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Exam 3

Question 1

5 / 5 pts

Short answer

Explain the challenges of diagnosing autoimmune disorders.

Your Answer:

since there are too many autoimmune disorder,diagnosing is made by serological finding,history or physical testing.blood testing could have been a good way to test but since

some blood are more generic can be elevated to show other diseases therefore it best go by finding that are listed.

There are over 80 identified, many with overlapping presentations. Many manifestations are nonspecific and are seen in other non-autoimmune diseases. Blood testing isn't perfect either, as some tests are more generic and can be elevated in the presence of other diseases.

Question 2

2.5 / 2.5 pts

Multiple choice:

Which cell is the first responder to phagocytose a foreign invader?

Monocyte

Basophil

Eosinophil

Dendritic cell

Question 3

2.5 / 2.5 pts

Multiple Choice:

What are the primary cells involved in the adaptive immune response?

Antibodies

Antigens

Neutrophils



Lymphocytes

Question 4

3 / 3 pts

B lymphocytes produce what type of immunity?

Your Answer:

humoral immunity

humoral

Question 5

2 / 2 pts

Multiple Choice:

Which immunoglobulin is responsible in inflammation and allergic responses and combating parasitic infections?

IgM

IgE

IgA

IgD

IgG

Question 6

2 / 2 pts

Multiple Choice:

Which cell type is an early responder and the most abundant in the body?



Lymphocytes

Eosinophils

Basophils

Neutrophils

Question 7

3.5 / 3.5 pts

Multiple Choice:

Which is NOT a finding consistent with Graves' disease?

Exophthalmos

Hypothyroidism

hyperthyroidism

Goiter

Corneal ulceration

Question 8

10 / 10 pts

A 12-year-old female presents with itchy eyes, nasal congestion and drainage, and sneezing every spring when the pollen count is high. (1) Explain the immunologic mechanisms that are

responsible for her symptoms. (2) What type(s) of treatment might be used to relieve her symptoms?

Your Answer:

it can be a cause of Type I hypersensitivity/ IGE as well as allergy, which is responsible for her symptoms and treatment such as penicillin or some allergy medications

(1) Mast cells, basophils, and eosinophils play an important role in the development of type I reactions because they contain the chemical mediator histamine. A primary or initial phase response is vasodilation, vascular leakage, and smooth muscle contraction. A secondary or late-phase response is characterized by more intense infiltration of tissues with eosinophils and other acute and chronic inflammatory cells, as well as tissue damage.

(2) Antihistamines and intranasal corticosteroids are the mainstay of treatment.

Question 9

3.5 / 3.5 pts

True/False:

An antibiotic alone will heal an abscess. If false explain why:

Your Answer:

false, because there be some pus in there that need to be drained to make sure that the area don't infected false, antibiotics can't penetrate the abscess wall, so incision and drainage are necessary.

Question 10

3 / 3 pts

Multiple Choice:

An appendectomy is performed on a 16-year-old boy who is hospitalized for right lower quadrant abdominal pain of 18 hours' duration. The surgical specimen is edematous and erythematous. An infiltrate of which of the following cells would be most characteristic of the process occurring here?



Neutrophils

Neutrophils are the most characteristic cellular component of the early stages of acute inflammation.



Eosinophils