

late

HIR:- Hormonal Immune response.

CMI:- Cell-mediated immunity.

VNTR:- Variable Number of Tandem Repeats.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The principle of Immunisation or vaccination is based on the property of memory of the Immune system. In vaccination, a preparation of antigenic proteins of pathogen or inactivated / weakened pathogen (vaccine) are introduced in the body. The antibodies produced in the body against these antigens would neutralise the pathogenic agents during actual infection. The vaccination also generate memory - B and T-cells that recognise to pathogen quickly on subsequent exposure and overwhelm the invaders with a massive production of antibodies. If a person is infected with some deadly microbes to which quick immune response is required as in tetanus, we need to directly inject the performed antibodies, or antitoxin (a preparation containing antibodies to the toxin). Even in cases of ~~snake bites~~ ^{snake} bites, the injection which is given to the patients, contain performed antibodies against the snake venom. This type of immunisation is called passive immunisation.

PCR:- Polymerase chain Reaction

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date

ReCH:- Reproductive and child health
care;
CDRI:- Central Drug Research Institute
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