

1. Immunity
  2. Innate Immunity
  3. Adaptive Immunity
  4. Antigen
  5. Antibody
  6. Neutrophils
  7. Bands
  8. Segs
  9. Lymphocytes
  10. B-Cells
  11. T-Cells
  12. CD4 T-Cells
  13. NK Cells
  14. Macrophages
  15. ESR
  16. CRP
  17. ANA
  18. Anti-dsDNA
  19. RF
  20. Anti-CCP
  21. SLE
  22. Malar Rash
  23. Photosensitivity
  24. Lupus Nephritis
  25. RA
  26. Synovitis
  27. Pannus
  28. Swan-Neck Deformity
  29. Boutonnière Deformity
  30. HIV
  31. AIDS
  32. Opportunistic Infection
  33. Kaposi Sarcoma
  34. ART
  35. DMARDs
  36. Biologics
  37. Immunosuppressants
  38. Corticosteroids
  39. NSAIDs
- A. First line immune defense; nonspecific; present at birth.
  - B. Body's ability to defend against infection.
  - C. Foreign substance that triggers immune response.
  - D. Protein made by B-cells that binds antigens.
  - E. Primary bacterial-fighting WBCs.
  - F. Immature neutrophils; increase during acute infection.
  - G. Mature neutrophils with segmented nuclei.
  - H. WBCs including B-cells, T-cells, NK cells.
  - I. Produce antibodies; mature in bone marrow.
  - J. Mature in thymus; include CD4 and CD8 cells.
  - K. Helper cells targeted and destroyed in HIV.
  - L. Kill virus-infected and cancer cells.
  - M. Large phagocytes; present antigens to T-cells.
  - N. Measures inflammation; elevated in RA/SLE.
  - O. Marker of acute inflammation.
  - P. Screening test for autoimmune disorders; positive in SLE.
  - Q. Specific antibody for SLE; rises during flares.
  - R. Antibody often elevated in RA.
  - S. Autoantibody highly specific for RA.
  - T. Chronic autoimmune disease affecting joints and organs.
  - U. Butterfly-shaped facial rash.
  - V. Sun-triggered skin changes; common in SLE.
  - W. Kidney involvement in SLE; causes proteinuria.
  - X. Chronic autoimmune joint disease.
  - Y. Inflammation of synovial membrane.
  - Z. Granulation tissue that damages joint structures.
  - AA. Finger deformity: PIP hyperextension, DIP flexion.
  - AB. Finger deformity: PIP flexion, DIP hyperextension.
  - AC. Virus that destroys CD4 T-cells.
  - AD. Final stage of HIV; CD4 < 200.
  - AE. Infection occurring due to weakened immune system.
  - AF. Purple lesions; AIDS-related cancer.
  - AG. Treatment that suppresses HIV replication.
  - AH. Medications that slow autoimmune progression.
  - AI. Targeted immune medications.
  - AJ. Medications that reduce immune activity.
  - AK. Anti-inflammatory drugs used for flares.
  - AL. Medications that reduce pain & inflammation.