenStax College

Describe rheumatic fever and how tolerance is broken.

- Antibody response to the cell walls of β -Streptococcus cross-reacts with the heart muscle. Complement is then activated and the heart is damaged, leading to abnormal function. Tolerance is broken because heart myosin antigens are similar to antigens on the β Streptococcus bacteria.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Describe rheumatic fever and how tolerance OpenStax College Anatomy](#)

4.1.16. Describe how stress affects immune responses.

Author: OpenStax College

Describe how stress affects immune responses.

- Stress causes the release of hormones and the activation of nerves that suppress the immune response. Short-term stress has little effect on the health of an already healthy individual, whereas chronic stress does lead to increases in disease in such people.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [Describe how stress affects immune responses OpenStax College Anatomy](#)