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1.the immune system in the body’s natural defense against disease causing agents such as bacteria, viruses and parasites.

The immune system plays a vital role in identifying and eliminating abnormal cells

Its made up of a complex and vital network of cells and organs that protects the body from infection.

2. the human immune system is divided into two broad groups

- ACQUIRED IMMUNE SYSTEM

It always works to protect the body and does not require any special preparation and its divided into

-B cell immunity and T cell immunity

 The B cell immunity produces antibodies and its involved with primary and secondary response

 The T cell immunity consists of T helper cells and T killer cells

- INNATE IMMUNE SYSTEM

It needs to primed before it can work to its full effectiveness though and is only really effective after it has seen a possible infective agent before

It consists of cells called macrophages that ingest foreign objects

Consists of chemical compounds in the blood

3.

**lgA immunoglobin A class**

it’s the second most common human immunoglobulin in serum. Its secreted in milk and its also the most prevalent lg in secretions eg tears, saliva and mucous. lgA is resistant to digestion and can activate the complement pathways when aggregated.

**lgD immunoglobulin D class**

its expressed on the surface of mature B cells, human immunoglobulin D works lgM in B cell development, its found in very low levels in serum and does not activate the complement pathway

**lgE immunoglobulin E class**

its expressed on the surface of mature B cells, it’s the least abundant in the serum and does not activate complement pathways, lgE is involved in allergic reactions

**lgG immunoglobulin G class**

it’s the most non prevalent lg in serum and the major lg in extravascular spaces

**lgM immunoglobulin M class**

its expressed on the surface of immature and mature B cells as monomers, it’s the third most abundant human immunoglobulin. It’s a strong complement activator and agglutinator due to its pentameric structure and binds fragment crystallization receptors