

## 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. Low level inflammatory state
  - b. Decreased antibody response
  - c. Decrease in autoimmune response
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 erythematosus complement system and leads to cell lysis and acute kidney injury |