

botulinum antitoxin) derived from the serum of animals immunized with specific antigens and used to confer passive immunity and for treatment

**Attenuate:** Reduce the virulence (infectiousness) of a pathogenic microorganism by such measures as treating it with heat or chemicals or cultivating it on a certain medium

**Combination vaccine:** Combination of multiple vaccines into one parenteral form

**Conjugate vaccine:** A carrier protein with proven immunologic potential combined with a less antigenic polysaccharide antigen to enhance the type and magnitude of the immune response (e.g., *Haemophilus influenza* type b [Hib])

**Herd immunity:** A condition in which the majority of the population community is vaccinated and the spread of certain diseases is stopped, because the population that has been vaccinated protects those in the same population who are unvaccinated

**Immunity:** An inherited or acquired state in which an individual is resistant to the occurrence or the effects of a specific disease, particularly an infectious agent

**Immunization:** Inclusive term denoting the process of inducing or providing active or passive immunity artificially by administering an immunobiologic

**Immunobiologic:** Antigenic substances (e.g., vaccines and toxoids) or antibody-containing preparations (e.g., globulins and antitoxins) from human or animal donors, used for active or passive immunization or therapy

**Immunoglobulin (Ig) or intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG):** A sterile solution containing antibodies from large pools of human blood plasma; primarily indicated for routine maintenance of immunity of certain immunodeficient persons and for passive immunization against measles and hepatitis A