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The other role of the lymphatic system is to return plasma proteins back to the bloodstream.

Unit 11- Assignment 5- M5

The primary function of the lymphatic system is to transport lymph that helps rid the body of toxins, waste products and other unwanted materials.

The role of the immune system is to protect against illnesses and diseases. The immune system can identify numerous threats, such as viruses, bacteria and parasites. It points them out from the body's own healthy tissue.

Lymph nodes: Lymph nodes are small, bean-shaped structures. They produce and store cells which fight infection. Lymph nodes also contain lymph, the clear fluid that carries these cells to different parts of the body. When the body is fighting infection, lymph nodes can increase in size and feel sore.

Spleen: The spleen is the largest lymphatic organ in the body. It contains white blood cells that fight infection or disease. The spleen also controls the amount of blood in the body and recycles old or damaged blood cells.

Bone marrow: The tissue in the centre of the bones produces white blood cells. The spongy tissue inside some bones contains stem cells. Because of their flexibility, they are able to take the form of any human cell.

Lymphocytes are small white blood cells which defend the body against disease. There are two types of lymphocytes. B-cells and T-cells. B-cells make antibodies that attack bacteria and toxins. T-cells help destroy infected or cancerous cells. Killer T-cells kill cells that are infected with viruses and other pathogens or are damaged. Helper T-cells help determine which immune responses the body makes to a specific pathogen.

Thymus: The thymus is a small organ where T-cells mature. It can trigger or maintain the production of antibodies that can result in muscle weakness.

Leukocytes: Leukocytes are white blood cells identify and eliminate pathogens.

Lymphocytes

Small leucocytes with little cytoplasm and spherical nuclei, which originate from stem cells in the bone marrow. Mature lymphocytes circulate in the spleen, lymph nodes, adenoids and tonsils, as