Our Immune System

A story for children with primary immunodeficiency diseases

Written by Sara LeBien
A note from the author

The purpose of this book is to help young children who are immune deficient to better understand their immune system. What is a “B-cell,” a “T-cell,” an “immunoglobulin” or “IgG”? They hear doctors use these words, but what do they mean?

With cheerful illustrations, Our Immune System explains how a normal immune system works and what treatments may be necessary when the system is deficient. In this second edition, a description of a new treatment has been included.

I hope this book will enable these children and their families to explore together the immune system, and that it will help alleviate any confusion or fears they may have.

Sara LeBien

This book contains general medical information which cannot be applied safely to any individual case. Medical knowledge and practice can change rapidly. Therefore, this book should not be used as a substitute for professional medical advice.

SECOND EDITION
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We have things inside our bodies that protect us from being sick. These things are found in our immune system.
One kind of protector is the B-Cell.

B-Cells make **immunoglobulins** (im-mu-no-glob-u-lins), also called **antibodies** (an-ti-bod-ies) or lgs. Each has a certain job to do to keep us well. They are like guards. They guard us from getting sick.
Their job is to kill germs, such as viruses, fungi, and bacteria that get into our bodies and make us sick.

IgM protects our blood and other things inside us.

Come on everybody! Let’s get busy, we’ve got work to do!
IgG travels in our blood to get to the germs.

IgA protects the places where we have saliva, tears, and mucus like our mouth, nose, lungs, and intestines.
Sometimes the IgG help each other gang up on germs.

Let’s get him! I’ll help you!

I will come, too!

Here is a germ we need to get!!

It’s all over, Germie!

Gotcha!
Another kind of protector is the T-cell.

T-cells are very important, too. They are in our blood.

But they also go to other places inside our body.
There are 3 kinds of T-cells - Killer T-cells, Helper T-cells and Regulatory T-cells.

Killer T-cells kill germs.
Helper T-cells call in more Killer T-cells to kill germs and tell the B-cells when to make antibodies.
The Regulator T-cell tells the B-cells and other T-cells when the body is better and they can stop making antibodies.

Okay B-cells you can stop now!
Another protector is the **Phagocyte** (Phag-o-cyte).

Phagocytes kill germs by eating them! They also send signals to other Phagocytes to help.
The last protector is the **Complement** (Com-ple-ment). The Complement is made of many pieces working together to protect us from infection. The Complement system works with the **Igs** and Phagocytes to help get rid of germs faster.
So there are **antibodies** (immunoglobulins or Igs) made in **B-cells**, 3 kinds of **T-cells**, and I kill germs!
Phagocytes and Complement.
But some of us don’t have all of our protectors, or we have them but they do not work. Sometimes germs get into our bodies through our eyes, nose, mouth, lungs or blood.

We do not have all the protection we need to kill the germs. So the germs grow into many germs,
and we get sick. Maybe we feel very tired

or have a fever, or have a sore throat, or have a bad cough, or our ears hurt, or our chest hurts, or our stomach hurts. The doctor calls it an infection (in-fec-tion).
Sometimes we have to go to the doctor. We may have to go to the hospital so the doctors and nurses can take care of us.
But, if we do not have enough IgG protectors there are ways to get more. We may get them from an **infusion** (in-fu-sion) or IV into a vein in our hand or arm. What is an IV? IV means into a vein. The nurse gets the antibodies (IgGs) into our vein. This is called an **intravenous** (in-tra-ven-ous) **infusion** or **IVIG**.
This is how IVIG is done. The nurse puts a little needle into our hand or our arm. It goes into our blue vein. Can you see your blue vein? If we sit still, it only hurts a little bit. The nurse puts a little piece of tape on the needle to hold it in place. A pump pumps the antibodies into our vein.
Some people get their infusion under the skin. This is called a **subcutaneous** (sub-cu-ta-ne-ous) **infusion** or **SCIG**.

This is how SCIG is done. A few tiny needles are put under the skin on our belly or legs. If we sit still it only hurts a tiny bit. Little pieces of tape hold the tiny needles in place. A small pump pumps the antibodies under our skin.
The **IgG** antibodies run
down,
down
inside the plastic tube
into our vein
or under our skin.
The IgG antibodies
get into our blood
and go all through our body
to protect us.
When we get an
intravenous infusion
or subcutaneous infusion
we can do
quiet activities
like read a book,
play a game or watch TV.
It may be an injection, a pill or a liquid. This medicine is called an antibiotic. It kills germs, too.

Now the antibodies can go all through our body to protect us.

Sometimes, we also need medicine to make the infection go away.
Some people need glasses to help them see better.

Some people need hearing aids to help them hear better.
We need **IgGs** and antibiotics to help us feel better.
Follow these Healthy Habits

1. Eat healthy foods
2. Get plenty of rest
3. Get regular exercise
4. Wash your hands:
   - Before you eat
   - After you use the rest room
   - After being in a public place
   - After playing with your pet
   - After you cough or sneeze
5. Brush your teeth twice each day
6. Don’t share food or drinks with other people
7. Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue
Important Words

This list will help you understand some of the important words in this book.

**Antibiotics** (*an-ti-bi-ot-ics*) special medicine that can help your body fight germs

**Antibodies** (*an-ti-bod-ies*) also called immunoglobulins protect our bodies from germs

**B-Cells** make immunoglobulins

**Complement** (*com-ple-ment*) a group of proteins that work together, like a team, to fight germs

**Germ** a tiny living thing that may make you sick

**Immunoglobulins** (*im-mu-no-glob-u-lins*) also called antibodies or Igs

**IVIG** immunoglobulin infused into a vein

**Intravenous** (*in-tra-ven-ous*) into a vein

**Phagocyte** (*phag-o-cyte*) identifies germs and gets rid of them by eating them

**SCIG** immunoglobulin infused under the skin

**Subcutaneous** (*sub-cu-ta-ne-ous*) under the skin

**T-Cells** identify germs and tell the body how to fight them
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