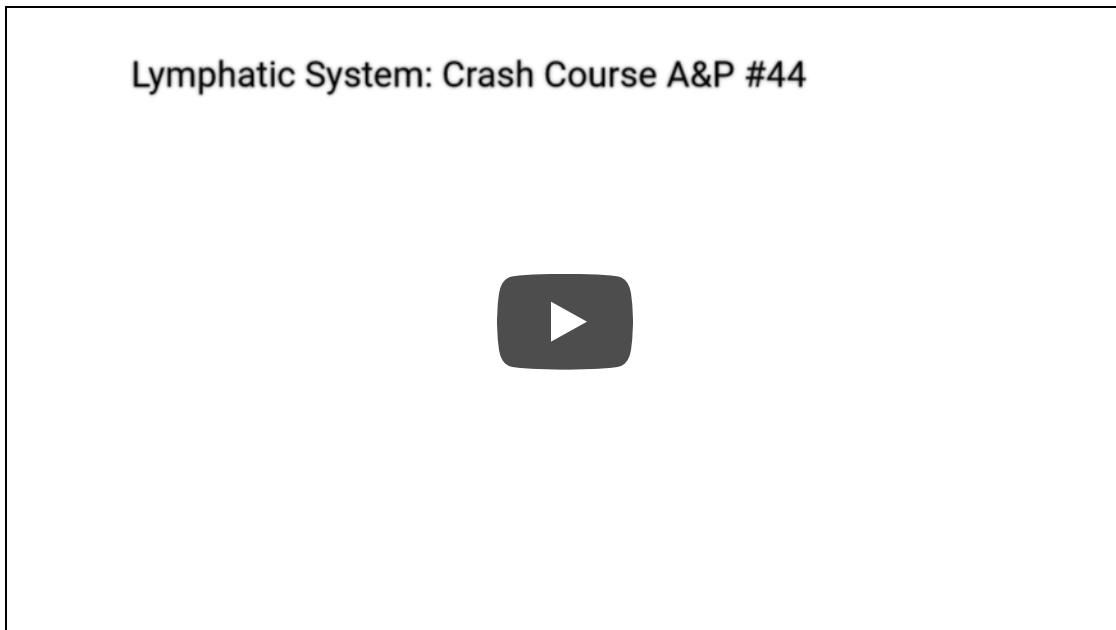


BLOOD AND THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

Objectives:

- Identify and define the combining forms and suffixes introduced in this unit
- Gain the ability to pronounce medical terms and major anatomical structures
- List the major components, structures, and organs of the lymphatic systems and immune system
- Identify immune anatomical terms
- Identify and define immune pathology terms
- Identify and define selected immune therapeutic procedures
- Identify and define selected immune lymphatic diagnostic procedures
- Identify and define selected medications associated with the immune system
- Define selected abbreviations associated with the immune system

Watch this video as an introduction to the lymphatic system.



Watch this video as an introduction to the immune system.

Your Immune System: Natural Born Killer - Crash Course Bi...



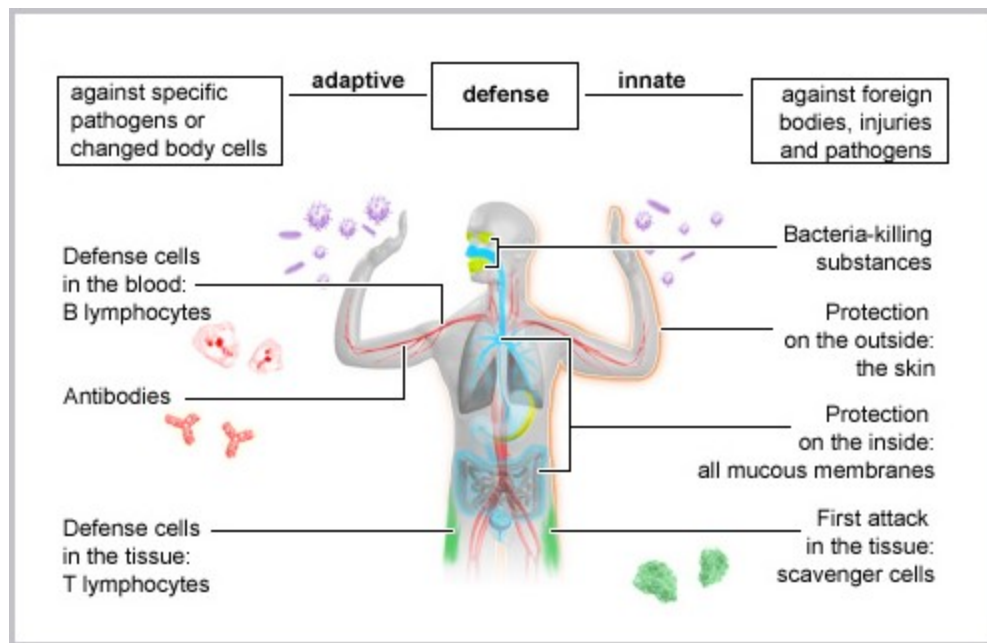
Introduction

The lymphatic system consists of a network of lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, the spleen, the thymus gland, and the tonsils. The lymphatic system consists of a network of lymph vessels that pick up excess tissue fluid, cleanse it, and return it to the circulatory system. It also picks up fats that have been absorbed by the digestive system. The immune system fights disease and infection.

The following power point will teach you about the lymphatic system and introduce you to the immune system.

Click [here](#) to open and learn about the “The Lymphatic System and Immunity.”

Figure 1



Standard Precautions

Hospitals and other healthcare settings contain a large number of infective pathogens. Patients and healthcare workers are exposed to each other's pathogens and sometimes can become infected. An infection acquired in this manner, as a result of hospital exposure, is referred to as a nosocomial infection or a healthcare-associated infection (HAI). Nosocomial infections can spread in several ways.

Cross-infection occurs when a person, either a patient or health care worker, acquires a pathogen from another patient or healthcare worker. Reinfection takes place when a patient becomes infected again with the same pathogen that originally brought him or her to the hospital. Self-inoculation occurs when a person becomes infected in a different part of the body by a pathogen from another part of his or her own body—such as intestinal bacteria spreading to the urethra.

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) began to appear in the mid-1960s followed by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in 1980. In 1987, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) issued mandatory guidelines to ensure that all employees at risk of exposure to body fluids are provided with personal protective equipment. These guidelines state that all human blood, tissue, and fluids from the body must be treated as if they were infected with HIV, HBV, or other blood borne pathogens. These guidelines were then expanded in 1992, 1996, and 2011 to encourage the fight against blood borne pathogens and nosocomial infections. These guidelines are more commonly referred to as the Standard Precautions. The following link explains standard precautions that patients and healthcare employees must follow. Click [here](#) to read and analyze the “Standard precautions in health care.”



**Complete Exercise 1 - Click [here](#) for the printable reading.



Click on the check mark to evaluate your work!

Terminology

Word Pars Used to Build Lymphatic and Immune System Terms

The following lists contain the combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes, used to build terms in unit 9.

Click card to see term



Adenoids

View this study set

Choose a Study Mode

Click [here](#) to view Table 1 - Combining Forms.

Click card to see term



Pertaining



View this study set

Choose a Study Mode

Click [here](#) to view Table 2 - Suffixes.

Click [here](#) to view Table 3 - Prefixes. (*Quizlet link is with table 4*)

Click card to see term



Adains



View this study set

Choose a Study Mode


Click [here](#) to view Table 4 - Adjective Form of Anatomical Terms.

Click card to see term



Physician who specializes  

[View this study set](#)

Choose a Study Mode 

Click [here](#) to view Table 5 - Pathology Terms of the Immune System.

**Complete Exercise 2 - Click [here](#) for the printable reading.



Click on the check mark to evaluate your work!

Click card to see term



Blood test for HIV



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Click [here](#) to view Table 6 - Diagnostic Terms of the Immune System.

Click card to see term



Giving a patient an injection of immunoglobulins or antibodies in order to treat a disease. The antibodies may be produced by another person or



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Click [here](#) to view Table 7 - Therapeutic Terms of the Immune System.

**Complete Exercise 3 - Click [here](#) for the printable reading.



Click on the check mark to evaluate your work!

Click card to see term ▾



Blocks the effects of histamine released by the body during an allergic reaction. Examples include cetirizine, Zyrtec; diphenhydramine, Benadryl

[View this study set](#)

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Click [here](#) to view Table 8 - Pharmacology Terms of the Immune System.

Click card to see term



Acquired Immune



View this study set

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Click [here](#) to view Table 9 - Abbreviations of the Immune System.

**Complete Exercise 4 - Click [here](#) for the printable reading.



Click on the check mark to evaluate your work!

Review

The Lymphatic System, Part 1



Lymphatic System, Part 2

