

SSR DEGREE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) NIZAMABAD

PAPER –III IMMUNOLOGY

SEMESTER – I, INTERNAL – II

QUESTION BANK

I – CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTIONS:

1 - Hypersensitivity reactions are mediated by

- A. Antigens only
- B. Antibodies only
- C. Immune response against harmless antigens
- D. Complement proteins

Answer: C

2. Type I hypersensitivity is also known as

- A. Cytotoxic hypersensitivity
- B. Delayed hypersensitivity
- C. Immediate hypersensitivity
- D. Immune complex hypersensitivity

Answer: C

3. Which immunoglobulin is involved in Type I hypersensitivity?

- A. IgG
- B. IgM
- C. IgA

D. IgE

Answer: D

4. Anaphylaxis is an example of

A. Type II hypersensitivity

B. Type I hypersensitivity

C. Type III hypersensitivity

D. Type IV hypersensitivity

Answer: B

5. Type II hypersensitivity involves

A. Immune complexes

B. T-cell mediated response

C. Antibody-dependent cell damage

D. IgE-mediated mast cell degranulation

Answer: C

6. Goodpasture's syndrome is an example of

A. Type I hypersensitivity

B. Type II hypersensitivity

C. Type III hypersensitivity

D. Type IV hypersensitivity

Answer: B

7. Type III hypersensitivity is caused by

A. IgE antibodies

- B. Immune complex deposition
- C. Cytotoxic T cells
- D. Autoantibodies against receptors

Answer: B

8. Serum sickness is an example of

- A. Type I hypersensitivity
- B. Type II hypersensitivity
- C. Type III hypersensitivity
- D. Type IV hypersensitivity

Answer: C

9. Type IV hypersensitivity is mediated by

- A. Antibodies
- B. Immune complexes
- C. Complement system
- D. T lymphocytes

Answer: D

10. Tuberculin skin test (Mantoux test) is an example of

- A. Type I hypersensitivity
- B. Type II hypersensitivity
- C. Type III hypersensitivity
- D. Type IV hypersensitivity

Answer: D

11. Autoimmune diseases occur due to

- A. Failure of immune surveillance
- B. Loss of self-tolerance
- C. Excess antigen exposure
- D. Defective complement system

Answer: B

12. Graves' disease is caused by autoantibodies against

- A. Insulin receptor
- B. Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) receptor
- C. Thyroxine hormone
- D. Thyroglobulin

Answer: B

13. Type 1 diabetes mellitus is caused by destruction of

- A. Alpha cells of pancreas
- B. Beta cells of pancreas
- C. Liver cells
- D. Muscle cells

Answer: B

14. Which of the following is an organ-specific autoimmune disease?

- A. Rheumatoid arthritis
- B. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- C. Graves' disease

D. Scleroderma

Answer: C

15. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is characterized by antibodies against

A. Cell membrane proteins

B. Nuclear antigens

C. Insulin receptors

D. Acetylcholine receptors

Answer: B

16. Rheumatoid arthritis primarily affects

A. Kidneys

B. Nervous system

C. Joints

D. Skin

Answer: C

17. Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) plays an important role in

A. Allergy only

B. Autoimmunity and transplantation

C. Complement activation

D. Phagocytosis

Answer: B

18. The strongest barrier to transplantation is

- A. Blood group antigens
- B. Minor histocompatibility antigens
- C. Major histocompatibility antigens
- D. Autoantigens

Answer: C

19. Immunosuppressive drugs are used to

- A. Enhance immune response
- B. Prevent graft rejection
- C. Cause hypersensitivity
- D. Activate T cells

Answer: B

20. The concept that immune system eliminates tumor cells is called

- A. Clonal selection
- B. Immunological tolerance
- C. Immuno-surveillance
- D. Antigen presentation

Answer: C

II - Fill in the Blanks

1. Hypersensitivity reactions represent a _____ immune response.

Answer: exaggerated

2. Type I hypersensitivity is mediated by _____ antibodies.

Answer: IgE

3. Mast cell degranulation releases _____.

Answer: histamine

4. Type II hypersensitivity involves _____ antibodies.

Answer: cytotoxic

5. Immune complex deposition is a feature of _____ hypersensitivity.

Answer: Type III

6. Type IV hypersensitivity is also called _____ hypersensitivity.

Answer: delayed

7. Autoimmune diseases occur due to loss of _____.

Answer: self-tolerance

8. Graves' disease affects the _____ gland.

Answer: thyroid

9. Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus is also known as _____.

Answer: Type 1 diabetes

10. Systemic autoimmune diseases affect _____.

Answer: multiple organs

11. Anti-nuclear antibodies are common in _____.

Answer: SLE

12. Rheumatoid arthritis is an inflammatory disease of the _____.

Answer: joints

13. Genetic predisposition plays an important role in _____ diseases.

Answer: autoimmune diseases

14. Transplant rejection is mainly mediated by _____ cells.

Answer: T cells

15. Matching of _____ antigens reduces graft rejection.

Answer: HLA

16. Cyclosporin A is an _____ drug.

Answer: immunosuppressive

17. Immunity against viruses is mainly mediated by _____ immunity.

Answer: cell-mediated immunity

18. Antibodies are important in immunity against _____ infections.

Answer: bacterial

19. Tumor-specific antigens are expressed on _____ cells.

Answer: cancer cells

20. The ability of immune system to detect and destroy tumor cells is called _____.

Answer: immuno-surveillance

III – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1 – TYPE – I ANAPHYLACTIC HYPERSENSITIVITY?

2 – Graves'Disease?

3 – Systemic Lupus Erythematosus?

4 - Immunity to infections –viruses & bacteria?

5 – Barriers to transplantation?