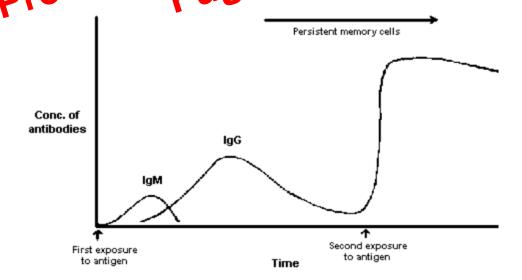
TW12 – Principles of Vaccines – 12th December 2016

- Vaccination (injection): artificial induction of actively-acquired immunity non-pathogenic, which is critically otherwise it would be disastrous. (Pathogenic converted into non-pathogenic can be done by heat treatment/genetic engineering etc). Aim is to prevent disease
- Vaccine (preparation): A form of a pathogenic agent modified to make it nonpathogenic and suitable for use in a vaccination
- Prophylactic: Preventive immunisation (e.g. prophylactic measures)
- Toxoid: Chemically modified toxin from pathogenic organism, no longer toxic but is still an antigen, used in vaccines
- Adjuvant: substance that enhances body's immune response to an antigen
- Variolation: make wound and infect it with pathogens from another infected person/wound (to provide immunity)
- In order of rising:
- IgA: Infection at mucosal surface
- IgM: Early immune response
- IgG: B-cells being educated after being in contact with IgA and IgM. Is protective antibody
- When B-cells are fully educated they produce 2000 antibodies per second
- When B-cells apoptose, plasma/memory cells are left behind; which means four get the infection again your body does not need to learn it just pumpe to the left behind; which means four get antibody

Graph – immunological events in vaccination

- First exposure to antigen can be changed vaccination
- Second exposure to an iger a can be changed to first exposure
- This graph doesn't show death from the first infection leaving open to chance of failing into une system and subset a life.



- Natural immunity:

- Strongest, most specific, long-lasting immunity to a disease
- High risk of damage to body due to disease
- Naturally acquired disease (e.g. not an injection)