

Immunology Class Preparation

1. Label each example as either active or passive immunity:
 - a. Antibodies are passed from the mother to the fetus: passive
 - b. Antibodies are produced after exposure to a killed virus: active
 - c. Antibodies are produced after an infection: active
 - d. Antibodies are administered in the form of immune globulins: passive
2. 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.
 - a. Perinatal exposure**
 - b. Monogamous partner
 - c. Blood transfusion**
 - d. Occupational exposure
3. 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.
 - 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. Greater susceptibility to infection
 - b. Thymus shrinks with age
 - c. Higher cancer incidence
5. 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