

Immunology Class Preparation

- Label each example as either active or passive immunity:
 - Antibodies are passed from the mother to the fetus: **passive immunity**
 - Antibodies are produced after exposure to a killed virus: **active immunity**
 - Antibodies are produced after an infection: **active immunity**
 - Antibodies are administered in the form of immune globulins: **passive immunity**
- A nurse is assessing a client for HIV. The nurse should identify which of the following risk factors associated with this virus? Select all that apply.
 - Perinatal exposure
 - Monogamous partner
 - Blood transfusion
 - Occupational exposure
- A nurse in an outpatient clinic is assessing a client 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.
 - Perform a physical assessment
 - Determine when the manifestations began
 - Request a prescription for an antibiotic
 - Request a prescription for HIV testing
 - Obtain a sexual history
- List three effects of aging on the immune system:
 - increase in autoantibodies**
 - decrease in cell mediated immunity**
 - decrease in delayed hypersensitivity reaction**
- Match the type of hypersensitivity reaction to the characteristics:

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