

IMMUNOLOGY REVIEW

1. T lymphocytes gain immunocompetence in the: *THYMUS*
2. Antigen challenge usually occurs in the: *SPLEEN AND LYMPH NODES*
3. Vaccinations are an example of: *ARTIFICIALLY-ACQUIRED ACTIVE IMMUNITY*
4. Only _____ and _____ are able to activate complement: *IgG & IgM*
5. Macrophages are examples of: *ANTIGEN-PRESENTING CELLS*
6. *True or False:* The lag time of the secondary immune response is greater than the lag time of the primary immune response: *FALSE*
7. Which of the following are not phagocytes? *E. PLASMA CELLS*
 - a. Dust cells
 - b. Eosinophils
 - c. Microglia
 - d. Mast cells
 - e. Plasma cells
8. During fever, the liver and spleen tend to sequester large amounts of: *ZINC AND IRON*
9. In humans, B lymphocytes typically gain immunocompetence in the: *BONE MARROW*
10. Non-phagocytic cells that bind antigen to their surfaces and present them to lymphocytes for recognition and stimulation: *ANTIGEN-PRESENTING CELLS*
11. Derived from blood monocytes: *MACROPHAGES*

12. Secrete immunoglobulins: *PLASMA CELLS*
13. Primary cellular component of the non-immune portion of the lymph nodes and spleen: *RETICULAR CELLS*
14. the most abundant immunoglobulin type is: *IgG*
15. _____ is released from basophils and mast cells and causes _____ :
HISTAMINE: VASODILATION
16. Cellular immunity is primarily the function of: *T-LYMPHOCYTES*
17. Complement is involved with both specific and nonspecific immunity: *TRUE*
18. _____ is a key component of our physical barrier to invasion because it is highly resistant to bacterial enzymes and toxins: *KERATIN*
19. _____ are participants in non-specific immunity that attack virally infected cells:
NATURAL KILLER CELLS
20. What class of immunoglobulin that can be found in the mucosal surfaces: *IgA*
21. What are the first lines of defense: *SKIN AND MUCOSA*
22. _____ enhances the body's fight against pathogens by increasing metabolism: *FEVER*

List the classic signs and symptoms of acute inflammation:

1. *Redness* *Rubor*
2. *Swelling* *Tumor/Turgor*
3. *Heat* *Calor*
4. *Pain* *Dolor*
5. *Loss of function* *Functio laesa*

List four main phases of Phagocytic mobilization:

1. *Leukocytosis*
2. *Margination*
3. *Diapedesis*
4. *Chemotaxis*

Name 3 phagocytes cells:

1. *Neutrophils*
2. *Eosinophils*
3. *Mast cells*

List two most important antimicrobial proteins:

1. *Interferon*
2. *Complement*

Mechanism of Phagocytosis

1. *Adhesion*
2. *Pseudopods engulf*
3. *Phagosomes fuse with lysosome*
4. *Microbe in fused vesicle*
5. *Indigestible*

Types of acquired immunity

1. *Naturally acquired*
2. *Artificially acquired*

List the cells of the Immune response

1. *T-cells*
2. *Cytotoxic T cells*
3. *Helper T cells*
4. *Suppressor T cells*
5. *Memory T cells*