

Medical Terminology Lymphatic System

Directions:

1. Print cards double sided and cut vocabulary cards
2. Choose an activity method for learning vocabulary words

Class method

- Read the vocabulary word aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the definition
or
- Read the definition aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the vocabulary word

Small group method

1. Divide the class into small groups
2. Give each group a set of the cards
3. Have one person pick a card and read it aloud to the group
4. The first person in the group to get it right gets a point and is the next person to read a card

Concentration method

1. Pair the students up
2. Give each pair a set of cards
3. Lay the vocabulary cards on a table with the definition side down
4. Each player takes a turn reading a word and saying the definition
5. If the definition is correct, the player picks up the card and keeps it as a point
6. If the definition is incorrect, the next player takes a turn
7. Continue until all cards are drawn



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LYMPH/LYMPH FLUID

LYMPH VESSELS

LYMPH NODES

PATHOGENS

LYMPHATIC DUCTS

INNATE IMMUNE SYSTEM

CYTOKINES AND INTERLEUKINS

ADAPTIVE IMMUNE SYSTEM

These are a network of vessels ranging in size from microscopic to easily visible that carry away lymph

The excess fluid produced by cells and tissues that did not get absorbed back into the blood. Just like blood, lymph circulates throughout the body

Invading organisms, such as bacteria and viruses

These are bean-shaped glands that produce and harbor immune cells called lymphocytes and other immune cells, such as macrophages, that digest cellular debris, damaged cells, and foreign invaders. Lymph nodes protect the body from cancer cells and pathogens

Describes a nonspecific “ready as is” immune response to a host of invading micro-organisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi

These are large collecting vessels into which lymph vessels eventually transport lymph. The right and left lymphatic duct (aka the thoracic duct) connect to a large vein, called the subclavian vein

Describes a targeted immune response in which specific foreign proteins, called antigens, are remembered by certain lymphocytes, called memory cells, leading to a much more robust and efficient immune response after a second exposure to an invading microorganism

Innate immune cells release chemical messengers called cytokines that draw immune cells to the site of infection. Interleukins are an important subset of cytokine

LEUKOCYTES

PHAGOCYTES

NEUTROPHILS

MACROPHAGES

DENDRITIC CELLS

ANTIBODIES

LYMPHOCYTES

SPLEEN

Leukocytes that envelop and digest invading infectious organisms and remove cellular debris

A general term for white blood cells or immune cells

A second type of phagocyte important to both the innate and adaptive immune systems, macrophages help the body remove cancer cells and infectious agents

The most common type of blood cell and a central part of the innate immune system, neutrophils are drawn to areas of the body needed to fight off infection or clear, damaged tissue following injury via chemical messengers, such as Interleukin-8

Y-shaped proteins produced by B cells that target foreign invaders for destruction

By presenting antigens to T cells, dendritic cells form a line of communication between the innate and adaptive immune systems leading to antibody production

Located inferior to the ribs and superior to the stomach, on the left side, the spleen filters blood and regulates the amount of blood and blood cells that circulate through the body. The spleen produces white blood cells to help fight infections

A type of leukocyte that circulates in both blood and lymph grouped into three major cell lines, T cells, B cells, and natural killer cells. Lymphocytes initially form in the bone marrow. Some further develop in the thymus to become T cells while others develop in the bone marrow to become B cells

ASPLENIA

SPLENOMEGALY

THYMUS/THYMUS GLAND

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS

BONE MARROW

PEYER'S PATCHES

APPENDIX

APPENDECTOMY

This is an enlargement of the spleen, as can occur in many disease processes

This is a condition describing the loss of the spleen, such as due to trauma

Tonsils are located at the back of the throat bilaterally; adenoids are not visible but lie behind the nose and roof of the mouth. Both organs contain clusters of lymph nodes

Located anterior to the base of the heart deep to the upper part of the breastbone, the thymus is involved in the development of a specific line of lymphocytes, called T-lymphocytes

These patches are clusters of lymph nodes that line the tissue inside the small intestine. Peyer's patches are a type of mucosal associated lymphoid tissue (MALT)

Found only in certain bones, such as the hip bone, breastbone, and vertebrae, bone marrow produces the main cell lines found in the blood

Surgical removal of the appendix, which typically occurs in the setting of an inflamed appendix, known as appendicitis

Attached to the large intestine, located in the right lower abdomen, the appendix houses lymphoid tissue that protects against infection

LYMPHEDEMA

LYMPHADENOPATHY

LYMPHOMA

LYMPHANGIOSARCOMA

LEUKEMIA

TONSILLITIS

LYMPHOCYTOSIS

LYMPHANGITIS

Lymph node swelling or enlargement due to infection, inflammation, or cancer

Swelling or fluid buildup due to a blockage in the lymphatic system that can occur when a lymph node or vessel gets damaged, causing scar tissue

A rare cancer that occurs in the setting of long-term lymphedema

This is a cancer that occurs when T- or B-lymphocytes replicate uncontrollably, forming masses of cells. The lymphocytes are not able to carry out their normal immune functions appropriately. There are two main categories of lymphoma: Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's. They can be differentiated by viewing the cancer cells under a microscope

This is an infection causing inflammation of the tonsils. A surgeon might perform a tonsillectomy, or removal of the tonsils, in cases of recurrent tonsillitis

A cancer caused by excessive replication of white blood cells from either the myeloid line (myelocytic leukemia) or lymphocytic line (lymphocytic leukemia)

Inflammation of lymph vessels

This refers to an abnormally high lymphocyte production. This is often due to an infection, particularly viral infections

IMMUNOSUPPRESSION

MYELOSUPPRESSION

GRAFT-VERSUS-HOST DISEASE

SEVERE COMBINED IMMUNODEFICIENCY DISEASE (SCID)

IMMUNOLOGY

SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

Suppression of the bone marrow

This refers to an inhibition or weakening of immune function, such as can occur with HIV (the virus that causes AIDS) or with certain medications (such as steroids)

A genetic condition that impairs the development and function of B and T cells

This a phenomenon that occurs after a bone marrow transplant during which lymphocytes from the transplant (graft) begin to attack host tissue because they do not recognize the transplant recipient as “self”

An autoimmune disorder in which the body’s immune system attacks its own cells, mistaking them for foreign invaders, which can lead to widespread tissue and organ damage when severe and left untreated

The focus of specialist physicians, known as immunologists, who study diseases