

Question Bank for practical general immunology

Type 1 Questions: Fill in the following GAPS with suitable words.

Set 01

- 1- A specific protein produced by the immune system on detection of an antigen is called -----.
- 2- A chemical that causes the immune system to produce specific antibodies is called -----.
- 3- ----- are types of T cells that attack cancer cells and viral infected.
- 4- I.M. is an abbreviation for ----- while I.V. is an abbreviation for -----.
- 5- The three major types of plasma proteins are the -----, -----and -----.
- 6- Serum = Plasma- -----
- 7- Precipitation is a type of reaction which done between ----- while Agglutination is a type of reaction which is done between -----.
- 8- ----- is an example of natural passive acquired immunity.
- 9- ABO antibodies are mainly -----, the Rh antibodies are commonly -----.
- 10- ----- is a series of procedures use to give an indication of blood group compatibility between the donor and the recipient.

Set 02

- 1- The ASO Test is an abbreviation for -----.
- 2- CRP is one of the ----- present in the blood and originally can be defined by it's ability to precipitate -----.
- 3- ----- is an autoimmune disorder in which the body's immune system mistakenly reacts to the tissue in glands that produce moisture such as tear and salivary glands
- 4- Most plasma proteins are made in the ----- . An exception is the antibodies produced by -----.
- 5- *Helicobacter pylori* cause ----- and -----, infection with this bacterium is a risk factor for gastric carcinoma
- 6- ----- is a test used for identification & diagnosis of the patients which infected by *Salmonella sp*, this bacterium is causative agent of typhoid fever
- 7- Rose Bengal Test is a true ----- in that virtually all human infections are acquired from animals.
- 8- ----- Test or ----- test are the best test to diagnosis *H. pylori* according to immunological aspect.
- 9- In the ----- phenomenon, the titer of Ab is too high and flocculation will not occur.

- 10- Tryponema pallidum, the causative agent of syphilis, induce nonspecific ----- which can be detected by lipid ----- extracted from normal mammalian tissue like beef heart.

Type 2 Questions: Indicate whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE.

Set 01

1. Immunity gained following vaccination is considered artificial passive acquired immunity.
2. After recovery, the plasma cells rapidly die, but some mature into B-Memory cells, which remain in the body for many years.
3. Tattooing is done by burning the skin of the animal with electrically heated irons or liquid branding fluid.
4. In Hemagglutination, Ag in the patient's serum produces agglutination of erythrocytes coated Ab.
5. The production of A, B and H antigens are controlled by the action of transferases.
6. Agglutinin titer IU/ml = highest dilution agglutination occur x 200).
7. CRP determination is considered to be a less practical significance than any other indicator of inflammatory disease.
8. The RF test is not sensitive but specific.
9. In some cases other than pregnancy, they give positive results like choriocarcinoma, hydatid mole, testicular tumor, trophoblast cancer, also medication with phenothiazine.
10. Complement protein can be destroyed if the serum heated at 25 °C for 30 min., this is due to denaturation of complement proteins.

Set 02

1. A rheumatoid factor (RF) blood test measures the amount of inflammation present in the blood.
2. In primary immune response, B-Memory cells multiply rapidly and antibody is produced almost at once.
3. Damaged red blood cells doesn't affect immunological test.
4. Blood group type o is called general recipient.
5. Elevated betalipoprotein and cholesterol levels may suppress a rise in a ASO titer.
6. Agglutination indicates a level of CRP in the sample < 6mg/ml.
7. Natural marking, in some species of animals provide temporary identification.
8. For the diagnosis of H. pylori, we use blood sample for detection Ag.
9. Progesterone is a hormone produced by placenta after fertilization, which is used to detect pregnancy.
10. If cells of an individual are not agglutinated by serum from anyone else, this represents AB blood type.

Type 3 Questions: Answer the following questions.

Set 01

1. What is the Sequence of events following exposure to an antigen?
2. What is the difference between primary immune response and secondary immune response?
3. Why newborn blood is only forward typed?
4. Why sometime should Ag be attached to a carrier like latex particle?
5. Why sometime the blood of newborn become hemolysis?

Set 02

1. Why does CRP considered more accurate than ESR?
2. Why does RF latex test considered sensitive but not specific?
3. What is the purpose of High sensitive-CRP (hs-CRP)?
4. Why plasma cannot be used for latex agglutination?
5. When Beta HCG become abnormally low?

Set 03

1. Write the principle of ASO test?
2. Write the principle of CRP test?
3. Write the principle of RF test?
4. Write the principle of widat test?
5. Write the principle of pregnancy test (strep one)?