

Lesson 8.4 Glossary

A

Abscess – Localized collection of pus in a cavity formed by the disintegration of tissue.

Active immunity – The type of immunity in animals where the animal plays a part in the development of that immunity.

Antibiotic – Germ-killing substance produced by a bacterium or mold.

Antibody – The very specific biological substance that the body itself manufactures to combat specific diseases following an attack of a disease or following a vaccination.

Antigen – Any substance that stimulates the formation of antibodies when it is introduced into the body.

Aspirate – To draw by suction.

C

Condemned – An animal, carcass or food that has been declared unfit for human consumption.

Cross contamination – The passing of bacteria, microorganisms, or other harmful substances indirectly from one patient to another through improper or unsterile equipment, procedures, or products.

G

Gauge – The thickness or diameter of various, usually thin, objects.

H

Hypodermic needle – A hollow needle used to inject solutions.

I

Immunity – Having resistance to the action of something, such as a disease. It may be inborn, may result from exposure to a disease, from having had a disease, or from having received an injection of immune serum.

Immunize – To render an animal resistant to disease by vaccination or inoculation.

Immunology – Science or study of immunity and its factors.

Inoculation – Introduction into healthy plant or animal tissue of microorganisms to produce a mild form of the disease, followed by immunity.

Intramuscular – Within the muscles.

Intravenous – In, into, or from within a vein or veins.

K

Killed vaccine – Immunization that is manufactured from dead versions of pathogens.

L

Lesion – Injury or diseased condition of tissues or organs.

M

Modified live vaccine – Immunization that is manufactured from altered versions of pathogens.

P

Passive immunity – A kind of immunity acquired by animals when they are injected with antibodies against some disease.

Prevention – The act of preventing; effectual hindrance.

S

Subcutaneous – Situated or occurring beneath the skin. A subcutaneous injection is put just under the skin.

Syringe – A small device consisting of a glass, metal, or hard rubber tube, narrowed at its outlet, and fitted with either a piston or a rubber bulb for drawing in a quantity of fluid or for ejecting fluid in a stream, for cleaning wounds, injecting fluids into the body, etc.

V

Vaccination – A process of injecting controlled amounts of microorganisms or microorganism products (vaccine) into an animal in an effort to prevent that animal from contracting a disease caused by that particular organism; the substance injected is called an antigen; it stimulates the production of antibodies that provides some protection to the host from the invading organism.

Vaccine – A substance that contains live, modified, or dead organisms or their products that is injected into an animal in an attempt to protect the host from a disease caused by that particular organism.