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 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. Decreased immune responses

b. Lower core body temperatures (difficult to detect fever)

c. Increased autoimmunity

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
	C. Caused by ABO incompatibility blood transfusion reaction, occurs in minutes to

Type III: Immune- Complex **D**	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 erythema complement system and leads to cell lysis and acute kidney injury