

nClass Preparation

1. Label each example as either active or passive immunity:
  - a. Antibodies are passed from the mother to the fetus: passive immunity
  - b. Antibodies are produced after exposure to a killed virus: active immunity
  - c. Antibodies are produced after an infection: active immunity
  - d. Antibodies are administered in the form of immune globulins: passive immunity
2. A nurse is assessing a client for HIV. The nurse should identify which of the following are risk factors associated with this virus?
  - a. Perinatal exposure
  - b. Pregnancy
  - c. Monogamous partner
  - d. Blood transfusion
  - e. Occupational exposure
3. A nurse in an outpatient clinic is assessing a clinic who reports night sweats, fatigue, cough, nausea, diarrhea and has a temperature of 38.1° C (100.6° F). The client is concerned about the possibility of having HIV. Which actions should the nurse take? Select all that apply.
  - a. Perform a physical assessment
  - b. Determine when the manifestations began
  - c. Request a prescription for an antibiotic
  - d. Request a prescription for HIV testing
  - e. Obtain a sexual history
4. List three effects of aging on the immune system:
  - a. More susceptible to infections from pathogens that they were more immunocompetent against earlier in life
  - b. Immunoglobulin levels decrease
  - c. The thymus shrinks, along with a decrease in the number of T cells
5. Match the type of hypersensitivity reaction to the characteristics:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Type I: IgE-Mediated <u>A</u>              | A. Caused by pollen, food, drugs, dust, immediate reaction, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, skin test shows wheal and flare  |
| Type II: Cytotoxic <u>C</u>                | B. Occurs when T cells attack antigens or release cytokines, several days to occur, contact dermatitis   |
| Type III: Immune- Complex <u>D</u>         | C. Caused by ABO incompatibility blood transfusion reaction, occurs in minutes to hours, activates   |
| Type IV: Delayed Hypersensitivity <u>B</u> | D. Caused by fungal, viral, or bacterial antigens, takes hours to days to develop, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythema complement system and leads to cell lysis and acute kidney injury |

