**Glossary for Co-IMMUNicate Year 3: 2022**

**Adjuvants:** a substance found in vaccines that helps your immune cells make a big response.

**Antibodies:** molecules made by some immune cells. Antibodies can stick to bugs and stop them from causing disease.

**Co-IMMUNicate:** name of our programme, Communicating Immunology with the Community.

**Herd immunity:** vaccinating enough people in a community so that the bug people are vaccinated against can’t spread.

**Immune cells**: these are cells that protect the body from infections. There are lots of different types of immune cell that work together to protect the body.

**Immunology**: Describes the cells and molecules the body uses to defend itself against bugs that can infect it.

**Immune memory**: Describes the ability of cells of the immune system to ‘remember’ a previous bug. These memory cells can act quickly to protect against the bug.

**Respiratory system**: this is the part of the body that ensure you can breathe in the oxygen you need and breath out carbon dioxide. It includes the nose, throat, and lungs.

**Respiratory virus**: a type of bug that can be passed to people through coughs, sneezes, or breaths.

**Vaccines:** a substance that contains a harmless part of a dangerous bug that is injected into the body. The vaccine causes the body to make an immune response against the bug. This leads to immune memory cells being formed.

**Vaccination:** giving someone a vaccine.

**Variolation:** using pus from a sore on the skin of someone with the virus smallpox to give another person the smallpox virus to (hopefully) protect them from a full infection with smallpox.

**Virus**: these are bugs that infect cells and make lots of copies of themselves. They cause damage to cells and make the body feel unwell.