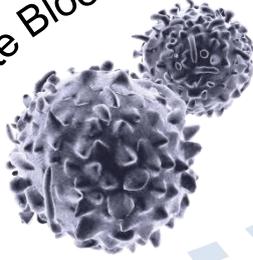


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White Blood Cells



## National Curriculum Links

### Key Stage 2

#### Science

Working Scientifically (*Lower KS2 only*)

Animals, including Humans (*Upper KS2 only*)

#### PSHE

Core Theme 1: Health and Wellbeing

#### English

Reading and Comprehension

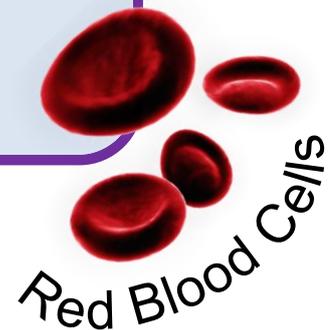
#### Estimated Teaching Time

50 minutes

# 3.1 Prevention of Infection The Body's Natural Defences

Section 3.1 covers the topic of disease prevention through the body's own natural defences.

A detailed presentation and animations showing how the body fights harmful microbes on a daily basis. This section provides the basic knowledge requirements for the final 2 sections of this resource.

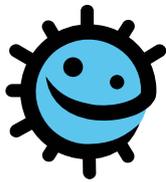


Red Blood Cells

### Learning Outcomes

All students will learn that:

- The human body has many natural defences to fight infection
- Our bodies have 3 main lines of natural defences
- Sometimes the body needs help to fight infection



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## 3.1 Prevention of Infection

### The Body's Natural Defences

#### Key Words

Antibodies  
Antigen  
Immune  
Inflammation  
Pathogen  
Phagocytes  
Phagocytosis  
Plasma

#### Materials Required

- Download the presentation from [www.e-bug.eu](http://www.e-bug.eu)

#### Per student

- Copy of [SH 1](#)

#### Available Web Resources

- A MS PowerPoint presentation of [SH 1](#)
- An animation illustrating how the immune system functions

#### Background Information

Our body is extremely efficient at keeping us healthy. It has three major lines of defence:

##### 1. Stopping pathogens entering the body

Our skin is the first line of defence stopping many harmful microbes entering our body

The mucus and cilia (tiny hairs) in our nose trap any microbes and stop them entering our lungs

Even the tears in our eyes produce enzymes (although this is a chemical, not a physical barrier) which kill bacteria

##### 2. Non-specific White Blood Cells (WBC)

These WBCs are known as **phagocytes** and are non-specific because they will literally try to engulf and kill anything, they are not fussy! They engulf and digest foreign bodies by a process known as **phagocytosis**. They also trigger an **inflammatory response** by causing blood (makes the area red and hot) and **plasma** (makes the area swell up) to flow to the infected area. All this enables the right cells to get to the area and fight the infection.

##### 3. Specific White Blood Cells (WBC)

These WBCs are specific in that they target microbes only. All invading microbes have a unique molecule on their surface called an **antigen**. When these WBCs come across an antigen they don't recognise they start to produce proteins called **antibodies**. The antibodies then attach to the antigens marking them for destruction by other WBCs. The antibody will **ONLY** attach to the specific antigen for which it was created. Antibodies are created rapidly by the WBCs and flow around the blood attaching themselves to the invading microbe or **pathogen**. When all the pathogens are destroyed the antibodies stay in the blood ready to fight the disease should it return. In this way, the body maintains a memory of the disease making you **immune** to many diseases you have already had. If the pathogen attacks again the body is ready and quickly produces antibodies ready for attack.

#### Advance Preparation

1. Copy [SH 1](#) for each student.
2. Download the animation illustrating how the immune system works from [www.e-bug.eu](http://www.e-bug.eu).





# The Body's Defence System

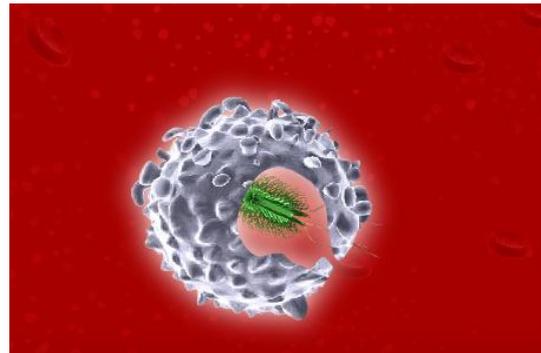
You don't always need medicine to help fight infection. Did you know your body works hard every day to fight harmful microbes without you even knowing it! The body has three lines of defence to stop microbes causing disease.

## First Line of Defence - Stops Microbes Entering the Body

1. The Skin  
The skin stops microbes entering the body unless it is cut or damaged. Even when damaged the blood clots quickly sealing the cut with a scab stopping microbes getting in.
2. The Respiratory System  
Mucus and tiny hairs in the nose stop microbes from entering the lungs.
3. The Eyes  
Tears produce chemicals called enzymes which kill bacteria on the surface of the eye.

## Second Line of Defence - Non Specific White Blood Cells

1. White blood cells called phagocytes
  - a. These usually pick up anything 'foreign' that gets through the first line of defence
  - b. They engulf microbes and digest them
  - c. They are known as non-specific because they will attack ANYTHING that is foreign to the body
  - d. They also trigger swelling and redness by
    - i. Increasing blood flow to the area
    - ii. Cause fluid to leak into the damaged area



## Third Line of Defence - Specific White Blood Cells

1. Some produce Antibodies
  - a. All invading cells have distinctive markers called antigens on their surface
  - b. When specific white blood cells come across a foreign marker/antigen they produce antibodies which lock onto the invading cells marking them for destruction. These antibodies will ONLY target these specific markers/antigens and no others
  - c. Once the white blood cells know which antibodies to make, they produce them very quickly. These antibodies then either
    - i. Immediately start marking invading microbes for destruction
    - ii. Stay in the blood after the infection has gone so that they are ready to fight if the infection returns. This is why your body is immune to most diseases you have already had – it remembers how to make the antibodies quickly

