

Lymphatic Drainage Vocabulary

Innate Immunity	Innate immunity is found in living things and beings and is the dominant immune system. It is already in the body
Adaptive Immunity	Adaptive immunity changes all through our lifetime. It changes when we are exposed to different germs.
Acquired Immunity	Immunity that occurs when exposed to a pathogen. We can also have acquired immunity through vaccine. It is exposure to infection or antigens.
Active Immunity	Immunity that occurs with the production of antibodies when a person has been exposed to antigens.
Agglutination	It is when the red blood cells clump as the result of an allergic reaction.
AIDS	It is acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. It is caused by a virus (HIV) and it affects the immune system The disease affecting the immune system.
Allergen	A substance that can produce an allergic response. Examples are pollen, and certain foods.
Allergy	A hypersensitivity to an antigen that usually doesn't start an immune response in people. A weak immune system can affect the body by reacting to an allergen that might not have ever caused a response before.
Antibody Mediated Immunity	This immunity involves antibody production and the destruction of antigens. This involves the activities of B-cells, T-cells and macrophages.
Antibody Titer	This is a test that determines the amount of a certain antibody in blood. The number of antibodies is related to the strength of the immune response.
Antigen	A protein molecule made by plasma cells that bond to a toxin
B-cell	B cells are lymphocytes and plasma cells that are involved in adaptive immunity. They are a type of white blood cell.

Lymphatic Drainage Vocabulary

Cell Mediated Immunity	This is immunity that does not involve antibody production. Antigens are destroyed by T-cells and macrophages.
Chemokines	Chemicals released by T-cells that attract macrophages released by cells. It is a part of cellular communication. They attract white blood cells to infected areas.
Cisterna Chyli	The large lymph vessel in the lower body extending up to the thoracic duct.
Complement	A grouping of plasma proteins. A complement allows antibodies to kill certain bacteria
Complement Fixation Test	A test to determine the presence of certain antibodies in blood. It is an immunological test.
Florescent Antibody Test	This is a test that uses florescent antibodies. This test is used to determine the presence of particular pathogens in the blood or other tissues. It is used to detect diseases.
Foreign	Antigens that raises the levels in an immune response. A substance in the body that begins to stimulate an immune response.
Gamma Globulins	Antibodies that are made from blood plasma. They protect us from diseases.
Genetic Immunity	It is the immunity contributing to the genetic makeup of a person. It affects the tendency to getting certain diseases.
Hodgkin's Disease	This is a lymphoma and is a malignancy of the lymphatic tissues. Lymph nodes swell and fever and chills may be symptoms.
Humoral Immunity	This involves antibody production and the destruction of antigens. B-cells, T-cells, and macrophages all help to destruct
immunity	Immunity means protected from infectious diseases. The person is exposed to the infectious disease or a vaccine. Immunity can be not as effective when a person has diseases or poor health.
inflammation	Inflammatory reactions of tissue to an injury. The area on the body can

Lymphatic Drainage Vocabulary

	become red and feel hot
Interferon	This is a chemical made by T-cells. It is a group proteins made and then released by cells in response to viruses and bacteria.
Lacteals	These are known as lymph capillaries in the villi of the small intestines. They absorb the products of digestion.
Lymph	The fluid found within lymphatic vessels. It is yellow in color with the consistency of an oil
Lymph Node	This is lymphatic nodes (bean shaped), located along the pathway of the lymph vessels. They are small oval shaped glands found in the body
Lymph Nodule	These nodules are in the mucous membranes. These are usually found alone or in pairs.
Macrophage	The cell made from monocytes and they play a role in innate and adaptive immunity. They are important cells of the immune system. They act when infection or damaged cells are located.
Mucous Membrane	The epithelial tissue lining in the body. They are open to the environment. An example is the digestive system
Natural Killer Cells	This is a lymphocyte that is part of the innate immunity. It is a white blood cell
Opsonization	These are antibodies that bind to antigens and attract macrophages They prepare pathogen cells for destruction by phagocytes.
Passive Immunity	This is immunity provided by antibodies from another source.
Peyers Patches	The lymph nodules in the mucus in the small intestines. Their function is not entirely known.
Plasma	The colorless part of blood which is yellow. It is the liquid part of blood
Plasma Cell	The cell made from the activated B-cells. They make antibodies to an antigen and are made in the lymphatic system.

Lymphatic Drainage Vocabulary

Respiratory Pump	It is a pump that increases the blood flow returning to the heart. Any changes when breathing compresses the veins that pass through the thoracic cavity.
Skeletal Muscle Pump	These are skeleton muscles that help the heart circulate blood. This is also a way that the lymph system flows by muscle contractions.
Spleen	This is an organ in the upper left abdominal area behind the stomach. It is made up of lymphatic tissue and produces lymphocytes. It also has macrophages.
T-cells	T-cells are involved in the adaptive immune response. Certain cancers cause the T cell count to drop drastically
Thoracic duct	This duct empties lymph from the left quadrant of the body. It then leaves by the left subclavian vein. It is the largest of the lymph ducts
Thymus	This is made of lymphatic tissue located below the thyroid gland. It has more to do with the immune system.
Tonsils	Located in the pharynx are the tonsils. They get enlarged when we have a sore or infected throat.
Tonsillectomy	This is the surgical removal of the tonsils and sometimes the adenoids. Removal of adenoids can be performed during a tonsillectomy
Toxoid	This is a bacterial toxin that is not active. It is not harmful but is still antigenic. Tetanus is an example.
Vaccine	This is an antigen that is injected in order to stimulate a response to give immunity to a pathogen.

Lymphatic Drainage Vocabulary
