

## 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. Higher cancer incidence
  - b. Greater susceptibility to infection
  - c. What is leading cause of death from infections in older adults?
  - d. Increased autoantibodies
  - e. Lowered cell-mediated immunity
  - f. Thymus shrinks with age
  - g. Lower delayed hypersensitivity reaction
  - h. Reduced IL-1 and IL-2 synthesis
  - i. Reduced expression of IL-2 receptors
  - j. Reduced proliferation response of T and B cells
  - k. Reduced primary and secondary antibody responses
  
5. Match the type of hypersensitivity reaction to the characteristics:

Type I: IgE-Mediated <b>A</b>	A. Caused by pollen, food, drugs, dust, immediate reaction, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, skin test shows wheal and flare
Type II: Cytotoxic <b>C</b>	B. Occurs when T cells attack antigens or release cytokines, several days to occur, contact dermatitis
	C. Caused by ABO incompatibility blood

Type III: Immune- Complex <b>D</b>	transfusion reaction, occurs in minutes to hours, activates
Type IV: Delayed Hypersensitivity <b>B</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