

## Immunology Class Preparation

- Label each example as either active or passive immunity:
  - Antibodies are passed from the mother to the fetus: \_\_\_\_passive\_\_\_\_
  - Antibodies are produced after exposure to a killed virus: \_\_\_\_active\_\_\_\_
  - Antibodies are produced after an infection: \_\_\_\_active\_\_\_\_
  - Antibodies are administered in the form of immune globulins: \_\_\_\_passive\_\_\_\_
- 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:
  - \_\_\_\_higher cancer incidences\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_greater susceptibility to infection\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_increased autoantibodies\_\_\_\_
- 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 erythemata complement system and leads to cell lysis and acute kidney injury |