

Unit 2 Infection and response

Measles	A virus that causes high fever and a red rash
Gonorrhoea	A bacteria that causes a thick discharge from the vagina or penis, pain and infertility. It is an STD.
Salmonella	A bacteria which causes food poisoning, vomiting and diarrhoea.
Rose black spot	A fungal disease in plants. The leaves get black spots and can't photosynthesise as well
Athletes foot	A fungal infection of the skin
Tobacco mosaic virus	A virus which causes plants to lose their colour so they can't photosynthesise as well.
Pathogen	A disease causing micro organism
Bacteria	A single celled organism with cell wall and loose DNA
Virus	A pathogen which can only survive in other cells. It is made up of strand of DNA in a protective coat.
Fungi	A large single celled organism
Protist	The type of pathogen which causes malaria
Malaria	A disease caused by the plasmodium protist which gives you a very high fever
Vector	An animal which passes on a disease e.g. mosquito.
Communicable disease	A disease which can be passed from person to person by a pathogen
White blood cells	The cells of our immune system
Antibody	A chemical released by white blood cells that is used to destroy specific pathogens
Antitoxin	A chemical released by white blood cells that destroys the poisons made by bacteria
Engulf (phagocytosis)	Where white blood cells surround a bacteria and destroy it.
Ciliated epithelial cell	Cells with tiny hairs that you find in the airways. Bacteria stick to mucus in the airways and the tiny hair move the mucus away.
Lysozyme	An enzyme found in tears and saliva that helps break down pathogens
Vaccine	A dead or inactive pathogen that is injected to protect you from disease
Antibiotics	Medicine that can be used to treat bacterial pathogens. They can't be used on a virus
MRSA	A type of antibiotic resistant bacteria that causes high fever and even death for those with low immunity.
Penicillin	The first antibiotic. It was discovered by Alexander Flemming
Double blind trial	A way of testing drugs to see if they work. Neither the doctor nor the patient know who has the real drug. This is so there is no bias when they describe their symptoms
Placebo	A fake drug given to people in a drug trial to show that the real drug works and that people don't just think they are better because they've been given medicine.