

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. thymic shrinkage
  - b. expression of IL-2 synthesis
  - c. cell-mediated immunity
5. Match the type of hypersensitivity reaction to the characteristics:

Type I: IgE-Mediated <u>a</u>	A. Caused by pollen, food, drugs, dust, immediate reaction, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, skin test shows wheal and flare
Type II: Cytotoxic <u>c</u>	B. Occurs when T cells attack antigens or release cytokines, several days to occur, contact dermatitis
Type III: Immune- Complex <u>d</u>	C. Caused by ABO incompatibility blood transfusion reaction, occurs in minutes to hours, activates
Type IV: Delayed Hypersensitivity <u>b</u>	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

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