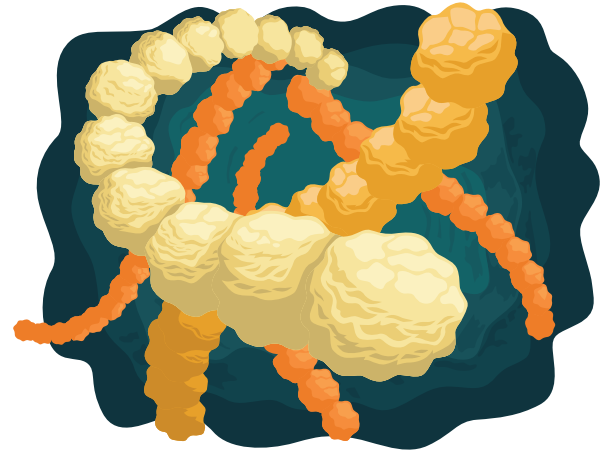


Adjuvant - A vaccine ingredient that helps the body to create a stronger immune response, which improves the effectiveness of the vaccine

Antibiotic - A type of medication that stops the growth of bacterial pathogens

Bacteria - A type of microorganism, some of which can cause disease



Bacteria

Clinical Trial - A research study aimed to evaluate how well a certain drug, procedure, or treatment, works in humans

Culture Medium - A mixture of nutrients used to grow, transport, or store microorganisms

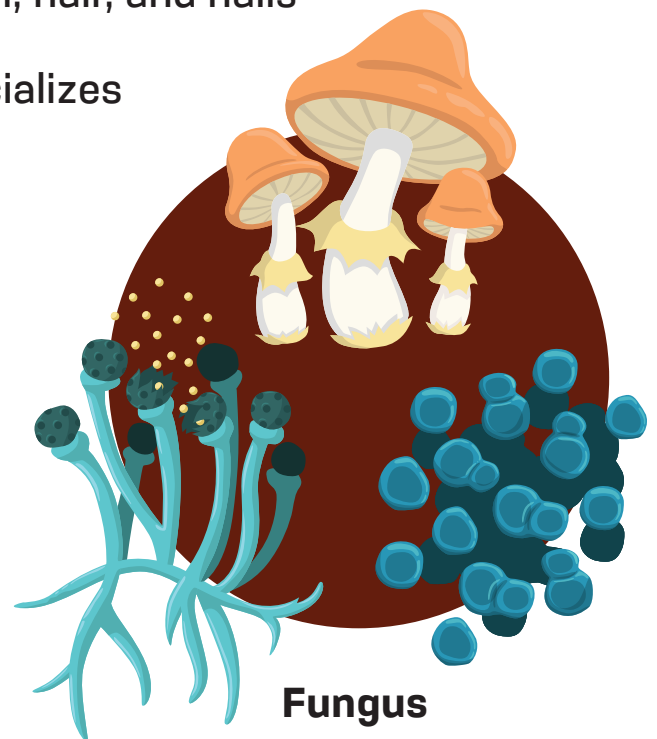
Dermatological - Having to do with the skin, hair, and nails

Diagnostician - A medical doctor who specializes in diagnosing complex or unique illnesses

Digestive - Having to do with the body system involved in breaking down food, absorbing nutrients, and expelling waste

Epidemiologist - A scientist who studies the origin and transmission patterns of contagious diseases

Fungus - A type of organism that produces spores, including yeasts, molds, and mushrooms



Fungus

Hematological - Having to do with blood

Immune Response - The body's reaction which is triggered in order to fight off a pathogen

Immunocompromised - Having a weakened or less functional immune system

Inactivated Vaccine - A type of vaccine that uses a dead version of a pathogen to activate an immune response in the body

Live Attenuated Vaccine - A type of vaccine that uses a weakened version of a pathogen to activate an immune response in the body

Microbiologist - A scientist who studies microscopic organisms

mRNA Vaccine - A type of vaccine that uses small pieces of mRNA that teach the body to produce proteins needed to create an immune response to a specific pathogen

Neurological - Having to do with the nervous system, including the brain and spinal cord

Neuromuscular - Having to do with the connection between the nerves and muscles

Parasite - An organism that lives on or in another organism, which harms the host organism

Participant - A person who takes part in a research study

Pathogen - A microorganism that causes disease

Pathogen Specific Compound - An ingredient in vaccines that allows the vaccines to protect against a specific disease



Parasite

Pathologist - A scientist who studies the effects of a disease on various body tissues

Petri Dish - A small, circular dish generally used to grow microorganisms in a laboratory

Population - All of the people in one specific area or region

Preservative - An ingredient in vaccines that prevents other vaccine ingredients from decaying

Prototype - A beginning model of something that is later developed to form a final product

Recombinant Protein Vaccine - A type of vaccine that includes DNA from a specific pathogen in order to generate an immune response inside the body

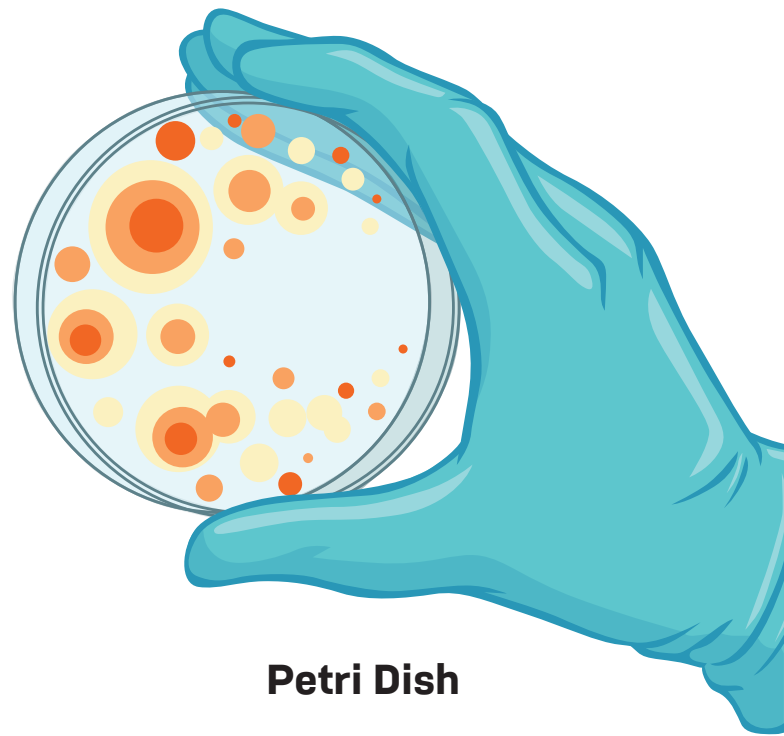
Respiratory - Having to do with the organs involved in breathing

Species - A group of organisms that share a genetic heritage, are able to reproduce with one another, and produce fertile offspring

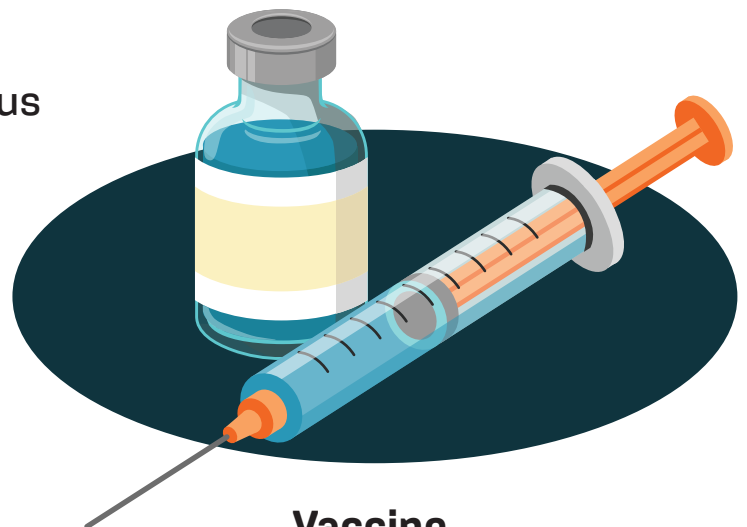
Symptoms - The mental or physical conditions that occur from contracting a disease

Transmission Route - How an infectious disease is transmitted to a person

Vaccine - A substance used to create an immune response to a specific pathogen in order to prevent disease or to lessen the severity of the disease



Petri Dish



Vaccine

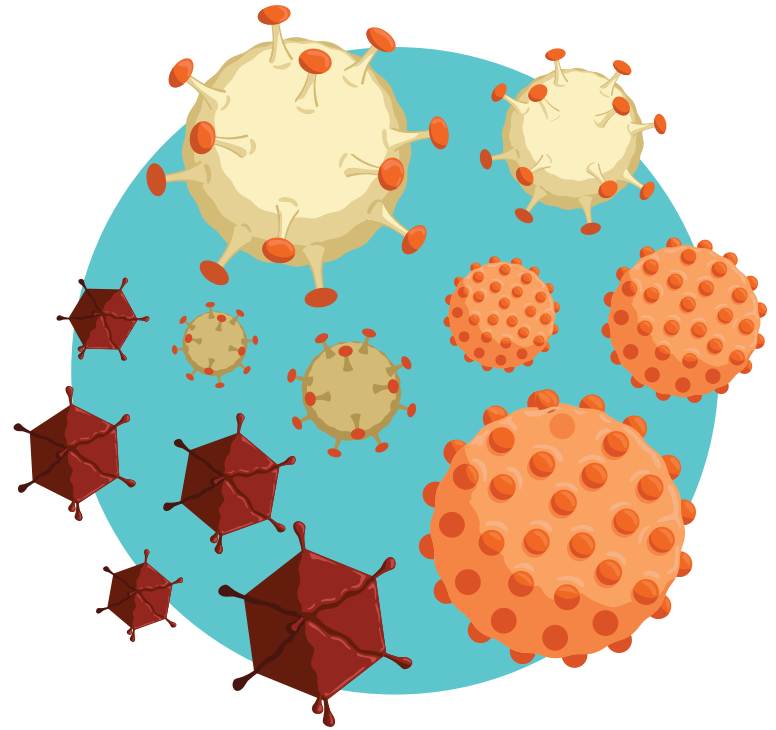
Variant - One specific form of a type of pathogen

Viral Vector Vaccines - A type of vaccine that uses a modified, non-pathogenic virus to carry small pieces of DNA from a pathogenic organism into the body in order to produce an immune response

Virus - A type of pathogenic microorganism that causes disease by infecting and replicating inside body cells

Vivarium - An enclosure for housing research animals

Zoonotic - A disease that can be transmitted between humans and animals



Virus